FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE
providing youth the knowledge and life skills they need to be productive, responsible citizens

RESOURCE MANUAL II

Bill Book and Lobby Bill Chart

June 20-24, 2022
State Capitol in Tallahassee, FL

50th Session of the Florida 4-H Legislature
2022

Florida 4-H Legislature | https://florida4h.ifas.ufl.edu/events/legislature/
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# 2022 4-H Legislature Planning Committee

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**Lead Media Correspondent:** Taylor Thigpen  
**Co-Head Lobbyist:** Lily Crawford  

**Adult Steering Committee:** Kelsey Cook, Charlie Poliseno, and Sara Brake
Dear 4-H Legislature Participant,

Welcome to the 50th session of the Florida 4-H Legislature! My name is Brooke Adams, and I am so excited to serve you as the 2021-2022 Legislature Planning Committee Chair as well as your Lieutenant Governor during the week of 4-H Legislature. I am so stoked that we will be back to having an entire week long event in our beautiful capitol to be able to lobby and debate bills and learn more about the Florida Legislative processes! Whether this is your very first or fourth year at 4-H legislator, I encourage you to immerse yourself into this event and make the most out of this week long event. I sincerely hope that you will enjoy your experience as you take on the role of being a Senator, Representative, Media Correspondent, or Lobbyist. It is an amazing opportunity to be able to participate in this event, so I hope that throughout this week you take advantage of the opportunities available which will allow you to learn more about our state government and legislative processes, build lifelong relationships connections, and experience personal growth.

This year, our Legislature Planning Committee has worked hard to plan our event and make sure you have the best experience possible. Throughout the week, the Planning Committee members will be wearing gold name tags. If at any time you need assistance, whether it is understanding the schedule, working with technology, information on a bill, or anything else you may need, please do not hesitate to ask them. To ensure that you are as comfortable as possible in your role this week, you will have access to Manual 1 and Manual 2 on the Florida 4-H website (https://florida4h.ifas.ufl.edu/events/legislature/). Manual 1 provides information about 4-H Legislature, rudimentary parliamentary procedure, and information relevant to each role. Manual 2 includes the bills which will be lobbied and debated during your week at Legislature. A detailed schedule for our event can be found on the Florida 4-H website. It is important that you are familiar with the schedule each day, so you are prepared for each activity. Following the schedule will help you have a successful and positive experience at 4-H Legislature.

Leading up to 4-H Legislature, I strongly encourage you to research your bills and know some background knowledge about what the bills entail. It is key to understand the strengths and weaknesses as well as the opposing point of view on each of your bills. This will help you prepare strong arguments to use during committee meetings and chamber sessions and will make the event experience more enjoyable for everyone.

Again, I am beyond excited to spend this week with you making awesome 4-H memories and I look forward to seeing everyone’s passion about your roles during leg. Above all, please treat your fellow participants with kindness and respect. Remember that everyone will have a difference in opinion, and that is what makes this a wonderful experience. I know this year’s Legislature will be an excellent 50th session. I look forward to seeing you, and I hope you have a fantastic week!

Sincerely,
Brooke Adams
2022 Florida 4-H Legislature Committee Chair
Bills Titles by Committee

**Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee**

AG01  Compensating Florida farmers for damages caused by natural disasters
AG02  Hunting and killing of does during Florida’s hunting season
AG03  Euthanization of feral cats
AG04  Florida's fertilization restriction period will be lengthened by a month
AG05  Mandate a tax on single-use plastic for all establishments
AG06  Ban the selling of purebred dogs in the State of Florida
AG07  Create a license through which dairy farmers can legally sell unpasteurized milk
AG08  Regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides by use of distributed licenses
AG09  Allow licensed veterinarians to conduct telehealth visits for ill animals
AG10  Allow Florida hunters to bait fields for doves during dove hunting season

**Criminal Justice Committee**

CJ01  Allowing the use of familial DNA in violent crimes prosecution
CJ02  Mental stability of firearm purchasers
CJ03  Decriminalization of the possession of marijuana
CJ04  Mentally ill criminal offenders on permanent probation
CJ05  Recording and televising of criminal trial proceedings
CJ06  Release of police body-worn camera footage
CJ07  Social media privacy against ones current or prospective employer
CJ08  Technology crimes being classified as a misdemeanor of the first degree
CJ09  Creating programs directly benefiting retired dogs in law enforcement
CJ10  Eliminating reduced sentencing in cases where the defendant is considered to be mentally ill

**Education Committee**

ED01  Required instruction regarding the history of African American
ED02  College education for eligible military personnel
ED03  Granting Florida citizens free education in public colleges for up to four years
ED04  Non first language English speakers to do their tests in their native language
ED05  Mandatory school attendance
ED06  Emergency drills in public schools
ED07  Participation in a mental health program for graduation
ED08  Minimum wage for all public high school teachers
ED09  Eliminate SAT and ACT testing in the state of Florida
ED10  Public school teachers wearing recording devices during school hours
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Bills Titles by Committee

Government, Commerce, and Transportation Committee
GCT01 Outlawing of panhandling
GCT02 Increasing the interstate speed limit
GCT03 Penalizing non-vehicle users involved in accidents
GCT04 Legalizing gambling in the state of Florida
GCT05 Requiring the maximum speed in Florida to be no more than 50 miles per hour
GCT06 Awarding counties of Florida for using electric or plug-in hybrid buses
GCT07 Mandating protective Headgear while on a Motorcycle
GCT08 Implementation of ranked-choice voting systems in Florida elections
GCT09 Reduction of property taxes on the disabled
GCT10 Use of trains for public transportation between major cities in Florida

Health and Human Services Committee
HHS01 An act to mandate all children ages 8-18 tested for psychological abnormalities
HHS02 Free birth control to those in need for medical reasons any citizen of Florida
HHS03 Funding of projects dedicated to genetically engineering humans
HHS04 Gender neutral bathrooms in public buildings
HHS05 Establishment of a statewide Universal Basic Income
HHS06 Required insurance coverage of hearing aids for children
HHS07 Legality of mail order prescription drugs
HHS08 Persons with diagnosed STDs to have that information included on government-issued ID
HHS09 Mandating that employers provide paid parental leave
HHS10 Providing gynecological services at all colleges and universities in the state of Florida

Juvenile Justice Committee
JJ01 Ban of minors receiving tattoos
JJ02 Get all children the proper support after they turn 18 and are out of foster care program
JJ03 Use of community service as punishment for crimes committed by youth and other minors
JJ04 Death penalty of minors
JJ05 Expunging of minors’ records following completion of diversion programs
JJ06 15 years old tried as adult in criminal prosecution
JJ07 Installing metal detectors and conducting backpack searches at all public schools
JJ08 Prosecution of minors who have committed homicide
JJ09 Solitary confinement for minors
JJ10 Suspension for a minimum of a week and a required drug course for students with marijuana
A Bill to be Entitled
An act relating to compensating Florida farmers for damages caused by natural disasters.

Section 1. Qualifications
(a) In order to qualify for this compensation, a farm must be private. In addition, the damages caused by natural disasters must exceed $15,000.

Section 2. Application Process
(a) To apply for this compensation, farmers must complete an application form and submit this form to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
(b) The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall verify that applicants meet the qualifications listed in Section 1 of this bill and any other qualifications listed elsewhere.

Section 3. Compensation
(a) The Florida Treasury shall provide compensation to farmers who meet the qualifications and were approved by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
(b) Compensation shall equal the monetary value of damages under or equal to $100,000. Any damages exceeding $100,000 shall be compensated with $100,000.

Section 4. Funding
(a) Sales tax shall provide funding for this compensation.
(b) Sales tax shall be increased to 7% with the following exceptions: tax on amusement machine receipts, tax on the lease or license of commercial real property, and tax on electricity.
(c) Additionally, funding for this bill will take 0.5% of the tax money originally allocated towards the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Section 5. Definitions.
(a) A “private farm” shall be defined as “an enterprise controlled by one or more investors, excluding the government, that is producing agricultural products for commercial purposes but not personal consumption”.
(b) “Natural disasters” shall be defined as “major, adverse events resulting from the natural processes of the earth that cause serious damage and loss of life.”
This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law or date on July 1, 2023.

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**SUMMARY**

This bill will compensate private farms who were damaged by natural disasters.

**Coding:** Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

**Pro:** Florida farmers shall be compensated for damages caused by natural disasters, allowing them to recover from these disasters, keep their farms, and continue to produce goods. Additionally, this bill could lessen the possibility of food shortages due to damages caused by natural disasters.

**Con:** In order to provide this compensation, the sales tax must increase. Additionally, funds going towards the police must be reallocated.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

<table>
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<th>Sponsors:</th>
<th>Committee/Bill Number: AG02</th>
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<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Referred to Committee: Agriculture and Natural Resources</td>
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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to the hunting and killing of does during Florida’s hunting season.

Section 1. Florida hunters shall be allowed to kill does during the hunting season.

Section 2. No additional or supplemental licensing shall be required for hunting does. Hunting and killing does shall fall under the same hunting regulations as hunting bucks of age two years old.

Section 3. Definitions

- “Doe” is defined as a female Deer.
- “Buck” is defined as a male Deer.

This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

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SUMMARY

This bill will allow the hunting and killing of female deer during hunting season. The killing of a Doe will count towards the deer killing limits specified by Florida Law.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This could provide hunters more opportunity for food.

Con: This could potentially wipe out the female deer population.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to euthanizing feral cats.

Section 1. Feral cats will be euthanized because they are invasive and cause damage to the environment.

Section 2. Catching and releasing feral cats will result in a $150 starting fine and will increase by $50 for every fine after.

Section 3. Feral cats can be spayed or neutered and kept as pets. Releasing a feral cat previously kept as a pet will result in a fine as outlined in Section 2.

Section 4. Domestic cats kept as outdoor pets will be registered at a fee of $50 and microchipped.

Section 5. This will be a self-funded law through citations.

Section 6. The following are definitions for this legislation:

a. “Feral cat” means any cat living outside without supervision or ownership.

b. “Euthanize” means to end a life in a humane way.

c. “Spay or Neuter” means to remove reproductive organs.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will allow for the euthanization of feral cats and $150 starting fine and a $50 increase for every fine after.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: This will increase native species populations of birds, lizards, and frogs. This will also reduce the spread of rabies, feline leukemia, and other diseases.

Con: Cats are a beloved domesticated animal, and this could be depriving the cat of finding a home.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to fertilizer use by Florida producers.

Section 1. Non-organic fertilizer application will be restricted to the period of April 1st - October 30th and enforced statewide.

Section 2. Organic methods of fertilization including bone meal, cottonseed meal, alfalfa pellets, fish emulsions, and composted manure may be used during or outside of the fertilization restriction period.

Section 3: This fertilizer restriction shall apply to all agriculture and horticulture activities in Florida.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

Florida's fertilization restriction period will be lengthened by a month.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: The reduced time available for fertilizer use will decrease the likelihood of large algae blooms because of the reduced nitrogen and phosphorus introduced to the environment.

