

MASS.

YOUTH

& GOV

2021 - 2022



Youth Leadership

GOVERNOR

Son Tran Malden Y

LT. GOVERNOR

Cole Farrell BC High

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Alexander Church BC High

SENATE PRESIDENT

Faith Fronduto Boston Y

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Saura Rathore Malden Y

CHIEF JUSTICE

Ryan Li Malden Y

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Ajaneé Igharo Boston Y

Saura Rathore Malden Y

HOUSE/SENATE CHAPLAIN

Nora Hounain Malden Y

HOUSE/SENATE CLERK

Cathy Wong Boston Y

CABINET PRESS SECRETARY

Mateus Dias Malden Y

CABINET MEMBERS

Makeila Scott Malden Y

Thomas Eldridge BC High

Mark Tran Boston Y

Legislative Agenda



ALEX CHURCH ATTORNEY GENERAL - SON TRAN GOVERNOR - COLE FARRELL LT. GOVERNOR
FAITH FRONDUTO SENATE PRESIDENT - SAURA RATHORE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

The 2021-2022 Legislative Agenda outlines the seven key priority areas determined by the MA Y&G Youth Leadership. These proposed solutions speak to our mission and purpose, while addressing some of the Commonwealth's greatest challenges. We are excited to advocate for the bills that are in alignment with the goals of these priorities.

Affordable Housing

This administration is committed to increasing the number of options for affordable housing. To aid people without homes, it is necessary to build inventive new methods of administering public housing. State statutes must be re-evaluated to ensure that sufficient affordable housing is available throughout the Commonwealth.

Healthcare

Within the past few years, misinformation about healthcare and proper healthcare measures has spread at a dangerous rate. This administration is dedicated to increasing funding and expanding healthcare awareness programs as well as providing more publicly provided health care services. Furthermore, this administration recognizes the strong relationship that quality housing has with the quality of health, and we look forward to progressing housing programs for low-income homebuyers.

In our effort to continue to provide quality health care for all we need to expand our focus to a more proactive approach vs. reactive approach to health and wellness. We are in support of initiatives that help communities to become more active and healthier.

Public Safety

Drug use has been a reoccurring issue in the Commonwealth, especially with the youth which has caused a plethora of social and health issues. This administration is dedicated to expanding education on illegal drug use and services for rehabilitation. Furthermore, with the onset of recent tragedies, this administration recognizes the horrific misuse of firearms, not only in the Commonwealth, but throughout the country, and in order to secure the safety of our youth and families, we are dedicated to increasing legislation on firearms as well as other dangerous weapons.

Affordable Transportation

Especially since social distancing and safety regulations are priorities during this time, this administration is dedicated to improving all forms of public transportation by increasing and expanding maintenance for the MBTA. Furthermore, we recognize that the MBTA is the main form of transportation for low-income families of the Commonwealth, and we hope to lower the costs for them. Also, we hope to expand the destinations serviced by the MBTA in order to decrease the carbon emissions of gas-powered vehicles.

Expansion of Public Employment

Considering that many public employment jobs are understaffed and are under heavy stress especially during this time, this administration is dedicated to expanding public employment jobs especially in underserved neighborhoods. Furthermore, we aim to create a public platform and job training program that assists unemployed workers in finding a job. We also envision a future for these underserved communities to self-sustain these jobs in the long-term.

Education

Despite information being more accessible than it has ever been in the past, misinformation continues to be spread throughout the Commonwealth, and this administration is determined to find ways to increase funding for educational resources and public education programs. With this, we hope to provide equitable education throughout the Commonwealth and promote the pursuit of higher education overall.

Environmentalism

Pollution and climate change continues to be a troubling issue especially for citizens of the Commonwealth that reside near the shores. This administration recognizes the worldwide effort to combat climate change and hopes to employ programs that will reduce pollution.

Mock Trial Summary

COMMONWEALTH V. SHEM

Charges

The defendant, Evan Shem, is being charged with the crime of larceny (Y&G Penal Code Section 484) for allegedly stealing a painting from the home of Marty McCulloch.

Overview of the Facts

Evan Shem, the defendant, is a gifted artist. He is studying for a master's of fine arts at Hamiltonia University, where he is a second year graduate student. Shem has a lot of student debt. Shem allowed a childhood friend, Charlie Gibbons, to move into Shem's apartment, but Shem later asked Gibbons to leave.

Marty McCulloch, the alleged victim, is heir to a railroad fortune and has a large collection of art at his mansion. McCulloch is also a professor of art history at Hamiltonia University. Shem took McCulloch's class, and Shem's outstanding performance led to an internship with McCulloch at McCulloch's mansion, where Shem maintained McCulloch's vast art collection.

During the internship, Shem became interested in a particular painting, titled Treason, by Fletcher Yazoo. Treason was a small, 11 inch by 14 inch canvas painting mounted in the original wood frame from 1977 when it was painted. Edward McCulloch, McCulloch's father, left the painting to McCulloch when he died.

As had become an annual tradition, McCulloch hosted an exclusive Fourth of July party at the mansion. The living room of the mansion had floor-to-ceiling glass windows facing the back patio as well as sliding glass doors that were open and led to the back patio with a view of the estate. Nearly 200 guests attended the party. Shem was invited to the party, and Gibbons attended as Shem's guest. McCulloch had asked Shem to serve as a docent for the evening. As docent, Shem watched over the artwork and offered insight into the history and technique of the paintings. Sidney Ogden, Shem's and Gibbons's childhood friend, was working as a parking attendant that evening.

McCulloch's gallery was open for viewing from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. When guests were not perusing the gallery, they were enjoying hors d'oeuvres and champagne in McCulloch's spacious living area and open patio

that overlooked rolling grass hills and Hamiltonia Lake.

Just before 9:00 p.m., the sky was dark, and McCulloch directed all the attendees to come outside onto the patio where they could watch a display of fireworks illuminating the sky. Then, after the firework show, McCulloch instructed everyone to enter the mansion where dessert was served. The party concluded about midnight.

The next, July 5, at around 12:00 p.m., McCulloch received a call from MT's Fine Art Auction House (MT), which informed McCulloch that someone had previously called MT asking about the value of Treason. But McCulloch had not made the previous call to MT. McCulloch was curious, and so after the call, McCulloch examined Treason and determined that the painting was not the real Treason. McCulloch then telephoned the police. Detective Reese Barron arrived to investigate that same afternoon. After Detective Barron questioned McCulloch, Barron identified Shem as a person of interest. First, Shem had greatly admired Treason. Second, McCulloch thought that Shem was a talented artist. Finally, Shem was serving as McCulloch's docent that evening and was instructed to lock the gallery at 9:00 p.m. when the firework show was scheduled to begin.

With McCulloch's permission, Detective Barron took the painting to police headquarters for further investigation. Bernie Worcester, the official art expert retained by the police department. On July 6, Worcester concluded that the painting was a fake.