Con: Farms may struggle to adjust to using organic fertilizer 7 months out of the year.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act to mandate a tax on single-use plastic for all establishments.

Section 1: This act would be mandated to all Florida businesses and restaurants.

Section 2: If the above establishments buy single-use plastics, they will pay a 12% sales tax on any single-use plastic.

Section 3: Single-use plastics would include: plastic straws, plastic bottles, plastic cutlery, and plastic cup lids.

Section 4: Tax collected from this bill shall be allocated to preservation of natural resources.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will help keep more plastic out of the ocean through encouraging owners to use reusable products by putting a tax on single use plastic.

Coding: Words in **strikethrough** type are deletions from existing law; words *underlined* are additions.

Pro: More plastic will stay out of the ocean and establishments will save money in the long term by buying reusable products.

Con: Establishments will be spending more money at one time if they choose to use single use plastic.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the sale of purebred canines.

Section 1. Selling of canines with purebred designations shall be illegal in the State of Florida.

Section 2. This bill shall not be used to exclude the sale of such animals by non-profit organizations.

Section 3. Failure to comply with Section 1 shall result in a $1,000 fine per animal.

Section 4. Definitions. As used in this section, the term “purebred” shall be considered a dog of a modern dog breed with a documented pedigree in a stud book.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will ban the selling of purebred dogs in the State of Florida.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Limits the purebred dog industry, whose puppies can suffer from a lot of genetic disorders due to inbreeding.

Con: People’s right to choose what they want to sell would be compromised.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the sale and consumption of raw milk.

Section 1. The FDACS will create and offer a license which permits the owner to sell unpasteurized milk. Applicants for a license will be required to own the dairy animal(s) themselves and required to clearly advertise and label their raw milk product as unpasteurized. This license does not permit the sale of other dairy products, such as yogurt or cheese, which were made from raw milk.

Section 2. The license will only be available to private individuals, not resale companies or restaurants, who seek to legally sell for profit raw milk to other private individuals who want to purchase raw milk.

Section 3. Only under a licensed seller will the sale and purchase of raw milk be legal. Non-licensed transactions or advertisements will result in a minimum fine of $200 and maximum fine of $1,000. Individual counties will have the discretion to set the fine for their counties and must decide upon this fee before the bill would take effect.

Section 4. Definitions.

- Raw Milk: Milk from any dairy animal that has not been pasteurized.
- Resale Company: Companies which oversee one or more locations/branches and sell many goods in one place, such as a convenience store or grocery store.

This bill shall take effect on August 1, 2022.

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SUMMARY

This bill will create a license through which dairy farmers can legally sell unpasteurized milk.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Those who want to honestly sell their raw milk for profit, or buy raw milk for its multiple alleged benefits, will have the ability to do so.

Con: Farmers would be able to sell milk for public consumption that hasn’t been treated to kill pathogens, potentially causing harm.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to the regulation of pesticides and herbicides.

Section 1. The State of Florida shall regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides which decrease unwanted pests and plants used on professional farms.

Section 2. Pesticides and herbicides that are known to cause fatal diseases e.g., Chlorpyrifos, shall be prohibited from sale or use.

Section 3. A $50 fine per food product for individual consumption shall be charged to individuals, organizations, businesses, or entities found to have produced food on or in which traces of pesticides and herbicides are over FDACS-approved levels. Additional fines will be levied related to the amount of damage done to the environment and/or bodies of water affected by pesticide or herbicide run-off.

Section 4. Terms will be defined as follows:

A. “Regulate” means to control or supervise, in this case requiring licenses to apply pesticides.

B. “Pesticide or herbicide” means a chemical used to lower the number of pests and unwanted plants near the crops.

C. “Environment” means the surroundings or conditions that animals and plants live in.

D. “Food product for individual consumption” means a unit of food served or sold. Multiple servings or units sold as lot shall be fined based on the total individual units within the larger unit.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides by use of distributed licenses, prohibiting dangerous ones with fines on contaminated foods and surrounding environments.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will decrease the risk of getting sick from consuming pesticides or herbicides and keep the environment clean.

Con: Might increase the number of pests and unwanted plants in farms.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating veterinary telehealth.

Section 1: A veterinarian may practice telemedicine.

Section 2: A veterinarian who uses telemedicine:

   (a) Shall take appropriate steps to establish a veterinarian/client/patient relationship and
       conduct all appropriate evaluations and collect appropriate histories of the patient, consistent
       with prevailing professional standards of care for the specific patient presentation.

   (b) May not prescribe controlled substances if he or she has not previously performed
       an in-person physical examination or made medically appropriate and timely visits to the
       premises where the animal is kept. However, a consulting veterinarian using telemedicine may
       prescribe controlled substances for a terminal patient transferred to the consulting veterinarian
       for hospice care from a veterinarian who performed an in-person physical examination of the
       patient and provided medical records to the consulting veterinarian.

   (c) Must hold a current license to practice veterinary medicine in this state. The practice
       of medicine occurs where the veterinarian or the patient, or both, are located at the time the
       veterinarian practices telemedicine.

Section 3: The board has jurisdiction over a veterinarian practicing telemedicine in this state,
regardless of where the veterinarian’s physical offices are located. The practice of telemedicine
in accordance with this section is not a standard of care violation, and a veterinarian may not be
disciplined solely for practicing telemedicine.

Section 4. Definitions.

“Telemedicine” means the practice of veterinary medicine, including diagnosis, consultation,
evaluation, treatment, or transfer of medical data, by means of a two-way, real-time interactive
communication between a client and patient and a veterinarian who has access to and the ability
to review the patient’s relevant information before the telemedicine visit.
This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will allow licensed veterinarians to conduct telehealth visits for ill animals

Coding: Words in **struck-through** type are deletions from existing law; words *underlined* are additions.

Pro: This bill would allow veterinarians to help care for animals in locations where they may be unable to visit physically.

Con: This bill could lead to some veterinary malpractice if a veterinarian is not properly able to assess an animal’s condition.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to use of baiting while dove hunting.

Section 1. All Florida hunters are allowed to bait fields for doves during the proper hunting seasons.

Section 2. Use of baiting is only legal when using corn and it must be on 2-week rotations during November 15th through January 20th.

Section 3. Hunters may have a maximum of five 25-acre plots per square mile of corn-baited area. The amount of corn used to bait is at the landowner's discretion. For hunting on land not owned by the hunter, hunters must have written consent from the landowner to bait and hunt on the property.

Section 4. Definitions.

- Bait fields- areas covered in a substance to attract a species while hunting
- Hunting season- the amount of time a state allows its population to hunt certain species
- Written consent-a legal document that gives you legal permission and assigned by a landowner

This bill shall take effect on March 3, 2024.

SUMMARY

This bill will allow Florida hunters to bait fields for doves during dove hunting season.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words *underlined* are additions.

Pro: Hunters will be able to gain a greater harvest while hunting.

Con: It will negatively affect the dove population.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to allowing the use of familial DNA in violent crimes prosecution.

Section 1: DNA from violent crimes shall be run through the FBI’s National DNA Index System to look for familial matches. Using DNA from genealogical databases will not be allowed.

Section 2: DNA matches must have at least 10 of the 20 markers in common to be considered a familial connection. Only people with the minimum required 10 markers may be interviewed in relation to the case.

Section 3: The cost of using familial DNA searches will be incurred by the prosecuting law enforcement agency.

Section 4: The following are definitions for this legislation:

A. “Violent crimes” shall be defined as murder, rapes, child rapes, and terrorism.
B. “Familial DNA search” is a search by law enforcement in DNA databases for genetic information indicating a relative of a person they seek to identify.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will provide a wider investigative opportunity for violent crimes.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro. This could help solve many violent and cold cases providing justice and closure for victims.

Con: There are many innocent people in the DNA database. Many family members would be unwilling to provide information for investigations. It can be argued that this would violate the 4th Amendment of unreasonable search.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to mental stability of firearm purchasers.

Section 1. Before purchasing a firearm, all purchasers must undergo a mandatory psychological evaluation. This will be required and regulated for both commercial and private sales. The purchaser will be responsible for the cost of the evaluation from a qualified professional who is licensed for psychological services in Florida.

Section 2. If a person has been deemed mentally unfit for firearm possession, they will be denied purchase in all counties.

Section 3. If found unfit, the person in question must undergo and pay for mandatory state counseling.

Section 4. Definitions.

- Firearm - incendiary device that fires a projectile with some form of legal combustion
- Psychological evaluation - a mental evaluation performed by a licensed psychologist provided by the state
- State counseling - counseling provided by the state

This bill shall take effect on March 3, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will require a mandatory psych evaluation for all commercial and private sales of firearms.

Coding: Words in **strikethrough** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: There will be less of a chance of mentally handicapped gun crimes.

Con: The state will pay for counseling.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Sponsors: Committee/Bill Number: CJ03
County: Referred to Committee: Criminal Justice

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to the decriminalization of the possession of marijuana.

Section 1. Individuals in the state of Florida will not be charged for possession of marijuana.
Section 2. No fine will be imposed on any individual found with marijuana.
Section 3. The illegal distribution of marijuana will remain punishable by law.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY
Decriminalize the possession of marijuana for all Florida residents.
Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.
Pro: Would allow police to focus on more violent crimes.
Con: May encourage individuals to obtain more marijuana.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to putting mentally ill criminal offenders on permanent probation upon release from a mental institution.

Section 1. Adjudicated mentally defective criminal offenders will be required to submit to monthly checkups regarding their medicine intake and mental capabilities. These will continue permanently unless the physician determines that the patient is mentally competent to be released from probation.

Section 2. Any mentally ill criminal will be given the choice to reside in a mental institution or be on probation after a minimum sentence has been served. A physician will be appointed by the judge.

Section 3. The adjudicated mentally defective individual will reserve the right to petition the court for release from probation. The court ruling will override the decision of the physician.

Section 4. Definitions.

Adjudicated mentally defective - a determination by a court that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence or mental illness, incompetency, condition, or disease, is a danger to himself or herself or to others or lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming law.

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SUMMARY

Mentally ill criminal offenders will be put on permanent probation after serving minimum sentences.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will help ensure that offenders with mental issues stay on their medications long term.

Con: Restricts the rights of those that the court deems mentally defective.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the recording and televising of criminal trial proceedings.

Section 1. Trial proceedings for all levels of criminal trials, up to the State level, will no longer be allowed to be televised or video recorded for the public.

Section 2. Other methods of recording, including audio recording and courtroom sketches, will continue to be permitted.

Section 3. Similar to federal court proceedings, quotations from the trial as well as courtroom sketches will be available to the public via news media.

Section 4. Definitions.

Criminal Trials: A lawsuit brought by a prosecutor employed by the federal, state, or local government that charges a person with the commission of a crime.

News Media: Forms of mass media that focus on delivering news to the general public or a target public. These include, but are not limited to, print media, broadcast news, and the internet.

This bill shall take effect as of January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will indiscriminately ban state and district criminal trials from being televised or recorded for public consumption.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Safety and privacy of individuals involved in criminal cases, especially jurors, will be better ensured.

Con: The public will not have access to the raw footage of high-profile criminal case proceedings, which would potentially be of public interest.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Sponsors: Committee/Bill Number: CJ06
County: Referred to Committee: Criminal Justice

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the release of police body-worn camera footage.

Section 1. Police Departments must release body-cam footage if a complaint is made against one of their officers or one of their officers is sued.

Section 2. Only those submitting the complaint, lawyers, and/or the suing party shall be granted access to this video footage.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

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SUMMARY

This bill will ensure that police body-worn camera footage is released to certain individuals.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill will ensure that pertinent evidence can be provided in court proceedings where a police officer is involved.

Con: This may deny officers the right to due process.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to social media privacy against ones current or prospective employer.

Section 1. Employer access to employee social media accounts is prohibited. An employer requesting or requiring access to a social media account of an employee or prospective employee under certain circumstances is prohibited. An employer taking retaliatory action for an employee’s refusal to allow access to his or her social media account is prohibited. An employer failing or refusing to hire a prospective employee because of the prospective employee’s refusal to allow access to his or her social media account is prohibited. Civil action for a violation of these specifications is authorized. The civil action must be brought within a specified timeframe. There will be a penalty for a violation of these specifications. Recovery of attorney fees and court costs will be provided to the employee if the employer is found in violation. An employer is not prohibited from seeking access to social media accounts used primarily for the employer’s business purposes.

Section 2. An employer may not do any of the following:

(a) Request or require an employee or prospective employee to take an action that allows the employer to gain access to the employee’s or prospective employee’s social media account, including, but not limited to, requesting him or her to disclose the username, password, or other means of accessing his or her social media account if the social media account’s contents are not available to the general public.

(b) Take retaliatory personnel action against an employee as a result of the employee’s refusal to allow the employer access to the employee’s social media account.

(c) Fail or refuse to hire a prospective employee as a result of the prospective employee’s refusal to allow the employer access to the prospective employee’s social media account.

Section 3. An employee or prospective employee may bring civil action against an employer who violates this section in a court located in the county in which the employee or prospective employee resides or where the alleged violation occurred. Such action must be brought within 2 years after the violation occurred. The employee or prospective employee may seek injunctive relief to restrain the employer from continuing to act in violation of this section and may recover damages in an amount equal to the actual damages arising from the violation or $500 per violation, whichever is greater. An employee or prospective employee who prevails is entitled to recover court costs and reasonable attorney fees.
Section 4. Definitions.

(a) “Electronic communications device” means a device that uses electronic signals to create, transmit, or receive information, including computers, telephones, personal digital assistants, and other similar devices.

(b) “Social media account” means an interactive personal account or profile that an individual establishes and uses through an electronic application, service, or platform to generate or to store content, including, but not limited to, videos, still photographs, blogs, video blogs, instant messages, audio recordings, and e-mail.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will prohibit employers from accessing the personal social media accounts of their employees and prospective employees.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This will ensure that the employees will be judged on how they perform at work and not by what is displayed on their personal social media accounts.

Con: More regulations on those employing the public may further discourage them from hiring new people that they are not familiar with.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to technology crimes being classified as a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Section 1. Offenses against users of computers, computer systems, computer networks, and electronic devices. —

(a) A person commits an offense against users of computers, computer systems, computer networks, or electronic devices if he or she willfully, knowingly, and without authorization or exceeding authorization:

(b) Accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, computer network, or electronic device with knowledge that such access is unauthorized.

(c) Disrupts or denies or causes the denial of the ability to transmit data to or from an authorized user of a computer, computer system, computer network, or electronic device, which, in whole or in part, is owned by, under contract to, or operate for, on behalf of, or in conjunction with another.

Section 2. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree. A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person and makes a credible threat to that person commits the offense of aggravated stalking, a felony of the third degree.

Section 3. Definitions.

- Cyberstalk - To harass or stalk an individual through electronic means.
- Credible - Capable of being believed.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will persecute those guilty of cyber-crimes. Both hacking, and cyberstalking.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill helps govern what’s wrong and what’s not relating to cyber activity.

Con: People may feel like this is a violation of their rights. Some believe the internet should have no restrictions.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to creating programs directly benefiting retired dogs in law enforcement.

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Care for Retired Law Enforcement Dogs Program Act."

Section 2. A valid invoice from a veterinarian for veterinary care provided in this state to a retired law enforcement dog must be provided for reimbursements. (b) Payments to a former handler or an adopter to reimburse him or her for the cost of the retired law enforcement dog's veterinary care may not exceed $1,500 per dog.

Section 3. Definitions.

- "Law enforcement agency" means a lawfully established public agency having responsibility for the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of penal, traffic, highway, regulatory, game, immigration, postal, customs, or controlled substance laws.
- "Retired law enforcement dog" means a dog that was previously in the service of or employed by a law enforcement.

This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will allow for the disbursement of funds to be used for the health, care and safety of a retired law enforcement dog. This will allow the dog owners to have more funds to provide a healthy lifestyle.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This will ensure a healthy and secure rest of life for retired dogs in the service.

Con: The department and nonprofits would have to pay to support this program.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to eliminating reduced sentencing in cases where the defendant is considered to be mentally ill.

Section 1. This bill would eliminate the ability of a sentence to be reduced due to a mental illness of the defendant.

Section 2. Individuals could still receive any additional care needed or be put into special facilities.

Section 3. Definitions. For this bill, “mental illness” shall be defined as including but not limited to a wide range of mental health conditions and disorders that affect one’s mood, thinking, and behavior.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill would eliminate reduced sentencing in cases where the defendant is considered to be mentally ill.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: This bill would keep mentally ill, dangerous individuals from further harming others.

Con: Imprisonment can further degrade an individual’s mental stability.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to required instruction regarding the history of African Americans.

Section 1. Members of the instructional staff of the public schools, subject to the rules of the State Board of Education and the district school board, shall teach efficiently and faithfully, using the books and materials required that meet the highest standards for professionalism and historical accuracy, following the prescribed courses of study, and employing approved methods of instruction, the following: The history of African Americans, including the history of African peoples before the political conflicts that led to the development of slavery, the passage to America, the enslavement experience, abolition, and the contributions of African Americans to society. Instructional materials shall include the contributions of African Americans to American society.

Section 2. Beginning in the 2023-2024 school year, the department shall annually verify that each school district, charter school, and private school implements the instruction relating to the history of the Holocaust 75 and the history of African Americans, efficiently and faithfully.

Section 3. STATEWIDE, STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT PROGRAM. The Commissioner of Education shall design and implement a statewide, standardized assessment program aligned to the core curricular content established in the Next Generation Sunshine State Standards.

Section 4. The course will be paid out of tax dollars, Florida sales tax will be raised 1 cent to fund a comprehensive and interactive state program.

This bill will come into effect on July 1, 2022.

SUMMARY

This bill will require the teaching and testing of African American history and early lives in all schools across Florida. Teachers must deliver quality content given from a textbook to students about the life of African Americans.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Education will further its teachings on historical situations to students.

Con: These situations may be taught incorrectly or opinionated, tax dollars would be raised to fund this program.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Sponsors: Committee/Bill Number: ED02
County: Referred to Committee: Education

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to college education for eligible military personnel.

Section 1. College credit for military experience and training and education courses. —

(a) In consultation with the Department of Veterans’ Affairs, the Board of Governors shall adopt regulations and the State Board of Education shall adopt rules that create a uniform system that enables eligible service members or veterans of the United States Armed Forces to earn postsecondary credit at public postsecondary educational institutions for experience and college-level training and education acquired in the military. The regulations and rules shall include procedures for credential evaluation and the award of postsecondary credit, including, but not limited to, equivalency and alignment of military coursework with appropriate postsecondary courses and course descriptions.

Section 2. Fee waivers. —

(a) A state university, Florida College System institution, career center operated by a school district, or charter technical career center shall waive the transcript fee for a person who is an active-duty member or an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States and his or her spouse and dependents.

Section 3. Definitions.

• Waive - To give up voluntarily.
• Active-duty - A state in which a military personnel member performs military duties on a full-time basis.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY

This bill will grant postsecondary education credit to eligible service members or veterans of the U.S Armed Forces.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: It will recognize veterans and honorable individuals who’ve served our country. This is accomplished by providing them higher education.

Con: The funds would have to come out of the tax dollars of the Florida residents and the very people we’re trying to help.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to granting Florida citizens free education in public colleges for up to four years.

Section 1. If a student wishes to further their education after high school through a Florida vocational school, community college, or university, they may apply for a state-funded grant by submitting a portfolio which contains proof of volunteer work and other verifiable forms of preparation for their desired career field. Students seeking a general transfer degree such as an A.A. or A.S. must have completed at least 75 hours of community service as a high school student.

Section 2. Students who wish to receive this education must pass a background check by the school of choice and must have graduated high school or have earned a GED.

Section 3. If the student is not a U.S. citizen but resides in the state of Florida and attends a Florida public school, they must have a current and valid form of U.S. identification and read, write, and speak fluently in the English language.

This bill shall take effect on January 2, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will make it so that Florida citizens will receive free education in public colleges for up to four years.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words _underlined_ are additions.

Pro: The quality of our country’s workers will increase and there will be more people that want to work harder to get better jobs with a better education.

Con: The state government would be required to pay for the free education for college students.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to allowing non first language English speakers to do their tests in their native language

Section 1. Any person whose first language is not English shall be able to take a school test in their native language, excluding any test that relates to language comprehension.  

Section 2. Schools from pre-k-12 will have to give access to alternative test taking to all students.  
It is up to a colleges discretion if they want to use this system.

Section 3. This option will be required on any standardized test or test worth more than 10% of a student's grade

Section 4. Definitions

- a non-first language English speaker shall be defined as any person who was born is a non-English speaking country or grew up in a dual language household.
- A standardized test is a test that requires all test takers to answer the same questions or a selection of question from the same bank of questions.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY

This bill will give access to test written in a foreign language to any non-native English speaker.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Non-native English speakers will have equal opportunity while taking tests.

Con: Students should be able to operate in the English in all aspects of life including test taking.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to mandatory school attendance.

Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (c) of subsection (1) of section 1003.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 17 1003.21 School attendance. — 18 (1)

(a)1. All children who have attained the age of 6 years or who will have attained the age of 6 years by February 1 of any school year or who are older than 6 years of age but who have not attained the age of 18 years, except as otherwise provided, are required to attend school regularly during the entire school term. 2. Children who will have attained the age of 5 years on or before September 1 of the school year are eligible for admission to public kindergartens during that school year under rules adopted by the district school board. 28

(b) A student who attains the age of 18 years during the school year is not subject to compulsory school attendance beyond the date upon which he or she attains that age if the student files a formal declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment with the district school board. Public school students who have attained the age of 18 years and who have not graduated are subject to compulsory school attendance until the formal declaration of intent is filed with the district school board. The declaration must acknowledge that terminating school enrollment is likely to reduce the student's earning potential and must be signed by the student and the student's parent. The school district shall notify the student's parent of receipt of the student's declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment. The student's certified school counselor or other school personnel shall conduct an exit interview with the student to determine the reasons for the student's decision to terminate school enrollment and actions that could be taken to keep the student in school. The student's certified school counselor or other school personnel shall inform the student of opportunities to continue his or her education in a different environment, including, but not limited to, adult education and high school equivalency examination preparation. Additionally, the student shall complete a survey in a format prescribed by the Department of Education to provide data on student reasons for terminating enrollment and actions taken by schools to keep students enrolled.