Detective Barron went to Shem's apartment to investigate the matter further. Shem was not home, but Gibbons was outside when Barron arrived. During a casual discussion, Gibbons told the detective that Shem had a knack for creating near-identical replicas of artwork. In addition, Gibbons explained how Shem's apartment functioned as a makeshift art studio, as Shem possessed a thorough collection of brushes, paint, easels, and canvasses.

On July 7, Detective Barron went to Shem's apartment and got Shem's consent to search it. When Barron searched the apartment, Barron found numerous recreations of many famous pieces of artwork as well as Shem's own original pieces. Barron discovered in the apartment a painting that appeared identical to the one that Worcester had identified as a copy of Treason. Barron seized the painting and brought it to the police station to be examined by Worcester. Worcester concluded that the painting found in Shem's home was the original Treason by Fletcher Yazoo that had allegedly been stolen from Marty McCulloch's home.

[While at Shem's apartment, Detective Barron also searched the storage cabinet located near the front of two parking spaces in Shem's carport. When Detective Barron went to the carport area, he saw Gibbons there, parked in one of the spaces designed for the apartment. (The day before, Detective Barron had seen Gibbon's throwing at trash at the apartment.) He asked Gibbons if he could search the storage cabinet, and Gibbons said: "The key is in the kitchen." Detective Barron then went to the kitchen to get the key, came back, and searched the cabinet. The storage cabinet contained boxes full of knick-knacks, old clothes, and additional art supplies. When looking through a box, Barron found a folder containing a handwritten note that had the word "Treason" on it with additional notes listing four names of private collectors who own works by the artist Fletcher Yazoo. Barron seized the handwritten note and booked it into evidence.]

The following day, Detective Barron received and executed a warrant for the arrest of Shem for the theft of

the painting Treason from McCulloch's home.

The Y&G lawyers will be conducting a trial in which each side will question witnesses to bring out the relevant facts described above. The lawyers representing the Commonwealth will try to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Shem committed larceny – i.e., that he stole the Treason painting from McCulloch's mansion. The lawyers representing Shem will try to convince the jury that the Commonwealth lawyers have not proven their case beyond a reasonable a doubt – i.e., that there are reasonable doubts as to whether Shem stole it, including perhaps that either Treason was not stolen at all because the original version of it is the one still at McColluch's mansion or alternatively that Gibbons may have been the actual thief, for example.

Pre-Trial Motion

Before the trial begins, the lawyers on both sides will argue a motion brought by defendant Shem. In the motion, Shem asks the Court to exclude from evidence the handwritten note that had the word "Treason" on it with additional notes listing four names of private collectors who own works by the artist Fletcher Yazoo. Shem's lawyers will argue that the search by the police detective that resulted in finding the handwritten note was unconstitutional under the 4th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution as an improper search and seizure without a warrant. The defense lawyers will first argue that Shem did not give consent to the search, only consenting to a search of his apartment, not a cabinet by the carport. The defense lawyers will also argue that Gibbons did not give consent. And they will argue that it was not objectively reasonable for the police detective to think that Gibbons gave consent because: (1) it was not reasonable to believe that Gibbons actually was a resident of Shem's apartment; and (2) Gibbons' response to the police detective when asked if he could search the cabinet of "The key is in the kitchen" did not actually provide consent to search the cabinet.

On the other hand, lawyers for the Commonwealth will argue that the search was not unconstitutional because the police detective reasonably believed there was consent to search the cabinet space in the carport. The Commonwealth lawyers will argue that it was objectively reasonable for the police detective to believe that Shem gave consent earlier when he allowed his apartment to be searched. Alternatively, the

Committees

Committee Procedure

1. Clerk confirms Bill Sponsor presence and asks for any amendments from sponsor
2. Bill Sponsor Opening Statement (2 min)
(Can motion to add any unused time to closing time by saying "I reserve the right to yield the remainder of my time to my closing")
3. Technical Non-debatable Questions (2-3 min)
4. Statements from the Governor's Cabinet and/or the Attorney General's office
5. Open Debate - Includes motions (5-7 mins)
 - No amendments are in order
 - Debate is OPEN and **not** restricted to the Pro or Con viewpoints.

MOTIONS

 - Ask a series of questions *(Does the bill sponsor yield to a series of questions?)*
 - Motion to extend debate *(I would like to make a motion to extend debate by # rounds)*
 - Motion to end debate *(I would like to make a motion to end debate)*
6. Closing Statement (2-Min)
7. Bill Ranking *(At very end of committee via google form link)*

Committee Member Etiquette

- ★ Remember the Y Core Values of Caring, Honesty, Respect, and Responsibility, especially when debating
- ★ Pay attention to what the committee chair and all other delegates say
- ★ Be patient, especially when it comes to technology, at some point, someone (maybe even you) will have a technology issue
- ★ Please be on camera as much as possible, it increases engagement and connections
- ★ Mute yourself when you're not speaking
- ★ Avoid other distractions online, on your phone, or wherever you are
- ★ It's ok to use the "Chat" feature in Zoom to communicate, but keep in mind whether you're messaging everyone or just one specific person
- ★ Enjoy yourself, remember, you and so many people have worked hard to get here!

ADAMS COMMITTEE

AD-001	Aaron Huang	BC High
AD-002	Cathy Wong	Boston
AD-003	Mark Tran	Boston
AD-004	Ryan Li	Malden
AD-005	Makeila Scott	Malden
AD-006	Delaney Mayo	Marshfield
AD-007	Paige Wyant	Marshfield
AD-008	Therese McCormack	Marshfield
AD-009	Kelly Granatino	Marshfield
AD-010	Jesse Ramos	BC High

KENNEDY COMMITTEE

KN-001	Aaron Fernandes	BC High
KN-002	Manolo Barroso	BC High
KN-003	Zain Khan	BC High
KN-004	Persis Engineer	North Suburban
KN-005	Mackenzie Hoover	Bromfield
KN-006	Finn O’Gara	Marshfield
KN-007	Thomas Eldridge	BC High
KN-008	Emma Heberlein	Marshfield
KN-009	Malachi Martin	Marshfield
KN-010	Patrick Newell	Boston
KN-011	Mateus Dias	Malden

WEBSTER COMMITTEE

WB-001	Faith Fronduto	North Suburban
WB-002	Nora Hounain	Malden
WB-003	Lauren Prouty	Bromfield
WB-004	Saura Rathore	Malden
WB-005	Aden Sabin-White	Marshfield
WB-006	Douglas Caroom	Bromfield
WB-007	Erin Boyd	Marshfield
WB-008	Alex Montalto	Marshfield
WB-009	Ryan Behan	Marshfield
WB-010	Eva Jackson	Marshfield
WB-011	Riley Abell	Marshfield

BILL **AD-001**

AUTHOR **AARON HUANG**

DELEGATION **BC HIGH**

Title

An Act to Limit the Amount that Landlords can Raise Rent

Areas to be Impacted

Massachusetts, residential areas, businesses, homes

Purpose

Homes in Massachusetts are susceptible to rent manipulation by landlords, leaving them at their mercy. Impoverished people are especially susceptible to this potential manipulation. By limiting the abusive potential of landlords, they can be more easily protected, and are able to focus on other factors.