Section 2. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (2) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 56 1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights. — Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) ATTENDANCE. — (a) Compulsory school attendance. — The compulsory school attendance laws apply to all children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, as provided in s. 1003.21(1) and (2)(a), and, in accordance with the provisions of s1003.21(1) and
(2)(a): 1. A student who attains the age of 18 years during the school year has the right to file a formal declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment if the declaration is signed by the parent. The parent has the right to be notified by the school district of the district’s receipt of the student’s declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment.

Section 2. Definitions.

- Student-A legal minor who is subject to compulsory attendance regulations

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY

This bill will change the required age to 18 instead of 16 years to attend school regularly during the entire school term.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: May prevent some students from dropping out prematurely.

Con: May setback students who wish to receive trade education or other non-collegiate education options.
Sponsors: Committee/Bill Number: ED06
County: Referred to Committee: Education

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to emergency drills in public schools.

Section 1. Emergency drills will no longer be mandated by the state.

Section 2. Schools will be able to determine when the best time is for emergency drills based on the school’s schedule or when school administration feels it is necessary.

Section 3. Definitions.

  ● “Emergency drills” will be defined as practice opportunities for school attendees to see emergency processes. Types of drills will include fire, tornado, lock-down, or other emergency.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY

This bill will limit the amount of practice drills in the public school.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Emergency drills are disruptive to the school day and learning environment.

Con: Emergency drills that aren’t held frequently could lead to confusion during a real event.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to mandating participation in a mental health program for graduation.

Section 1. Every high school student must enroll in and complete a mental health program as a requirement of graduation.

Section 2. These programs may be offered by the Department of Education through public schools and Florida Virtual School or by federal agencies such as the National Institute of Health. Local programs will be provided by school boards.

Section 3. State and local programs are responsible for setting criteria for completion. Students will present proof of completing federal programs to their school counselors in order to get credit. Students must show proof of completion in transcripts in order to graduate.

Section 4. State and local programs will be funded by property taxes.

Section 5. This bill will be mandatory for all students graduating in 2025.

This bill shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

SUMMARY

This bill will require all high school students to enroll in and complete at least one mental health program endorsed by the state of Florida in order to graduate.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will encourage mental health education in schools.

Con: Will be an addition burden on students trying to complete their education.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to a minimum wage for all public high school teachers.

Section 1. The Universal Minimum Wage

(a) All public schools in Florida shall be required to pay their high school teachers a minimum of $26 per hour (a rate that is equivalent to $54,080 if working 40 hours for 52 weeks).

Section 2. Funding

(a) Funding for the wages of public-school teachers working in high schools shall be sourced from sales tax.

(b) Sales tax shall be increased to 7% with the following exceptions: tax on amusement machine receipts, tax on the lease or license of commercial real property, and tax on electricity.

Section 3. Definitions.

(a) “Public high school teacher” shall be defined as “any teacher working at a public school and teaching students from grades nine through twelve”.

This bill shall take effect upon July 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will create a minimum wage for teachers working at public high schools.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Creating a minimum wage for teachers working at public high schools may decrease shortages of teachers by attracting more teachers to public high schools with higher pay opportunities. Additionally, the compensation for teaching the next generation shall be increased.

Con: Taxes will increase. Furthermore, such a great increase may cause prices of goods to go up. Moreover, this bill does not address private schools.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to Standardized testing regarding the SAT and ACT.

Section 1. All SAT and ACT testing will be terminated.

Section 2. All Public Universities within Florida will no longer use the SAT/ACT scoring as part of determining a student’s acceptance to a college.

Section 3. Any private Universities within Florida that continue to use this standardized testing as a part of determining an applicant’s acceptance will be fined 25,000 for the first offense.

Section 4. Definitions. As used above “Standardized testing” can be defined as the SAT and ACT, standard tests where all the questions are alike and is used to consistently score.

This bill shall take effect upon August 1, 2022.

**********************************************************************************************************************************************

SUMMARY

This bill will eliminate SAT and ACT testing in the state of Florida.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions

Pro: Provides a better analysis of a student without using a standard form of testing because many good students are not good at these standardized tests.

Con: Eliminates a standard option of measuring success.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to public school teachers wearing recording devices during school hours.

Section 1. The State will afford a $50,000 grant to school districts who are willing to enforce body-worn cameras on faculty. The technology and equipment will be paid for with the $50,000 grant. All elementary, middle, and high schools under the district’s public school system will be obligated to comply, but local charter and private schools are exempt.

Section 2. Teachers, including substitute teachers, will be required to wear a body-worn recording camera during the entirety of the school day, similar to those worn by police officers in some districts and states.

Section 2. The footage of such cameras will be able to be requested at any time by parents/legal guardians of attending students. By law the school board must provide the recorded material when requested.

Section 4. Definitions.

- **Public School**: a school that is maintained at public expense for the education of the children of a community or district and that constitutes a part of a system of free public education.
- **Body-Worn Cameras**: a video camera that is worn on clothing and used to continuously record activity in front of the wearer
- **School Day**: The period of time in which students are required to be in class, spanning continuously from their first period class to their last period class.

This bill shall take effect as of August 1, 2022.

************************************************************

SUMMARY

This bill will have the State provide grants to school districts for them to have their teachers wear bodycams.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: Teacher’s behavior will be transparent for concerned parents, potentially preventing inappropriate behavior.

Con: Teachers may not be able to teach the content they deem worthy for fear of parental backlash.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the outlawing of panhandling.

Section 1. The act of panhandling is to be outlawed due to safety concerns for drivers and the well-being of the population.

Section 2. The act of panhandling is to be outlawed and if caught a sentence of 30 days in county jail and 3 weeks of community service.

Section 3. Any form of panhandling is strictly prohibited.

Section 4. Definitions.

- Panhandling- the act of requesting money or other goods or services from other

This bill shall take effect on March 3, 2024.

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SUMMARY

This bill will criminalize panhandling in the State of Florida.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: The homeless population would be asking for money and a decrease in accidents.

Con: May be removing the opportunity to get fast access to money for foods and goods for homeless.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to increasing the interstate speed limit.

Section 1. The speed limit on Florida interstates will increase to 85 mph.

Section 2. Speed limit violators will pay a fine that is triple the speed they were cited at.

Section 3. Definitions.

- “Interstate” is defined as a highway that is part of the US Interstate Highway System.
- “Speed limit” is defined as the maximum speed at which a vehicle can travel on a particular stretch of road.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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SUMMARY

This bill will increase the interstate speed limit to 85 mph.

Coding: Words in **strikethrough** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: Vehicles already travel at speeds much greater than the current speed limit of 70 mph.

Con: Higher speed leads to greater chance of accidents.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Sponsors: Committee/Bill Number: GCT03
County: Referred to Committee: Government, Commerce & Transportation

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to penalizing non-vehicle users involved in accidents.

Section 1. Pedestrians and non-motorized vehicle riders who are involved in an accident which causes death or injury to any party will be held legally accountable for using roads in an irresponsible manner at the time of the accident.

Section 2. Irresponsible use of a road includes jaywalking, using crosswalks while distracted, and any action that is decided by a jury to be irresponsible use of a road.

Section 3. A base $100 dollar fine and misdemeanor of the second degree for first offenses. A base $200 dollar fine and misdemeanor of the first degree for second offenses.

Section 4. Definitions

- Jaywalking - cross or walk in the street or road unlawfully or without regard for approaching traffic.
- Distracted - unable to concentrate because one's mind is preoccupied.

This bill shall take effect January 20th, 2023.

SUMMARY

Non-vehicle users involved in accidents that result in death or injury will be held responsible in a court-of-law.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Bill will discourage individuals from using roadways irresponsibly, and lessen the blame placed on those operating motor vehicles.

Con: This may upset pedestrians and non-motor vehicle users who believe they are entitled to road space without legal consequences.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to legalizing gambling in the state of Florida.

Section 1. Whoever by herself or himself, her or his servant, clerk or agent, or in any other manner has, keeps, exercises or maintains a gaming table or room, or gaming implements or apparatus, or house, booth, tent, shelter or other place for the purpose of gaming or gambling or in any place of which she or he may directly or indirectly have charge, control or management, either exclusively or with others, procures, suffers or permits any person to play for money or other valuable things at any game whatever shall not be guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Section 2. Any person who wishes to keep, exercise, or maintain a gambling establishment of any kind must acquire a permit to do so.

Section 3. Any persons 18 years or older will be legally allowed to gamble and for any minor under 18 years it will be illegal and will be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, and punishable in a court of law as seen fit for a minor.

Section 4. Definitions. As used above, “gambling” is defined as play games of chance for money; bet or take risky action in the hope of a desired result.

This bill shall take effect upon January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will legalize gambling in the state of Florida.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Freedom to gamble and creates more jobs.

Con: Feeds gambling addictions and will increase loss of money.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act requiring the maximum speed in Florida to be no more than 50 miles per hour.

Section 1. The maximum speed on any road, highway or watersport is 50 miles per hour.

Section 2. Starting in 2023, all signs exceeding 50 miles per hour will be removed and changed to reflect the new maximum speed limit using Department of Transportation tax funds. All signs below 50 miles per hour will remain the same.

Section 3. Law enforcement and the Coast Guard will ensure that this speed is followed and mandated across Florida through enforcement.

This bill will come into effect on July 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

The purpose of this bill is to create a statewide law ruling that all vehicles, both water and recreational, must not go over 50 miles per hour and all Florida counties will not be allowed to set a speed hire than 50 miles per hour.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This will prohibit dangerous fast speeds and create a state adapted speed limit control.

Con: This may cause traffic build up and will cost tax dollars to replace signs.
A Bill to Be Entitled
An act relating to awarding counties of Florida for using electric or plug-in hybrid buses.

Section 1. Counties in the state of Florida whose public bus fleets are composed mostly (over 50%) of plug-in hybrid or electric vehicles shall be awarded with $500,000.

Section 2. This award shall be given to each county once.

Section 3. Funding
(a) Funding shall be sourced from the sales tax. As a result, sales tax shall be increased to 7% with the following exceptions: tax on amusement machine receipts, tax on the lease or license of commercial real property, and tax on electricity.

Section 4. Definitions.
(a) “Plug-in hybrid bus” shall be defined as “any hybrid electric bus whose battery pack can be recharged by plugging a charging cable into an external electric power source”.
(b) “Electric bus” shall be defined as “any bus with an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine”.

This bill shall take effect upon January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY
This bill will award counties with money for using electric or plug-in hybrid buses.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill will incentivize using electric or plug-in hybrid buses.
Con: Such an incentive could have a negative effect on competition between electric or plug-in hybrid buses and ICE buses.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to mandating protective Headgear while on a Motorcycle.

Section 1. Equipment for motorcycle and moped riders. —

1. A person may not operate or ride upon a motorcycle unless the person is properly wearing protective headgear securely fastened upon his or her head which complies with Federal Motorcycle Vehicle Safety Standard 218 promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles shall adopt this standard by agency rule.

2. A person may not operate a motorcycle unless the person is wearing an eye-protective device over his or her eyes of a type approved by the department.

3. A person over 21 years of age may operate or ride upon a motorcycle without wearing protective headgear securely fastened upon his or her head if such person is covered by an insurance policy providing for at least $10,000 in medical benefits for injuries incurred as a result of a crash while operating or riding on a motorcycle.

4. A person under 21 years of age may not operate or ride upon a moped unless the person is properly wearing protective headgear securely fastened upon his or her head which complies with Federal Motorcycle Vehicle Safety Standard 218 promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation.

5. A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction.

Section 2. Definitions.

Promulgated: To be made known by open declaration.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will ensure that a person under 21 must wear protective headgear when operating a motorcycle and any individual, no matter what age, must have on protective eyewear when operating a motorcycle.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.
Pro: Less traumatic head injuries for motorcyclists under 21. Which should reduce hospitalizations and taxpayer contributions to uninsured motorists.

Con: Might make motorcyclists feel less of the freedom they’re trying to enjoy and make them feel more restricted.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the implementation of ranked choice voting systems in Florida elections.

Section 1. The following offices will be determined through ranked-choice voting: 2 U.S. Senators, 28 Representatives to U.S. Congress, and Governor, including any nominations by primary election to such offices. State and federal primary elections, and federal general elections, will be conducted by ranked choice voting in Florida.

Section 2. For offices elected by ranked-choice voting, the ballot must be simple and easy to understand and allow a voter to rank candidates for an office in order of preference. A voter may include no more than one write-in candidate among that voter's ranked choices for each office.

Section 3. Procedures. Tabulation must proceed in rounds. In each round, the number of votes for each continuing candidate must be counted. Each continuing ballot counts as one vote for its highest-ranked continuing candidate for that round. Exhausted ballots are not counted for any continuing candidate. The round then ends with one of the following 2 potential outcomes.

(a) If there are 2 or fewer continuing candidates, the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner of the election.

(b) If there are more than 2 continuing candidates, the last-place candidate is defeated and a new round begins.

3. Ties. A tie under this section between candidates for the most votes in the final round or a tie between last-place candidates in any round must be decided by lot, and the candidate chosen by lot is defeated. The result of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount. Election officials may resolve prospective ties between candidates before the election.

Section 4. For all statutory and constitutional provisions in the State pertaining to the rights of political parties, the number of votes cast for a party's candidate for an office elected by ranked-choice voting is the number of votes credited to that candidate after the initial counting in the first round described in Section 3.

Section 5. Definitions.

Ranked-choice voting: the method of casting and tabulating votes in which voters rank candidates in order of preference, tabulation proceeds in sequential rounds in which last-place candidates are defeated and the candidate with the most votes in the final round is elected.

This bill shall take effect as of November 8, 2022.

--------------------------------------------------
SUMMARY

This bill will make State elections with three or more candidates determined through voting ballots which rank all candidates in order of preference.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Elections will be determined by majority rather than plurality support, eliminating the spoiler effect and promoting policy-based campaigns rather than negative campaigns.

Con: Voters will have to quickly adapt to an unfamiliar election system.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the reduction of property taxes on the disabled.

Section 1. Property to the value of $5,000 $500 of every widow, widower, blind person, or totally and permanently disabled person who is a bona fide resident of this state is exempt from taxation. As used in this section, the term "totally and permanently disabled person" means a person who is currently certified by a physician licensed in this state, by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the Social Security Administration to be totally and permanently disabled.

Section 2. Definitions.

As used in this section, the term "totally and permanently disabled person" means a person who is currently certified by a physician licensed in this state, by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or its predecessor, or by the Social Security Administration to be totally and permanently disabled.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will reduce property taxes on the disabled.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Reduces the financial burden of taxation on those unable to provide for themselves as well as other individuals.

Con: Some tax revenues may be lost as well as a higher likelihood of fraud.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to the use of trains for public transportation between major cities in Florida.

Section 1. Trains will be designated for public transport or freight/cargo.

Section 2. Train stations will be built in each major city and in midway stopping points.

Section 3. New railways can be built for $2M per mile in areas without railways already built.

Section 4. Use a schedule with freight/cargo trains so all new railways do not have to be built.

Section 5. Fare and ticket proceeds can go back to DOT for upkeep of the railways.

Section Funding. Increase tax on road tolls.

Section 6. Terms will be defined as follows:

A. Freight/Cargo Train: a train carrying goods, merchandise, baggage, or shipment (not passengers)
B. Public Transport Train: a train that charges set fares, runs on fixed routes, and is available to the public.
C. Major City: a zone with a population concentration in excess of 250,000 inhabitants or, where the population concentration is 250,000 inhabitants or less, a population density per km²

This bill shall take effect January 1, 2027.

********************************************************************

SUMMARY

This bill will institute a railway system for public transportation.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will help people get to and from work safely. May decrease the number of workers driving on the interstate and in turn decrease the number of accidents.

Con: Money will be needed to prepare the railways for public transport.
A Bill to be Entitled

An act to mandate all children ages 8-18 tested for psychological abnormalities.

Section 1: This will be a required test to go to schools, along with your annual vaccines. Students will be retested every year for psychological issues.

Section 2: These differences will include, but are not limited to: anxiety disorders, depression and mood disorders, eating disorders, personality disorders, post-traumatic stress disorders, psychotic disorders.

Section 3: The results from these tests will be kept confidential between the doctor of choice, the school, and the patient. If tested positive the doctor and patient will work together to help solve the problems or help reduce the effects of the disorder.

Section 4: The original testing will not be an expense for the patient or the school, but if the patient needs additional or continuous treatments, the patient or their insurance would be required to pay for the treatments.

This bill shall take effect January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will require students ages 8-18 to be tested for any type of psychological abnormalities so that students can be treated as youth and immediately, so we can improve our student’s mental health, and reduce the risk of students and teens harming themselves and others.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill will help reduce the risk of suicides among students of all ages, if they have a mental disorder, this could also help students before an abnormality becomes too serious and irreversible.

Con: This bill would cause students to become self-conscious and cause a fear of being called out for a disorder or abnormality that they may have, and this may make parents uncomfortable with their students having more tests when they go to the doctor's office.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

<table>
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<td>County:</td>
<td>Referred to Committee: Health and Human Services</td>
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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to free birth control to those in need for medical reasons any citizen of Florida.

Section 1. Those who are suffering from conditions, other than wanting to prevent pregnancy, Any resident of Florida will have access to free birth control when prescribed by a doctor.

Section 2. The free birth control will be provided by the state’s funds, and will be given by level of need.

Section 3. Individuals receiving birth control under this law will be required to have a yearly checkup concerning birth control and its effect upon them.

Section 4. Proof of Florida citizenship can be in the form of addressed mail, a driver’s license, or a voter ID.

This bill shall take effect January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

Upon enactment, would provide free birth control to those who have a medical reason and prescription by their doctor any resident of Florida.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Can prevent pregnancy, irregular menstrual cycles, pain, unclear skin, cancer risk, ovarian cysts, premenstrual syndrome (PMS), Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) relief, abnormal endometriosis, and menstrual migraine.

Con: Can increase the risk of cardiovascular problems, such as blood clots, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), a clot on the lung, and a stroke or heart attack. Will be shouldered by the taxpayer.
A Bill to Be Entitled
An act relating to the funding of projects dedicated to genetically engineering humans.

Section 1.
(a) The State of Florida shall fund research projects seeking to genetically alter human embryos so that they are resistant to genetic diseases.
(b) Those eligible include universities and independent studies/institutions.

Section 2. Source of the Fund. Funding shall be sourced from the state sales tax. As a result, sales tax shall be increased to 7% with the following exceptions: tax on amusement machine receipts, tax on the lease or license of commercial real property, and tax on electricity.

Section 3. Definitions.
- Research Projects: a discrete scientific endeavor to answer a research question or a set of research questions
- Genetic Alteration: is the process of using recombinant DNA (rDNA) technology to alter the genetic makeup of an organism
- Universities: an educational institution designed for instruction, examination, or both, of students in many branches of advanced learning, conferring degrees in various faculties, and often embodying colleges and similar institutions.
- Independent Studies/Institutions: directed study, and is an educational activity undertaken by an individual with little to no supervision.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming law.

SUMMARY
This bill will fund projects seeking to genetically alter human embryos so that they are resistant to genetic diseases.

Coding: Words in struck-through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill may hasten the process of making humans resistant to genetic disease, an effort that will reduce suffering.

Con: This bill raises the sales tax. Additionally, some may see genetically altering humans as unethical.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

<table>
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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to gender neutral bathrooms in public buildings.

Section 1. All newly constructed public buildings will have gender neutral bathrooms or shower facilities.

Section 2. Current public buildings will have 5 years from the date of enactment to retrofit bathrooms to gender neutral.

Section 3. Gender neutral bathrooms will consist of stalls with floor-to-ceiling walls and doors with no cracks to see through. Urinals will be placed in stalls.

Section 4. Gender neutral shower facilities will consist of two-part stalls with floor-to-ceiling walls and doors with no cracks to see through. One part will consist of the shower area and the second part will consist of a dressing area.

Section 5. Gender neutral bathrooms will have shared hand washing stations.

Section 6. The following are definitions for this legislation.

- “Gender neutral” will be defined as suitable for, applicable to, or common to both male and female genders.
- “Public buildings” will be defined as buildings for public use at the city, county, or state level.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

******************************************************************************

SUMMARY

This bill will provide gender neutral bathroom or shower facilities in public buildings in Florida.

Coding: Words in struck-through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Everyone can use the restroom facilities privately. In residential locations, gender neutral bathrooms are normal.

Con: It will be expensive to retrofit the bathrooms in current public buildings.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the establishment of a statewide Universal Basic Income

Section 1. Every documented, adult Florida citizen will have the opportunity to opt into a program where they receive a monthly cash transfer of exactly $1,000 from the State of Florida. This will be mailed to their residence or P.O. Box in the form of a check.

Section 2. There are no stipulations as to how the transfer is to be used. The $1,000 will be considered indistinguishable from the individual’s personal cash.

Section 3. Those who opt-in automatically forgo potential or current benefits from state-provided welfare programs.

Section 4. If already participating, adults who become incarcerated for a month or longer will forgo their monthly transfers for the period during which they are incarcerated.

Section 5. The Universal Basic Income program will be funded primarily through

1. Health & Human Services Dept. budget/ net savings
   a. Money initially budgeted for welfare that is forgone due to participants opting into this program is considered a savings which then funds the program.
2. Public revenue from Florida tourism
3. 5% increase in State Corporate Income Tax

Section 6. Definitions.