Proposal for Action

Limit the amount to which landlords in the state of Massachusetts are able to raise rent to the increase in inflation, plus five percent of the home's current rent.

BILL **AD-002**

AUTHOR **CATHY WONG**

DELEGATION **BOSTON**

Title

An act to let middle and high school students to choose their own lunch cafeteria foods

Areas to be Impacted

This is for all schools in Massachusetts

Purpose

Many students in middle and high school don't eat school lunch. For years, students have pushed for school lunches of their choice. The majority of students don't eat the lunch served by their school. We want students to choose healthy foods.

Proposal for Action

- Let students do a survey to choose lunches of their choice
- Have students try out food samples to see which one is better
- Let students pick out food that they see would be good for the lunch menu

BILL **AD-003**

AUTHOR **MARK TRAN**

DELEGATION **BOSTON**

Title

An act to improve the integration process of the Massachusetts public education system for immigrant children and therefore close the cultural gap in society through elementary and secondary education.

Areas to be Impacted

Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Massachusetts public schools; teachers, staff, and students of Massachusetts public schools.

Purpose

There is no doubt that the United States of America in general and the State of Massachusetts in particular is a racially and culturally diverse place. Although the Massachusetts public education system brings many benefits to the table, there are still several obstacles and conflicts that affect the integration process of immigrant children. Several positive changes could be made that would affect how young immigrants perceive and react to the dramatic differences of American society. Therefore, this Act is proposed to assist immigrant children in Massachusetts public schools in integrating and thriving in the current environment.

Proposal for Action

Through elementary and secondary school, workshops will be open as compulsory for new immigrant students who have resided in America for less than 2 years and optional for other students. The workshop could be taught during school hours or after school for at least one time a week depending on district or school.

- Content to be taught: The fundamental diversity of the United State; Culture of the main minority groups in Massachusetts; Basic in interaction with other cultures; Slang and words to be avoided, etc
- Transportation: If the school or district decides to teach the workshop after school, the school must provide transportation for the students.
- Program qualifications: The district and school are required to design a thorough and objective program based on the common guidelines created by the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. Then, the program of the district needs to go through an evaluation process in which the inspector comprises a board of cultural and historical experts appointed by the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
- Teacher qualifications: A school could utilize its staff or other alternative option as long as the teacher has passed the requirement framed by the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. In the event of not having enough students to open a class, the school could use virtual teaching as an option (recommend: assistance from another school in the same district).
- Requirement for students: The purpose of the Act is to assist not to create more burden on new immigration students thus there will be no testing or grading requirement. Alternatively, an "effort-based" grading system could be used to encourage students to participate in the workshop but this score will not by any means affect the academic status of a student.

BILL **AD-004**

AUTHOR **RYAN LI**

DELEGATION **MALDEN**

Title

An Act to provide funding for the development of pedestrian-friendly roads near high-congested school zones throughout the Commonwealth.

Areas to be Impacted

Massachusetts Department of Transportation, Department of Education, Department of Urban Planning, Crossing Guards, Students, Teachers, School Faculty, Families, and Commuters.

Purpose

While Massachusetts might be one of the safest places in the United States, there are still times where people are seriously injured in unforeseen accidents. One of these areas is car accidents in heavily congested school zones throughout the Commonwealth. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, one in four child pedestrian fatalities occur during the hours right after school ends, usually between 3-7PM. By reducing the number of unnecessary vehicles in busy school zones, the risk of accidents decreases.

Decreasing the speed limit of cars near school zones is helpful, but fatal accidents still occur. The campaign to limit car speed to 25 miles per hour in Boston, for example, found that even at 20 miles per hour, there is still a 17% chance of a fatal accident occurring.

In Europe, many countries have already implemented many similar projects in the form of pedestrianization, meaning restricting the flow of cars on a road in favor of pedestrians. Pedestrianization is beneficial, even though it can be complex to implement when expanding cities. For example, the conversion of roads to exclude cars in New York's Times Square saw a decrease of potential accidents by 35% while increasing pedestrian activity by 11%. In an especially congested area like schools in urban cities, this could prove very beneficial for the student population who would otherwise have to traverse to and from school in heavy traffic areas.

Proposal for Action

Upon the passage of this proposal, the legislature shall allocate funds from the annual to the Department of Transportation for planning and infrastructure, to include:

Funding for municipalities with highly-congested school zones in the Commonwealth to create and implement a plan for limiting the amount of cars traveling through school zones as necessary vehicles (buses, supply trucks, and other school needs) during school hours.

BILL **AD-005**

AUTHOR **MAKEILA SCOTT**

DELEGATION **MALDEN**

Title

An act to implement gender neutral bathrooms in all K-12 public schools

Areas to be Impacted

All k-12 school students and faculty in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Purpose

In most K-12 schools, bathrooms typically are sex-segregated and made up of multiple stalls. Unfortunately, that means that these bathrooms fail to meet the needs of all students. They make it hard for transgender and gender non-conforming people. (ex. non-binary, genderfluid, agender, etc.,) GLSEN research shows that about two-thirds of transgender students avoid school bathrooms because of feeling unsafe or uncomfortable. They risk verbal and physical bullying no matter which of the sex-segregated bathrooms they use. This could be deemed illegal by the U.S. Department of Justice, under title IX

Proposal for Action

The needs of all students deserve to be met. In order to ensure and promote safety for all people regardless of how they may identify it is imperative that we provide the basic necessity; use of a bathroom they are most comfortable rather than be required to use the bathroom of the sex they were born. These bathroom shall have a Urinal, a toilet, a sink and the like...Money may come from budgeting, federal funding, if possible grants and or loans. All in order to foster a safe environment and prevent the longstanding practice of social marginalization.

In pre-existing schools:

- Convert any staff multi stall bathrooms to a single gender neutral bathroom for students only
- Convert any single occupant bathrooms to a single gender neutral bathroom.

For new construction:

- Implement single gender neutral bathrooms on blueprint (the amount of bathrooms will differ depending on school size and other factors) rather than any converting as aforementioned in the pre-existing schools piece.

BILL AD-006

AUTHOR DELANEY MAYO

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An Act to Establish Safer Staffing Rates in Hospitals in Massachusetts

Areas to be Impacted

Hospitals and long Term Care Facilities in Massachusetts

Purpose

Nurses and doctors throughout Massachusetts are struggling mentally and emotionally with an overload of patients that they are not suited to take care of all at once. It is extremely unsafe for these individuals to be obligated to care for more patients than they are eligible to give the best care possible to. Not to mention, patients' lives may be relying on this care. Not only is this unsafe for the patient, it is unsafe for the nurses and doctors as it takes a toll on them emotionally. When a patient is in the hospital, they may need one on one attention from a healthcare professional who cannot be in two places at once. This builds up stress for the healthcare professional and can cause them to make mistakes which could unfortunately cost a patient their life.

Proposal for Action

- Direct patients to a hospital that can take care of them to the best of their ability.
- Conduct a survey for all healthcare professionals in Massachusetts to find out how many patients these professionals feel safe taking care of at once and how safe they feel working in their hospital with their existing patient to staff ratio.
- Determine a way to transfer patients quickly and efficiently to a hospital that is better fit to take care of them.

BILL **AD-007**

AUTHOR **PAIGE WYANT**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An act to push back the start times of public middle and high schools in Massachusetts.

Areas to be Impacted

Massachusetts public middle and high school students, families, teachers, and staff.

Purpose

Getting 8-10 hours of sleep each night is a recommendation made by doctors around the world and certified by the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Although this recommendation applies to people of all ages, the 8-10 hour duration is extremely important for adolescents, due to the rate at which their bodies and brains develop. Teenagers who do not get the recommended amount of sleep are more likely to be overweight, suffer from symptoms of depression, drink alcohol, smoke tobacco, use drugs, and have poor academic performance. Our hope is to benefit and assist the youth of our commonwealth by prohibiting all public Massachusetts middle and high schools from starting prior to 8:30 am.

Proposal for Action

- Ask local pediatricians to back out bill in order to bring all people impacted on board
- Work with superintendents of all districts in the commonwealth to create a plan to phase schools into new start times
- Implement new start times in schools across the commonwealth

BILL **AD-008**

AUTHOR **THERESE MCCORMACK**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An act to mandate a drivers test for people of the age of 75 years or older in the commonwealth of Massachusetts

Areas to be Impacted

Registry of motor vehicles and public property and roads of Massachusetts

Purpose

People around the age of 75 years and older are more likely to have arthritis in their hands and that would impact their driving skills. This law would make sure that the driver is capable of steering the wheel, having good vision, and reaching for the gas and breaks. If the driver doesn't pass, then they should have their driver's license taken away.

Proposal for Action

- If people who are older than 75 don't pass their driver's test.
- Drivers younger than 75 years old will have a safer driving environment.
- Their license would have to be removed if they don't pass it.
- Older drivers who don't pass their test would have access to buses to get groceries or their other needs.

BILL AD-009

AUTHOR KELLY GRANATINO

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An Act To Continue The Distribution of Free Lunches in Massachusetts Public Schools Post Pandemic

Areas to be Impacted

Attendees of Massachusetts public schools, Parents and guardians of those who attend Massachusetts public schools

Purpose

This bill is salient because it assists students and their families throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. With free, healthy lunches provided at school, parents who may be suffering financially due to the pandemic or other reasons will have one less worry. Healthy lunches provide k-12 students with energy and fuel to succeed in school.

Proposal for Action

September 1st, 2022. Public schools in Massachusetts will know months prior to the law being put in play, therefore they will have time to prepare.

Funding for this bill is not necessary. Schools receive funding and will continue to receive funding from the USDA. Public schools will also receive funding from Massachusetts homeowners taxes; which already go towards the maintenance of public schools in the commonwealth.

If public schools fail to uphold this law, punishments will include funding cuts from the state government and investigation into the school district's administration; which could consist of removal of the administration who are not obeying the law.

BILL **AD-010**

AUTHOR **JESSE RAMOS**

DELEGATION **BC HIGH**

Title

An act to generate a MassCoin blockchain.

Areas to be Impacted

low-income communities, banks, massachusetts residents

Purpose

Cryptocurrencies have proven themselves able to generate income. Finding sources of income to fund new bills is controversial, at least one person will have some problem with the chosen source. This bill seeks to add a new option. Most money generated with this source is intended to go to support people with low income. The amount of funds produced will open up new possibilities which could majorly benefit the poor, it could allow concepts like basic universal income to come into reality

Proposal for Action

- Create Cryptocurrency
- The more people that acquire the currency, the higher the price rises
- This promotes the acquisition of the crypto which is through need, civil service, government employee benefits, first responder benefits
- Use property taxes to build the foundation for this new source of income
- Hire engineers to create and maintain the cryptocurrency
- Mining by 3rd party sources will be prohibited
- The commonwealth's government will have to only power to mine
- If large scale mining is needed, power it through renewable energy or clean energy
- Control the mining of this cryptocurrency

BILL KN-001

AUTHOR AARON FERNANDES

DELEGATION BC HIGH

Title

An act to add and increase incentives for the utilization of green energy sources on private property.

Areas to be Impacted

Private property owners, Electricity Distributors

Purpose

- Only 30% of Massachusetts-generated energy is traced to renewable sources which are far behind numerous other states.
- The average number of people shifting to renewable energy each year are beginning to plateau.
- Current incentives are limited to a 15% credit of the cost of the total installation of a green energy source/system. This credit would go against your income tax but is limited to a \$1,000 state tax reduction. Limits on the tax reduction dissuade some larger private property owners from investing in solar energy, especially in central areas of the state.

Proposal for Action

Massachusetts will increase tax credit to 20% with a maximum \$10,000 state tax reduction on income tax. Properties producing over 351 MWh are eligible for an increased deduction based on the amount of power fed to the grid after use. To counter the loss in tax revenue Massachusetts will increase the tax of gasoline from \$0.24 to \$0.30, propane/liquefied gas from 19.1% to 20%, and Aviation fuels from 7.5% to 8%.

BILL KN-002

AUTHOR MANOLO BARROSO

DELEGATION BC HIGH

Title

An act to proliferate the organization of superblocks to decrease traffic and pollution.

Areas to be Impacted

Downtown Boston (at first), surrounding areas within the Boston metropolitan area.

Purpose

Pollution and greenhouse gas emissions are two serious issues caused largely by the widespread use of automobiles, especially in large cities. Through this legislation, both would be addressed by reducing the use of cars using superblocks. It's effectiveness has been proved in various places, including the Sant Antoni neighborhood of Barcelona where NO2 concentrations are now 33% lower, while noise pollution has dropped by 4,1 decibels.

Proposal for Action

First, analyze the flow of people, areas of high congestion/high priority and the businesses/housing in the general area. Then, notify and inform the affected public before conducting the experimental period of street closure (for about one month), and analyze the results. Upon favorable conclusion, permanently open streets to pedestrian traffic by eliminating access by non-emergency vehicles and begin hiring planners/designers/builders. Begin remodeling, while simultaneously begin instituting substitute means of transportation (bikes, trams where the subway does not reach). Lastly, finish project in one small area, let sit for 10-15 months, then expand reclamation to adjacent/other areas. Details: Money will come from city taxes, and the city government will decide which streets will form each superblock.