1. “Adult”- Person 18 years of age or older; a legal adult
2. “Cash Transfer”- Direct payment from the government made to eligible groups of people
3. “Personal Cash”- Funds belonging to an individual for personal use
4. “State-provided welfare programs”- Statutory procedure or social assistance effort funded by the State of Florida, which may include
   a. Unemployment benefit programs
   b. Family allowance benefits
   c. Other means-tested assistance funded at the state level
5. “Public Revenue”- Profit earned by the government from consumers
6. “Universal Basic Income”- Financial transfer policy in which all citizens receive an equal financial grant paid by the government without a means test

This bill shall take effect as of January 1, 2023.
SUMMARY
This bill will introduce an opt-in Universal Basic Income as an alternative to welfare benefits. Coding: Words in **struck-through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: Individuals will have greater agency with the stability of an income floor.

Con: Some individuals may exploit their cash transfer and waste their monthly funds.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to required insurance coverage of hearing aids for children.

Section 1. A health insurer issuing an individual policy that provides major medical or similar comprehensive coverage to an insured or a family member of an insured must provide coverage for a hearing aid for an insured child 21 years of age or younger who is diagnosed with hearing loss by a licensed physician or a licensed audiologist and for whom the hearing aid is prescribed as medically necessary. Coverage for a hearing aid prescribed to a child younger than 18 years of age must require the hearing aid to be prescribed, fitted, and dispensed by a licensed physician or a licensed audiologist. Coverage for a hearing aid prescribed to a child between 18 and 21 years of age, inclusive, must require the hearing aid to be fitted and dispensed by a licensed physician, a licensed audiologist, or a licensed hearing aid specialist.

Section 2. The policy must provide a minimum coverage limit of 50 $3,500 per year within a 24-month period. However, if a child experiences a significant and unexpected change in his or her hearing or a medical condition requiring an unexpected change in the hearing aid before the existing 24-month period expires, and if alterations to the existing hearing aid do not or cannot meet the needs of the child, a new 24-month period must begin with full benefits and coverage. An insured individual is responsible for the cost of hearing aids and related services which exceed the coverage limit provided by his or her policy. This section applies to a policy issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2023.

Section 3(Definitions).

As used in this section, the term "hearing aid" means any wearable instrument or device designed for, offered for the purpose of, or represented as aiding persons with or compensating for impaired hearing.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will require insurance coverage of hearing aids for children.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.
Pro: This bill will make hearing aids more accessible to low-income families.

Con: This program may raise premiums since the coverage for hearing aids is required.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to legality of mail order prescription drugs.

Section 1. Access to prescription drugs. —

1. A health insurance policy issued, delivered, or renewed in this state which provides major medical coverage and prescription drug coverage may not require an insured to obtain a prescription drug for the treatment of a chronic illness exclusively from a mail order pharmacy unless the prescription drug is an excluded drug.

2. An insured who elects not to use a mail order pharmacy to obtain a prescription drug, other than an excluded drug, prescribed for the treatment of a chronic illness may not be required to pay a copayment or satisfy other conditions that are not imposed on an insured who uses a mail order pharmacy if the retail pharmacy used by the insured:
   a. Agrees to the same terms and conditions, including credentialing, applicable to a mail order pharmacy; and
   b. Accepts payment or reimbursement from the insurer which is no more than the amount that would be paid to a mail order pharmacy for the same prescription drugs for the treatment of a chronic illness.

Section 2. Definitions.

Excluded Drug = A drug subject to restricted distribution by the U.S Food and Drug Administration. Or a drug that requires special handling.

Copayment = A specific sum of money that patients with health insurance pay.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will allow uninsured individuals to purchase prescription drugs by mail order as long as it is not an excluded drug, and the drug is for the use of treating a chronic illness.

Coding: Words in **strikethrough** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: This makes the prescription drugs more accessible to those who are uninsured.

Con: This may be taken advantage of by those who have an addiction.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

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Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to requiring all persons with diagnosed STDs to have that information included on their driver’s license or government issued identification.

Section 1. All driver’s licenses or state issued identification must list whether an individual has one or multiple STDs on the bottom right corner of the license. If the individual doesn’t have an STD, their license will list the section as “Clean.” This new section will not remove or replace the donor section of the license, it will be placed right above it.

Section 2. If an individual has a license that had the prior format, he or she can get it updated for free. If an individual does not update their license by the year 2021, he or she will be fined a $1,000 fee. If an individual doesn’t know if or if not, they have an STD, they can obtain a free STD check at the county health department. If an STD test is conducted at the health department, the individual will have to wait for the results before updating their driver’s license, If the information is delayed after the deadline the fine does not apply.

Section 3. The following are definitions for this legislation.

A. “STD” is any viral incurable sexually transmitted disease.

This bill shall take effect on October 1, 2022.

SUMMARY

This bill works to bring awareness to Floridians about STD carriers.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Brings awareness to Floridians about others who have STDs so they may protect themselves.

Con: Infringes on one’s right to privacy.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to mandating that employers provide paid parental leave.

Section 1. Requirement

All businesses in the state of Florida are hereby required to provide paid parental leave to all employees. Mothers shall receive at least thirty (30) days of paid leave prior to giving birth, and at least ninety (90) days of paid leave after. Fathers shall receive at least fifteen (15) days of paid leave prior to birth, and at least thirty (30) days of paid leave after.

Section 2. Adoption Provision

Employees adopting or receiving a child via adoption shall receive at least ninety (90) days of paid leave upon reception, contingent on the child being one-year-old or younger upon reception. If an adopted child is older than twelve (12) months and younger than thirty-six (36) months, employees shall receive at least thirty (30) days of paid leave.

Section 3. Premature and Late-Birth Provision

In the case of leave based on birth or surrogacy, the birth date will be determined ahead of time and certified by a medical professional. If the birth is premature, subsequent post-birth leave shall come into effect immediately. If birth occurs after the expected date, employees shall receive up to ten (10) more days of paid leave and subsequent mandatory unpaid leave until birth.

This bill shall take effect immediately upon passage.

*******************************************************************************

SUMMARY

This bill will make mandatory paid parental leave a requirement for all employers in the state of Florida. Mothers and fathers will receive paid time off before and after birth.

Coding: Words in *struck-through* type are deletions from existing law; words *underlined* are additions.

Pro: People will face less stress and have more time to focus on building their families without worrying about their employment.

Con: Employers will have to pay workers without receiving their service in return, as well as having to hold their job for an extended period.
An act relating to providing gynecological services at all colleges and universities in the state of Florida.

Section 1. Gynecological services will be required to be provided for students at all Florida colleges and universities.

Section 2. All people looking to use these services are required to show a valid, current student ID that correlates with the college or university.

Section 3. Definitions.

(a) For this bill, “college” and “university” are defined as any school institution that provides postsecondary education for students in the state of Florida. This includes undergraduate degrees, associate degrees, and doctorate programs.

(b) For this bill, “gynecological services” include having a gynecologist on site. The services must include regular exams, prescribing birth control and specialty counseling services.

This act shall take effect July 31st, 2022.

SUMMARY

This bill will require all colleges and universities in the state of Florida to provide gynecological services to their students.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Students now have access to all forms of medical care; therefore, the students are better protected in their day-to-day lives.

Con: Colleges or universities must find, employ, and pay a qualified gynecologist.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act relating to the ban of minors receiving tattoos.

Section 1. Minors may not receive tattoos even with parental consent.
Section 2. Minors may not enter tattoo parlors.
Section 3. ID must be required and checked before tattoos are given.
Section 4. Terms will be defined as follows:
   A. “Minor” is anyone under the age of 18

This bill shall take effect upon becoming law.

************************************************************
SUMMARY
This bill will ban minors from receiving tattoos.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will keep minors from making decisions that cannot change.
Con: Takes away the freedom of choosing from minors.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act to get all children the proper support after they turn 18 and are out of foster care program.

Section 1: More thorough background checks for people that host children to make sure they get the support they need to grow to be functioning, working adults.

Section 2: The government will set up charity accounts for the holiday season so people that want to help change children’s lives for the better can donate to the children for their future, so funding does not depend completely on taxes.

Section 3: Give shelter to children that have turned 18 years old, who do not have the support yet, for up to 2 years while they live on their own, get jobs and learn life management skills.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming law.

SUMMARY

This bill will help support kids who did not have the opportunity to grow up with support that they needed to now get the help they need to live on their own.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words *underlined* are additions.

Pro: This bill will help reduce homelessness with children coming out of foster care that do not have the support they need.

Con: This bill will cause the government to put more effort and money into the foster care system.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to be Entitled

An act to increase the use of community service as punishment for crimes committed by youth and other minors.

Section 1: Recognitions

The Florida 4-H Legislature recognizing the following facts:

1. That youth, having committed a crime and having been put into the criminal justice system, often commit additional crimes.
2. Rehabilitation and community service as punishment has been found to limit individuals from committing further crimes.
3. That, therefore, the use of rehabilitation and community service, as a punishment for crime committed by a youth, is a preferable punishment than imprisonment or probation.

Section 2: Definitions

1. For this act, “youth,” “juvenile,” and “minor” are to be defined as an individual under the age of eighteen (18), having not joined the armed forces with parental consent at any age before eighteen, having not been married, and having not been granted, by any means, the full legal rights of an adult citizen or resident.

Section 3: Changes to Current Punishments for Misdemeanors

Any applicable statutes among the general law of the State of Florida shall hereby be amended by the following, whenever a youth is the individual being sentenced:

1. For the committal of all misdemeanors of the first degree, having been committed by a youth, duly convicted by a jury of their peers, by admission of guilt, or by other constitutionally acceptable means, the punishment shall not exceed ninety-six (96) hours of community service. This community service shall be operated, as pursuant to current law and procedure. The punishment must also include attending a rehabilitation program designed, designated, or other chosen by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.
2. For the committal of all misdemeanors of the second degree, having been committed by a youth, duly convicted by a jury of their peers, by admission of guilt, or by other constitutionally acceptable means, the punishment shall not exceed seventy-two (72) hours of community service. This community service shall be operated, as pursuant to current law and procedure.

Section 4: Exceptions
1. No whole or part of this act shall be interpreted as altering punishments for crimes rated or classified under the general law of this state as a felony. The punishment of youth that have been convicted to have committed felonies shall remain the same, unchanged by any portion of this act.

2. No part of this act shall apply to individuals, having met the definition of youth under this act, that have been tried as an adult.

This law shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

********************************************************************

SUMMARY

Lowers the punishment for misdemeanors for youth offenders to community service, with in some cases, rehabilitation.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Rehabilitation and community service often lower the number of times that crimes are recommitted by offenders.

Con: Punishment may not be harsh or strong enough for some offenders.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the death penalty of minors.

Section 1. No minor shall receive a death penalty sentence, regardless of reason of prosecution.

Section 2. For this bill, minor shall be defined as any person under the age of eighteen (18).

Section 3. In replacement of the death penalty, minors who committed and are prosecuted of capital felony shall receive no more than twenty-five (25) years in a state penitentiary.

This bill shall take effect upon January 1, 2023.

SUMMARY

This bill will prevent minors from receiving capital punishment.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: Protect minors from capital punishment.