BILL **KN-003**

AUTHOR **ZAIN KHAN**

DELEGATION **BC HIGH**

Title

An act to Protect Youth from the Health Risks of Soda and Fructose Addiction

Areas to be Impacted

Minors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Schools, Business's involved in the selling of soda

Purpose

Currently 11.2% of Massachusetts inhabitants consume a superfluous volume of soda; 1 in 4 high school and middle school students are currently either overweight or obese. Studies have shed light upon the fact that sugar, or sucrose is addictive, and is close to the addictive level of cocaine. When given to minors they become highly addicted, as their brains have yet to fully develop. If these especially vulnerable groups develop the dreaded disease most commonly known as childhood obesity, they are at a greater risk to develop more serious afflictions such as diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol. The last hope to exterminate this loathsome sickness is in what children consume, most notably soda.

Proposal for Action

- Definition of Soda: a carbonated drink sweetened beyond 26 Vals and containing glucose, fructose, sucrose, aspartame, cyclamates, saccharin, acesulfame-k, or sucralose. Most common form of Soda is in a dihydrogen monoxide based sucrose solution that has undergone carbonation.
- Require retailers, manufacturers and distributors to obtain a license from the Department of Revenue.
- Requires retailers to ask individuals who appear to be under the age of 27 for identification, to sell soda in child-resistant packaging, and to implement all measures reasonably necessary to prevent the sale of these products to minors.
- Requires soda manufacturers to submit annual fructose yield reports to the MA Department of Public Health.
- Requires retailers to post updated signage reflecting the new minimum legal age of sale;
- Requires retailers to sell soda in child-resistant packaging;
- Prohibits "health care institutions," such as pharmacies, hospitals, clinics and supermarkets with pharmacies from selling soda products but allows for religious leaders to use soda in worship, and doctors may prescribe soda as medicine.
- Prohibits the distribution of free samples of soda, except by adult-only retail fizzy drink stores and licensed soda bars;
- Prohibits the use of soda and or its products on public and private school grounds and facilities and at school-sponsored events;
- Grandfather Clause: Prohibits the sale of soda, to anyone under the age of 21, except if the person is born before December 31, 2022; (*Note that municipal ordinances increasing the minimum age to 21 may prohibit sales to those born before December 31, 2022) or if on private premises and a legal guardian consents.

BILL **KN-004**

AUTHOR **PERSIS ENGINEER**

DELEGATION **NORTH SUBURBAN**

Title

An act to build a small, covered shelter at every bus stop of the Massachusetts public transport system that does not already have one.

Areas to be Impacted

Public transport system, those who use public transportation, drivers

Purpose

There are numerous bus stops across the state where the only indication of a stop is a pole in the ground and a sign that is marked with the letter "T." In the winter, people who ride the bus are left freezing, and when it rains, people are forced to get wet while waiting for the bus. By building a covered area, people will not have to deal with negative weather and will be shielded from the elements while waiting. This will encourage use of the public transport system, thus reducing the potential number of drivers on the road. The hope is that with more people using the bus and less on the road, carbon emissions will be lowered.

Proposal for Action

- Conduct a survey to figure out the number of bus stop coverings that need to be made.
- The locations of bus stops where there is not appropriate space for a shelter will be determined. In cases where there is not enough room for a shelter, the shelter will be built at a neighboring, appropriately sized bus stop that is within a 5 minute walking distance from the bus stop that does not have enough space.
- The locations of bus stops where there is not appropriate space for a shelter will be determined. In cases where there is not enough room for a shelter and there is no neighboring bus stop with enough space, a new bus stop and shelter will be constructed in a new and optimal location.
- The shelters will be paid for by a 5 cent increase in bus ticket prices and a 5 cent increase in toll booth charges.
- Construction of shelters will begin after all surveying is complete.

BILL **KN-005**

AUTHOR **MACKENZIE HOOVER**

DELEGATION **BROMFIELD**

Title

An Act To require data firms and holders to disclose information database and sales information to the Internet Personal Information Security Agency (IPIS)

Areas to be Impacted

Technology users, consumers, data brokers, third-party data firms, first-party data holders

Purpose

Every new year, there are more technological advances and new devices being invented than the year before. It's an ever-revolving system that is quick and fast-paced. Overall, it's seen as an achievement of how far society has come since the first mainstream computer in the 80s. But this accomplishment also results in an increased number of problems involving internet safety, spammers, and ethical dilemmas. As we come into a new age of technology where younger generations are getting introduced to these issues earlier, it's important to establish protections. Currently, it is almost impossible for a person to not have some information about themselves on the internet that consequently data brokers have gained. To put it into perspective, one firm called Acxiom claims to have data on more than 2.5 billion people worldwide (and that's only just one firm compared to the countless others). Most are unaware of the information collected from them and it has become increasingly alarming. Recently, in 2019, a New Jersey company was exposed in attempting to sell over a million data records of teens aged 14 - 17. Additionally, in that same year, Vice broke a story on how big name telecom companies, such as Verizon and AT&T, sell location data to third parties. Once the data was sold, it was then used by bounty hunters to track specific cell phones in real time. This is especially troublesome for those who were once or still in a domestic abuse and stalking situations. Moreover, regardless of age or circumstance, the business of data brokers selling or using information, without the individual's knowledge, to a buyer with limitless control of that said information is viewed as an invasive practice. In short, it is necessary to have regulations on these operations to create a safer place for younger and older generations alike in the future of technology.

Proposal for Action

- Create a state agency dedicated to the management of data brokers called the Internet Personal Information Security Agency (IPIS)
- Requires data brokers, firms, and holders to disclose information on the data collected, who the data was collected from, how it or will be used, and who buys it to the IPIS.
- Under reasonable jurisdiction, the agency may interfere with the data brokers based on any disclosed information they may receive. This interference can include but not be limited to fines, regulatory actions, or in depth-investigations on the perpetrator.
- These regulations are for data brokers, third-party data firms, and first-party data holders.
- Data brokers shall be defined as any business that collects, processes, analyzes, trades, and licenses personal data belonging to consumers.
- Third-party data firms shall be defined as organizations that collect data but do not directly interact with consumers.
- First-party data holders shall be defined as organizations that use and collect data directly from their consumers
- Enforce mandates and regulations made by the agency in the form of a fine of 10% of a company's annual earnings
- Will be funded by a standard fee set by the IPIS that firms, holders, and companies have to pay in order to function properly in the state of Massachusetts.

BILL KN-006

AUTHOR FINN O'GARA

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An act to mandate mental health curriculum in the state of Massachusetts for all high schools

Areas to be Impacted

Teachers and students in public and private high schools

Purpose

Mental health has been a huge problem in today's world. Especially within the past years with the pandemic and the social isolation. If these students learn about these struggles their peers are having it could very well be easily manageable for students. Many teens are on medication for their mental health issues so learning about it and teachers giving coping mechanisms could help the students a lot.

Proposal for Action

- Create a mental health curriculum for public high school students in Massachusetts
- Require all public schools to implement this curriculum
- Have the students learn coping skills and about what happens when someone has anxiety or depression or any other mental health issues

BILL **KN-007**

AUTHOR **THOMAS ELDRIDGE**

DELEGATION **BC HIGH**

Title

An Act to Allocate More Massachusetts State Funding Towards Technological Resources for Teachers of K-12 Public Schools

Areas to be Impacted

Public K-12 schools in Massachusetts

Purpose

In the 2015 fiscal year, Massachusetts spent only 21.2% of its budget on education. As of 2021, Massachusetts spends \$18,375 per pupil. Seeing as Massachusetts has such a high expenditure per pupil, teachers should have access to a not dissimilar amount of this funding, in order to ascertain more technological resources. Times are changing, and technology has become a key tool in teaching the next generation, whether it be through websites or useful in-classroom technology.

Proposal for Action

Public school systems will be given a categorical grant to be used to give teachers better technological resources. These resources include

- Better projectors and/or smartboards
- Access to scholarly websites
- Access to personal laptops and computers for teachers

The grant amount will depend on the number of teachers in a school system and population of students in a school system, with requests for extra financial aid to be reviewed on a case by case basis. In addition, schools will be required to submit a report of how they used their funding during the school year, which is to be considered the final week of August to the final week of June. In order to fund this operation, the state will raise property taxes by a fixed .2% in addition to the city or town assessor's existing rate, as well as adding 25% of the percentage of inflation every year (e.g. if the year's inflation is 4%, a 1% increase in the property tax will occur). This bill, once passed will go into effect starting in the summer of 2023.

BILL KN-008

AUTHOR EMMA HEBERLEIN

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An Act to establish employment opportunities for people experiencing unemployment

Areas to be Impacted

Unemployed adults in the commonwealth, organizations that fund programs that support the unemployed, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor.

Purpose

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployment in the commonwealth has risen. In February 2020 the commonwealth's rate was at 2.8%, it reached a peak of 16.4% in April 2020, and it is currently at 3.9% (145,000 unemployed people). This concerning statistic should be a pressing issue for the state, and action is necessary. Using state funding, the government can provide grants to organizations that support the unemployed, like MassHire, and they can also create programs to hire workers for state jobs to benefit all citizens of the commonwealth. These jobs could include working for state government agencies, for example, the MBTA. The MBTA is eliminating 5% of their bus routes in their new winter schedule as a result of a shortage of workers. Providing such jobs will improve infrastructure and transportation, lower unemployment benefit costs, limit unemployment, and lower poverty.

Proposal for Action

- Provide more grants to organizations that support the unemployed, such as MassHire, which helps unemployed people search for jobs.
- Offer jobs to the unemployed from various government agencies, such as the MBTA and Boston Public Schools, which have had low employment rates.
- Raise surtaxes on households making over \$1 million by 0.25%.

BILL **KN-009**

AUTHOR **MALACHI MARTIN**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An Act to implement ranked choice voting for primary and general elections in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Areas to be Impacted

Registered voters over the age of 18, American Elections.

Purpose

Ranked choice voting is a way to make democracy more fair and just for all people. It helps create a more accurate representation for each vote when it comes to voting for a position that has more than two candidates. It can also ensure that third party voters do not throw away their vote, and that they are accounted for. Ranked choice voting can diversify political viewpoints as well as account for a larger demographic. It can also prevent vote splitting or strategic voting for the most popular candidate, whether or not a person agrees with their main points. Ranked choice voting would help to maintain true democracy, while also giving a voice to those who are less represented in the United States.

Proposal for Action

The Voting Ballots will be introduced for all voters in primary and general election will:

- An introduction course will be put in place explaining how rank choice voting works and how it benefits democracy. Include explanations as to how it is implemented, how it ends up determining a victor in an election, and what someone needs to do when voting.
- In all general elections starting in 2023, have all candidates' names on the ballot, and if a candidate does not earn over 50% of first selection votes, then, the last place candidate is removed and the eliminated candidate's votes are redistributed to the remaining candidates. This process continues until an outright majority is determined.

BILL **KN-010**

AUTHOR **PATRICK NEWELL**

DELEGATION **BOSTON**

Title

An Act To Improve the Treatment of Recovering Drug Addicts

Areas to be Impacted

People who use Drugs, Convicted Individuals on Drug Charges State Police Department, Department of Correction, and Rehab Centers.

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to put forth a viable solution to end the opioid crisis. This bill will get people who use drugs the help they need instead of fueling stigmas. This bill will also aim to lessen the burden on prison workers by removing individuals convicted of petty crimes from prison.

Proposal for Action

- Decriminalize petty possession of drugs
- Release prisoners in prison for possession of drugs
- Reallocate \$10,000,000 from the Massachusetts State Police Department to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission
- Reallocate another \$10,000,000 from the Massachusetts State Police Department to rehab centers for patient care
- Use the money from the State Police Department and the money gained by releasing the individuals to fund their rehab
- Offer Private Centers a 2% tax break if they treat at least 2 patients for free per month

BILL KN-011

AUTHOR MATEUS DIAS

DELEGATION MALDEN

Title

An Act To provide low income housing to those in need by using funds from individual city housing authorities in order to buy unused properties.

Areas to be Impacted

Individual Massachusetts Cities towns, respective housing authorities, non-profit organizations

Purpose

With continued affordable housing issues across not only the commonwealth of Massachusetts but the entire country, this bill is proposing the idea of housing authorities by unused properties across the commonwealth of Massachusetts and turning them into affordable housing complex for "low income renters". The involvement of non profit organizations is also crucial as the goal is to get these properties out of the hands of profit owners and then turn them over to non profit and public owners. This action has already taken place in many cities across the country such as Dallas Texas and Gary Indiana.

Proposal for Action

- Public Housing authorities will use their funds in order to buy unused properties by redirecting short term resources and use of low rent housing developments.
- These buildings will be renovated into housing complex's for low income renters
- Non profit organizations will be able to be used as support in order to provide financial aid
- Cities have to ability to add more stock into their housing funds

BILL **WB-001**

AUTHOR **FAITH FRONDUTO**

DELEGATION **NORTH SUBURBAN**

Title

Expanding SNAP Benefits to Cover All Essentials Along With Food

Areas to be Impacted

People who receive aid from the Massachusetts Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Massachusetts Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system

Purpose

To allow funds that would be used strictly for food purchases to cover essential items such as personal care and sanitary products for those receiving SNAP benefits through the Electronic Benefit Transfer system (EBT). Nearly 40 million people in the U.S or about 12% of the population use SNAP benefits, and though its intent is to help people within the poverty line afford grocery products, there are so many people who cannot afford to purchase other necessities such as personal care essentials (soap, shampoo, tooth care products, and other hygiene products). It is only practical that those funds' purchasing power be expanded from just food items to personal hygiene products, as either way the money will be given to the store no matter what is bought.