Con: Possible inadequate punishment for certain crimes.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the expunging of minors’ records following completion of diversion programs.

Section 1. Subsection (1) and paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 943.0582, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 943.0582 Diversion program expunction. —

1. Notwithstanding any law dealing generally with the preservation and destruction of public records, the department shall adopt rules to provide for the expunction of a nonjudicial record of the arrest of a minor who has successfully completed a diversion program for a misdemeanor offense.

2. The department shall expunge the nonjudicial arrest record of a minor who has successfully completed a diversion program if that minor:
   a. Submits to the department, with the application, an official written statement from the state attorney for the county in which the arrest occurred certifying that the minor he or she has successfully completed that county's diversion program
   b. Participation in the program was based on an arrest for a misdemeanor offense or for a felony offense other than a forcible felony as defined in s. 35776.08
   c. Has not otherwise been charged by the state attorney with, or found to have committed, any criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation.

Section 2. Subsection (5) of section 985.126, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 985.126 Diversion programs; data collection; denial of participation or expunged record. — (5) A minor who successfully completes a diversion program 43 for a first-time misdemeanor offense may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge his or her participation in the program and an expunction of a nonjudicial arrest record under s. 943.0582, unless the inquiry is made by a criminal justice agency

Section 3: Definitions

1. Diversion program- A program run by a municipal government, or an entity approved by the municipal government intended to discourage youth from committing further offences and possibly make reparations for crimes committed

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will nullify portions of a minor’s arrest record after a program is completed.
Pro: Would allow reformed juvenile offenders to proceed with their lives free of the burden a criminal record would provide.

Con: Some youths may use the program to gain more lenient sentencing for repeated offences.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to 15 years old tried as adult in criminal prosecution.

Section 1. Waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction; hearing. —

1. The state attorney may file a motion requesting the court to transfer the child for criminal prosecution if the child was 15 years of age or older at the time the alleged delinquent act or violation of law was committed.

2. If the child was 15 years of age or older, and if the child has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an act classified as a felony, which adjudication was for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit murder, armed or strong-armed robbery, carjacking, home-invasion robbery, aggravated battery, aggravated assault, or burglary with an assault or battery, and the child is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person.

The state attorney shall request the court to transfer and certify the child for prosecution as an adult or shall provide written reasons to the court for not making such request. Upon the state attorney’s request, the court shall either enter an order transferring the case and certifying the case for trial as if the child were an adult or provide written reasons for not issuing such an order.

Section 2. Direct filing of an information; discretionary and mandatory criteria. —

1. With respect to any child who was 15 or 16 years of age at the time the alleged offense was committed, the state attorney may file an information when in the state attorney’s judgment and discretion the public interest requires that adult sanctions be considered or imposed and when the offense charged is for the commission of, attempt to commit, or conspiracy to commit:

   a. Arson.
   b. Robbery.
   c. Kidnapping.
   g. Murder.

Section 3. Definitions.

- Adjudicated/Adjudication = Made or making a decision.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

*****************************************************************************
SUMMARY

This bill will raise the age at which a state attorney can send a child to adult court for criminal prosecution. It also increases the age at which a state attorney is able to file information against the child to be prosecuted as an adult.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Youth 15 and older who commit a serious crime usually committed by adults can be tried as an adult.

Con: Youth who are acting out in childish behavior or following the crowd might be falsely accused.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Sponsors:                      Committee/Bill Number: JJ07
County:                       Referred to Committee: Juvenile Justice

Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to installing metal detectors and conducting backpack searches at all public schools.

Section 1. Metal detectors will be installed at all K-12 public schools.

Section 2. Backpack searches will randomly be conducted at all K-12 public schools as the building is entered.

Section 3. Metal detector use and backpack searches will be conducted by school security personnel and supervised by the School Resource Officer.

Section 4. All prohibited items found with the metal detectors or backpack searches will be confiscated.

Section 5. All persons found with prohibited items will be held by the School Resource Officer for further questioning or discipline.

Section 6. Offenses will be disciplined according to the level of severity of prohibited item.

Section 7. Definitions.
  ● “Metal detectors” will be defined as technology to scan persons for prohibited items.
  ● “Backpack” will be defined as any size bag brought into the school.
  ● “Prohibited items” will be defined as drugs, alcohol, weapons, hate items, or pornography.

This bill shall take effect on August 1, 2022.

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SUMMARY

This bill will improve school entry safety by installing metal detectors and conducting random backpack searches at all K-12 public schools.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This bill will provide more security in school settings and discourage prohibited items from being brought to school.

Con: Metal detectors and backpack searches add time to the start of the school day. More personnel will be needed to operate it.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the prosecution of minors who have committed homicide.

Section 1. Murder

(a) Any minor who commits first degree murder shall be sentenced to ten years of juvenile detention in a secure facility.

(b) Any minor who commits second degree murder shall be sentenced to seven years of juvenile detention in a secure facility.

(c) Any minor who commits a felony murder shall be sentenced to ten years of juvenile detention in a secure facility and dealt sentences pertaining to the felony they have committed.

Section 2. Manslaughter

(a) Any minor who commits voluntary manslaughter shall be sentenced to seven years of juvenile detention in a secure facility.

(b) Any minor who commits involuntary manslaughter shall be sentenced to five years of juvenile detention and one hundred hours of community service.

Section 3. Definitions.

(a) “Minor” shall be defined as “any person under the age of eighteen”.

(b) “Secure facility” shall be defined as “a state residential facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of children held in lawful custody”.

(c) “First degree murder” shall be defined as “any murder performed with the intent to kill, deliberation and premeditation (i.e., with purpose and being planned beforehand), and malice aforethought (i.e., with an intent to kill and general disregard for human life)”.  

(d) “Second degree murder” shall be defined as “any murder done without deliberation and premeditation”.

(e) “Felony murder” shall be defined as “any murder committed during a felony”.

(f) “Voluntary Manslaughter” shall be defined as “any homicide committed without the intent to kill, premeditation and deliberation, and malice aforethought”.

(g) “Involuntary Manslaughter” shall be defined as “any homicide committed due to negligence or carelessness without the intent to kill, premeditation and deliberation, and malice aforethought”.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY
This bill shall fill the absence of laws applying to juvenile homicides.

Coding: Words in **struck through** type are deletions from existing law; words **underlined** are additions.

Pro: This bill protects minors from being charged as adults by providing sentences for minors who have committed murder, legislation which was absent due to the rarity of this occurrence.

Con: This bill does not take negligence on the part of the parents into account. In addition, it may allow minors who should be imprisoned to gain a relatively easier sentence.
A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to solitary confinement for minors.

Section 1. The State of Florida will prohibit all juvenile detention centers within the state from placing a detained individual in solitary confinement.

Section 2. All minors in solitary confinement in the State of Florida will be immediately released from solitary confinement as of August 1, 2022. All adults in solitary confinement due to actions committed while they were legal minors will be immediately released as of August 1, 2022.

Section 3. Definitions.

- Solitary Confinement: the isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as punishment.

This bill shall take effect upon becoming a law.

SUMMARY

This bill will prohibit minors from being placed in solitary confinement.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: Will improve the mental state and development of juvenile convicts.

Con: Juvenile convicts will not complete the disciplinary punishments required of adults who have committed the same action.
Be it hereby enacted by the Florida 4-H Legislature

A Bill to Be Entitled

An act relating to the immediate suspension for a minimum of one week and the requirement of a drug course for students in schools with marijuana.

Section 1. The student who has been found distributing or consuming marijuana on school property will be immediately suspended for at least one week.

Section 2. The suspended student will also be required to take and complete a drug safety course via online or in person programs approved by the state of Florida.

Section 3. School and districts will determine if they feel a longer suspension or if a greater punishment should be added.

Section 4. The funding for these programs will be paid through government grant programs and allotted county funding.

Section 5. “Marijuana products” include but are not limited to edibles, marijuana, marijuana vapes and other CBD/THC products.

This bill shall take effect upon July 3, 2023.

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SUMMARY

This bill will ensure the suspension and requirement of drug course for students found with marijuana on school campus.

Coding: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underlined are additions.

Pro: This will limit the number of students using and on campus with marijuana.

Con: A successful course for students will have to be in place, students will miss instructional time.
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<tr>
<th>Lobby Bill Pro/Con Chart</th>
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Florida 4-H Legislature | https://florida4h.ifas.ufl.edu/events/legislature/
Bill Pro/Con Statements

Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee

AG01 An act relating to compensating Florida farmers for damages caused by natural disasters.
Pro Florida farmers shall be compensated for damages caused by natural disasters, allowing them to recover from these disasters, keep their farms, and continue to produce goods. Additionally, this bill could lessen the possibility of food shortages due to damages caused by natural disasters.
Con In order to provide this compensation, the sales tax must increase. Additionally, funds going towards the police must be reallocated.

AG02 An act relating to the hunting and killing of does during Florida's hunting season.
Pro This could provide hunters more opportunity for food.
Con This could potentially wipe out the female deer population.

AG03 An act relating to euthanizing feral cats.
Pro This will increase native species populations of birds, lizards, and frogs. This will also reduce the spread of rabies, feline leukemia, and other diseases.
Con Cats are a beloved domesticated animal and this could be depriving the cat of finding a home.

AG04 An act relating to fertilizer use by Florida producers.
Pro The reduced time available for fertilizer use will decrease the likelihood of large algae blooms because of the reduced nitrogen and phosphorus introduced to the environment.
Con Farms may struggle to adjust to using organic fertilizer 7 months out of the year.

AG05 An act to mandate a tax on single-use plastic for all establishments.
Pro More plastic will stay out of the ocean and establishments will save money in the long term by buying reusable products.
Con Establishments will be spending more money at one time if they choose to use single use plastic.

AG06 An act relating to the sale of “purebred” canines.
Pro Limits the purebred dog industry, whose puppies can suffer from a lot of genetic disorders due to inbreeding.
Con People’s right to choose what they want to sell would be compromised.

AG07 An act relating to the sale and consumption of raw milk.
Pro Those who want to honestly sell their raw milk for profit, or buy raw milk for its multiple alleged benefits, will have the ability to do so.
Con Farmers would be able to sell milk for public consumption that hasn’t been treated to kill pathogens, potentially causing harm.

AG08 An act relating to the regulation of pesticides and herbicides.
Pro Will decrease the risk of getting sick from consuming pesticides or herbicides and keep the environment clean.
Con Might increase the number of pests and unwanted plants in farms.

AG09 An act relating veterinary telehealth.
Pro This bill would allow veterinarians to help care for animals in locations where they may be unable to visit physically.
Con This bill could lead to some veterinary malpractice if a veterinarian is not properly able to assess an animal’s condition.

AG10 An act relating to use of baiting while dove hunting.
Pro Hunters will be able to gain a greater harvest while hunting.
Con It will negatively affect the dove population.
Bill Pro/Con Statements
Criminal Justice Committee

**CJ01 An act relating to allowing the use of familial DNA in violent crimes prosecution.**
Pro  This could help solve many violent and cold cases providing justice and closure for victims.
Con  There are many innocent people in the DNA database. Many family members would be unwilling to provide information for investigations. It can be argued that this would violate the 4th Amendment of unreasonable search.