Proposal for Action

- Create a refined list of all brands and items that will fall under personal care items (ie soap, toothbrushes./paste, shampoo, feminine hygiene products, razors, lotions, other toiletries)
- Expand the Electronic Benefit Transfer system to recognize the barcode of and approve for the purchase of personal hygiene/care products listed using funds from the same sum beneficiaries already receive through the SNAP program.

BILL WB-002

AUTHOR NORA HOUNAIN

DELEGATION MALDEN

Title

An act to add self defense education to the public physical education curriculum as a required unit

Areas to be Impacted

All massachusetts public schools students, k-12, school committee, faculty, family members

Purpose

Every day youth are faced with dangerous situations they do not know how to handle. Whether it be harassment, bullying, assault, etc. These days more and more people are becoming aware of the various issues related to bullying. Many schools and colleges observe bullying awareness day to bring attention to the gravity of the problem. According to General Statistics on Bullying-2020. "49% of children in grades four to 12 have been bullied by other students at school level at least once "70% of school staff have reported being a witness to bullying" "71% of youth have witnessed bullying at school".

Adding the self defense unit will help students feel safer and more capable of handling conflict. Stated by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Adolescents took a survey showing 46.3 percent of them were assaulted at least once in the past year and more than 1 in 10 were injured in an assault". A self defense class will help students develop strategies to keep themselves safe."

Proposal for Action

Self defense education will be added to the physical education curriculum as an additional required unit. Certified self defense instructors will be hired, those who have a good background of knowing how to defend, fight, identify red flags, and strategies in conflicting situations. Funding for this will be taken from property taxes and the bill will go in effect by 2024.

BILL **WB-003**

AUTHOR **LAUREN PROUTY**

DELEGATION **BROMFIELD**

Title

An Act To Mandate Calorie Counts on All Menu Items in All Restaurants in the Commonwealth.

Areas to be Impacted

Food and Drug Administration (FDA), The Massachusetts Restaurant Association, The Massachusetts Food Policy Council, businesses, consumers.

Purpose

Emphasis on good health has been a focus in recent years. Many restaurants fill their food with unnecessary ingredients to the point when it's hard to tell if you are making a health conscious choice by choosing the salad over the sandwich. The intention of this bill is to alert the consumers of what they are putting into their bodies to make healthier choices. While doing so, it may also take stress off of people who are calorie conscious and add years to the lives of the people that are not. While health will hopefully improve, citizens will be saving money that would go to healthcare costs. This will be observed by the decrease in hospitalizations and cases of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, etc.

Proposal for Action

- Acquire a list of all establishments that are not already affected by the current FDA menu labeling regulations (any business with less than 20 establishments).
- Notify the restaurant's management about the change.
- Gain funding through The Massachusetts Food Policy Council
- Run a lab analysis on the menu items or assess the amount of each ingredient in each food to gain an estimate.
- Obtain approval from the FDA after the lab results.
- Send approval to the businesses and the test results through a quick response (QR) code.
- Businesses can chose to update their manual menus or print a QR code with the calorie information for each table at the establishment.

BILL **WB-004**

AUTHOR **SAURA RATHORE**

DELEGATION **MALDEN**

Title

An Act To Mandate All Public High Schools in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Require College Counseling and Informative Sessions as a Graduation Requirement

Areas to be Impacted

Public High Schools in the Commonwealth, including students and faculty

Purpose

Due to the pandemic and the lack of opportunities for high school students to meet with their school counselors and other professionals in their schools with similar roles for the last two years, a significant portion of students in high schools across the state remain uneducated in regards to the multifaceted college application process. Furthermore, there's always students that decide that college is not something for them and that it won't benefit them in any way. This is even more accentuated in low-income communities with a majority of its residents belonging to marginalized groups. Along with not having access to enough resources to expand their knowledge about the college process, they tend to have other substantial obstacles that they believe will restrict them from applying to college, and eventually attending an institution of higher education.

Given the current scenario, it is imperative for our education system to ensure that its students are encouraged and supported to consider the possibility of attending a college that matches their needs and interests, in terms of the career that they might want to pursue in their future. By having to take College Counseling and Informative sessions as one of the graduation requirements, students will be required to learn more about the different aspects of the application process. This increased knowledge on the "college process" may result in those that were previously reluctant to the idea of attending college to eventually be open to the idea of it. Although schools will be required to adhere to certain guidelines in regards to the logistics of these info sessions, they will be given relative autonomy in how they implement this mandate in their respective schools. This provides them with the flexibility to educate their students on this topic in a way that is the most compatible with the structure and workings of their school.

Proposal for Action

Students will be required to take a total of 25 hours of College Counseling and Informative sessions, anytime after they start high school and before they start their senior year. The current system that allows students to have voluntary one-on-one meetings with their guidance counselors will not substitute for the mandatory number of hours that they need to devote to these required college informative sessions.

- A standardized curriculum for these informative sessions, that will be set from the benchmark of educating its students on the different aspects of the college application process, will be provided to all public high schools in the Commonwealth, and will include: benefits of attending college, opportunities available in college, overview of the college application process and available financial aid, and what colleges expect of you, etc.
- The college informative sessions will be taught by the school guidance counselor(s). Scheduling and logistics in regards to these sessions will be decided by the individual school system.
- Details on when to meet for the sessions over the school years will be discussed and decided on by the student(s) and counselor(s), taking into account the students' schedules and other commitments; possible options could include but would not be limited to: free blocks during school, after school, over the weekend, etc.
- Sessions that will need to be held outside the hours that a counselor is required to be in the school premises will be paid for by the student, by an hourly price set in place.
- Massachusetts public high schools that are not in compliance will be subjected to a daily fine of \$50 for every day of not having made available these sessions.
- This bill shall go into effect as of September 2023.