**CJ02 An act relating to mental stability of firearm purchasers.**
Pro  There will be less of a chance of mentally handicapped gun crimes.
Con  The state will pay for counseling.

**CJ03 An act relating to the decriminalization of the possession of marijuana.**
Pro  Would allow police to focus on more violent crimes.
Con  May encourage individuals to obtain more marijuana.

**CJ04 An act relating to putting mentally ill criminal offenders on permanent probation upon release from a mental institution.**
Pro  Will help ensure that offenders with mental issues stay on their medications long term.
Con  Restricts the rights of those that the court deems mentally defective.

**CJ05 An act relating to the recording and televising of criminal trial proceedings.**
Pro  Safety and privacy of individuals involved in criminal cases, especially jurors, will be better ensured.
Con  The public will not have access to the raw footage of high profile criminal case proceedings, which would potentially be of public interest.

**CJ06 An act relating to the release of police body-worn camera footage.**
Pro  This bill will ensure that pertinent evidence can be provided in court proceedings where a police officer is involved.
Con  This may deny officers the right to due process.

**CJ07 An act relating to social media privacy against ones current or prospective employer.**
Pro  This will ensure that the employees will be judged on how they perform at work and not by what is displayed on their personal social media accounts.
Con  More regulations on those employing the public may further discourage them from hiring new people that they are not familiar with.

**CJ08 An act relating to technology crimes being classified as a misdemeanor of the first degree.**
Pro  This bill helps govern what’s wrong and what’s not relating to cyber activity.
Con  People may feel like this is a violation of their rights. Some believe the internet should have no restrictions.

**CJ09 An act relating to creating programs directly benefiting retired dogs in law enforcement.**
Pro  This will ensure a healthy and secure rest of life for retired dogs in the service.
Con  The department and nonprofits would have to pay to support this program.

**CJ10 An act relating to eliminating reduced sentencing in cases where the defendant is considered to be mentally ill.**
Pro  This bill would keep mentally ill, dangerous individuals from further harming others.
Con  Imprisonment can further degrade an individual’s mental stability.
Bill Pro/Con Statements

Education Committee

**ED01** An act relating to required instruction regarding the history of African Americans.
Pro Education will further its teachings on historical situations to students.
Con These situations may be taught incorrectly or opinionated, tax dollars would be raised to fund this program.

**ED02** An act relating to college education for eligible military personnel.
Pro It will recognize veterans and honorable individuals who've served our country. This is accomplished by providing them higher education.
Con The funds would have to come out of the tax dollars of the Florida residents and the very people we're trying to help.

**ED03** An act relating to granting Florida citizens free education in public colleges for up to four years.
Pro The quality of our country's workers will increase and there will be more people that want to work harder to get better jobs with a better education.
Con The state government would be required to pay for the free education for college students.

**ED04** An act relating to allowing non first language English speakers to do their tests in their native language
Pro Non-native English speakers will have equal opportunity while taking tests.
Con Students should be able to operate in the English in all aspects of life including test taking.

**ED05** An act relating to mandatory school attendance.
Pro May prevent some students from dropping out prematurely.
Con May setback students who wish to receive trade education or other non-collegiate education options.

**ED06** An act relating to emergency drills in public schools.
Pro Emergency drills are disruptive to the school day and learning environment.
Con Emergency drills that aren’t held frequently could lead to confusion during a real event.

**ED07** An act relating to mandating participation in a mental health program for graduation.
Pro Will encourage mental health education in schools.
Con Will be an addition burden on students trying to complete their education.

**ED08** An act relating to a minimum wage for all public high school teachers.
Pro Creating a minimum wage for teachers working at public high schools may decrease shortages of teachers by attracting more teachers to public high schools with higher pay opportunities. Additionally, the compensation for teaching the next generation shall be increased.
Con Taxes will increase. Furthermore, such a great increase may cause prices of goods to go up. Moreover, this bill does not address private schools.

**ED09** An act relating to Standardized testing regarding the SAT and ACT.
Pro Provides a better analysis of a student without using a standard form of testing because many good students are not good at these standardized tests.
Con Eliminates a standard option of measuring success.

**ED10** An act relating to public school teachers wearing recording devices during school hours.
Pro Teacher’s behavior will be transparent for concerned parents, potentially preventing inappropriate behavior.
Con Teachers may not be able to teach the content they deem worthy for fear of parental backlash.
Bill Pro/Con Statements
Health and Human Services Committee

HHS01  An act to mandate all children ages 8-18 tested for psychological abnormalities.
Pro  This bill will help reduce the risk of suicides among students of all ages, if they have a mental disorder, this could also help
students before an abnormality becomes too serious and irreversible.
Con  This bill would cause students to become self-conscious and cause a fear of being called out for a disorder or abnormality
that they may have, and this may make parents uncomfortable with their students having more tests when they go to the
doctor's office.

HHS02  An act relating to free birth control to those in need for medical reasons any citizen of Florida.
Pro  Can prevent pregnancy, irregular menstrual cycles, pain, unclear skin, cancer risk, ovarian cysts, premenstrual syndrome
(PMS), Premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) relief, abnormal endometriosis, and menstrual migraine.
Con  Can increase the risk of cardiovascular problems, such as blood clots, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), a clot on the lung, and a
stroke or heart attack. Will be shouldered by the taxpayer.

HHS03  An act relating to the funding of projects dedicated to genetically engineering humans.
Pro  This bill may hasten the process of making humans resistant to genetic disease, an effort that will reduce suffering.
Con  This bill raises the sales tax. Additionally, some may see genetically altering humans as unethical.

HHS04  An act relating to gender neutral bathrooms in public buildings.
Pro  Everyone can use the restroom facilities privately. In residential locations, gender neutral bathrooms are normal.
Con  It will be expensive to retrofit the bathrooms in current public buildings.

HHS05  An act relating to the establishment of a statewide Universal Basic Income
Pro  Individuals will have greater agency with the stability of an income floor.
Con  Some individuals may exploit their cash transfer and waste their monthly funds.

HHS06  An act relating to required insurance coverage of hearing aids for children.
Pro  This bill will make hearing aids more accessible to low-income families.
Con  This program may raise premiums since the coverage for hearing aids is required.

HHS07  An act relating to legality of mail order prescription drugs.
Pro  This makes the prescription drugs more accessible to those who are uninsured.
Con  This may be taken advantage of by those who have an addiction.

HHS08  An act relating to requiring all persons with diagnosed STDs to have that information included on their driver’s
license or government issued identification.
Pro  Brings awareness to Floridians about others who have STDs so they may protect themselves.
Con  Infringes on one's right to privacy.

HHS09  An act relating to mandating that employers provide paid parental leave.
Pro  People will face less stress and have more time to focus on building their families without worrying about their
employment.
Con  Employers will have to pay workers without receiving their service in return, as well as having to hold their job for an
extended period.

HHS10  An act relating to providing gynecological services at all colleges and universities in the state of Florida.
Pro  Students now have access to all forms of medical care; therefore, the students are better protected in their day-to-day lives.
Con  Colleges or universities must find, employ, and pay a qualified gynecologist.
FLORIDA 4-H LEGISLATURE

Bill Pro/Con Statements
Government, Commerce, and Transportation Committee

GCT01 An act relating to the outlawing of panhandling.
Pro The homeless population would be asking for money and a decrease in accidents.
Con May be removing the opportunity to get fast access to money for foods and goods for homeless.

GCT02 An act relating to increasing the interstate speed limit.
Pro Vehicles already travel at speeds much greater than the current speed limit of 70 mph.
Con Higher speed leads to greater chance of accidents.

GCT03 An act relating to penalizing non-vehicle users involved in accidents.
Pro Bill will discourage individuals from using roadways irresponsibly, and lessen the blame placed on those operating motor vehicles.
Con This may upset pedestrians and non-motor vehicle users who believe they are entitled to road space without legal consequences.

GCT04 An act relating to legalizing gambling in the state of Florida.
Pro Freedom to gamble and creates more jobs.
Con Feeds gambling addictions and will increase loss of money.

GCT05 An act requiring the maximum speed in Florida to be no more than 50 miles per hour.
Pro This will prohibit dangerous fast speeds and create a state adapted speed limit control.
Con This may cause traffic build up and will cost tax dollars to replace signs.

GCT06 An act relating to awarding counties of Florida for using electric or plug-in hybrid buses.
Pro This bill will incentivize using electric or plug-in hybrid buses.
Con Such an incentive could have a negative effect on competition between electric or plug-in hybrid buses and ICE buses.

GCT07 An act relating to mandating protective Headgear while on a Motorcycle.
Pro Less traumatic head injuries for motorcyclists under 21. Which should reduce hospitalizations and tax payer contributions to un-insured motorists.
Con Might make motorcyclists feel less of the freedom they’re trying to enjoy and make them feel more restricted.

GCT08 An act relating to the implementation of ranked-choice voting systems in Florida elections.
Pro Elections will be determined by majority rather than plurality support, eliminating the spoiler effect and promoting policy-based campaigns rather than negative campaigns.
Con Voters will have to quickly adapt to an unfamiliar election system.

GCT09 An act relating to the reduction of property taxes on the disabled.
Pro Reduces the financial burden of taxation on those unable to provide for themselves as well as other individuals.
Con Some tax revenues may be lost as well as a higher likelihood of fraud.

GCT10 An act relating to the use of trains for public transportation between major cities in Florida.
Pro Will help people get to and from work safely. May decrease the number of workers driving on the interstate and in turn decrease the number of accidents.
Con Money will be needed to prepare the railways for public transport.
Bill Pro/Con Statements
Juvenile Justice Committee

**JJ01** An act relating to the ban of minors receiving tattoos.
Pro  Will keep minors from making decisions that cannot change.
Con  Takes away the freedom of choosing from minors.

**JJ02** An act to get all children the proper support after they turn 18 and are out of foster care program.
Pro  This bill will help reduce homelessness with children coming out of foster care that do not have the support they need.
Con  This bill will cause the government to put more effort and money into the foster care system.

**JJ03** An act to increase the use of community service as punishment for crimes committed by youth and other minors.
Pro  Rehabilitation and community service often lower the number of times that crimes are recommitted by offenders.
Con  Punishment may not be harsh or strong enough for some offenders.

**JJ04** An act relating to the death penalty of minors.
Pro  Protect minors from capital punishment.
Con  Possible inadequate punishment for certain crimes.

**JJ05** An act relating to the expunging of minors’ records following completion of diversion programs.
Pro  Would allow reformed juvenile offenders to proceed with their lives free of the burden a criminal record would provide.
Con  Some youths may use the program to gain more lenient sentencing for repeated offences.

**JJ06** An act relating to 15 years old tried as adult in criminal prosecution.
Pro  Youth 15 and older who commit a serious crime usually committed by adults can be tried as an adult.
Con  Youth who are acting out in childish behavior or following the crowd might be falsely accused.

**JJ07** An act relating to installing metal detectors and conducting backpack searches at all public schools.
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