BILL WB-005

AUTHOR ADEN SABIN-WHITE

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An Act to Mandate Coverage of Applied Behavior Analysis Treatment for All MassHealth Members Over the Age of 22 in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Areas to be Impacted

MassHealth and all MassHealth Members in Massachusetts over the age of 22

Purpose

Applied behavior analysis is a long standing form of behaviorism in the field of psychology and it specifically, and effectively, targets the environmental factors that can influence a person's mental health by using various strategies including positive reinforcement. Meanwhile, mental health is an undeniable struggle for many individuals in Massachusetts and beyond. A quarter of our population is covered by MassHealth and nearly 4% of our adult population has reported having a serious mental health issue, according to a recent SAMHSA study. That is around 55,000 individuals with serious mental health issues, and thousands more with mild mental health issues, who are being denied one of the most proven and published methods of mental health treatment that could potentially alleviate many of their issues as we live through one of the most stressful times in recent history with the pandemic. Due to this stress, this number is only going to rise, and has been on the rise, yet applied behavior analysis will remain a fairly obscure form of treatment even though this method has been supported in 36 notable scientific publications and is taught as a core skill for every psychologist in college. Yet, MassHealth still does not reimburse its use. Thus, it is past time that MassHealth covers applied behavior analysis for adults over the age of 22 for the sake of tens of thousands of individuals' well-being.

Proposal for Action

- Remove the age limit of 22 for the reimbursement of applied behavior analysis treatment for MassHealth members.
- Expand the MassHealth coverage to reimburse applied behavior analysis treatment to all MassHealth members
- Consult psychologists and mental health practitioners on the use of applied behavior analysis
- Promote the use of A.B.A. through a public relations campaign
- Under the Massachusetts Mental Health Parity law, this treatment must be covered for the sake of diagnosis and treatment, as any physical disorder would be treated.

BILL WB-006

AUTHOR DOUGLAS CAROOM

DELEGATION BROMFIELD

Title

An act to allow students and the district an alternative option for meals that are affordable and fast through the use of vending machines.

Areas to be Impacted

The only areas that would be affected by this bill is the communities within school districts and the school campus in general.

Purpose

This bill is necessary as it will allow students to have an alternative to the school lunches that are provided to them by the school, given that they are unable to provide themselves with a meal. This bill also allows the erection of vending machines with fresh and healthy meal options. This will cause schools with less funding to still have affordable meals for those who are unable to get them through other means. These vending machines would also be open to the public outside of school hours to allow the community a source of food, since there is the possible risk there could be cameras instated to prevent any destruction or vandalism.

Proposal for Action

- Do surveys and tests to see what people want the quality, meaning ingrediants, and the price of the food within the vending machines should be
- See what people are willing to pay for and if they would use them
- Accept donations and suggestions to improve the overall quality of those using them
- Find vendors to acquire the products from
- Aquire what communities will need
- Station the vending machines on school grounds where it would be helpful to each community

BILL **WB-007**

AUTHOR **ERIN BOYD**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An Act to limit the use of DNA databases to solve crimes

Areas to be Impacted

Courts of laws, local and state law enforcement in Massachusetts

Purpose

This bill would limit the use law enforcement has in genealogical databases in connection with a crime. It will provide notice to their consumers that their DNA could be utilized for this purpose, and obtain consent from them. This would protect individual privacy rights which would balance out public safety and constitutional rights. Not only can this technology identify the perpetrator of one or more violent crimes, but it also can remove suspicion from others so they don't convict the wrong person.

Proposal for Action

- The bill also establishes a list of crimes that are eligible for the use of this technology, such as murder, rape, kidnapping, human trafficking, and a felony sexual offense.
- Work with law enforcement on when it would be appropriate to search a database.
- Law enforcement must now go to a judge in a court of law to receive a warrant to use a DNA database for a specific person.
- Educate the public on their constitutional rights.

BILL WB-008

AUTHOR ALEX MONTALTO

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An Act To Prevent Recidivism Across State and County Correctional Facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Areas to be Impacted

State and Country Correctional Facilities

Purpose

The United States is suffering from mass incarceration. Mass incarceration in the United States, which is the large-scale imprisonment of people, has been very prevalent, with the overcriminalization of nonviolent drug users and other groups. The United States makes up only 4.25% of the world's population but about 20% of all active incarcerations in the world. These statistics give background to the issue of recidivism, wherein the United States recidivism rate is 76% within 5 years, which means 76% of formerly incarcerated individuals re-offend within five years. In Massachusetts, although it has the fourth-lowest crime rates, the recidivism rate is 32% within 3 years. The rate of recidivism is unacceptable and extremely preventable. Looking at other countries as an example is vital in our movement forward with the prevention of recidivism and the incorporation of ex-convicts into society.

Proposal for Action

- Survey of currently incarcerated persons in state and country correctional facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
- Establish a committee focused on researching and developing solutions to the most pressing issues concerning reintegration into society.
- Implementation of education programs offered to inmates with a history of good behavior within the last six months and a psychological evaluation.
- Educational programs can help smoothen reentry into society and open up employment opportunities for ex-convicts.
- Evaluate the biggest issues of reintegration into society and implement programs to address those issues.

BILL WB-009

AUTHOR RYAN BEHAN

DELEGATION MARSHFIELD

Title

An act to Mandate Sidewalks within the Vicinity of Defined Highly Populated Areas on State Roads in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Areas to be Impacted

Defined Highly Populated Areas

Purpose

Road safety on state roads has exceedingly dwindled with an increase in pedestrian and bicycle accidents in the past two decades. A study conducted by community indicators from the 2018 Massachusetts Healthy Aging Data Report concluded that 4,472 motor vehicle crashes involved pedestrians. Sidewalks would aid in providing a significantly more secure, accessible, and physically healthier method of transporting pedestrians and bikers to highly populated areas. This in turn would be increasing opportunities for social interaction in community gatherings, promoting the general welfare.

Proposal for Action

- The Massachusetts Department of Transportation will survey to define highly populated areas on state roads by collecting data regarding the traffic on state roads in Massachusetts
- Take roughly 11% of the Massachusetts Department of Transportation budget and dedicate it to implementing sidewalks on state roads across Massachusetts (\$121,000,000 of \$1,100,000,000)
- Employ workers to begin construction of sidewalks under state protocol
- Construct sidewalks on state roads near highly populated areas using the money collected earlier

BILL **WB-010**

AUTHOR **EVA JACKSON**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An act to permanently establish early and mail in voting and further establish voter protection in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Areas to be Impacted

Every registered voter over the age of eighteen in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Purpose

Voting is a way for everybody to have an equal opportunity and voice. However it is hard to deem voting to be fair and democratic when there are little ballot drop in boxes in more densely populated areas such as the 17 that are in Boston yet there are hundreds of thousands of people able to vote. Establishing early and mail in voting can help be convenient to the people by reducing time waiting in lines for hours and giving everybody the ability to vote on their time efficiently.

Proposal for Action

BILL **WB-011**

AUTHOR **RILEY ABELL**

DELEGATION **MARSHFIELD**

Title

An act to cite a pilot program accepting 5% of all public school districts in the commonwealth of Massachusetts provide funding for a universal school start time schedule

Areas to be Impacted

Massachusetts Public Schools

Purpose

The purpose of this bill is to explore the feasibility put all public schools in the commonwealth of Massachusetts on the same time schedule.

Proposal for Action

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