

**36<sup>th</sup> Edition**  
**North Carolina Youth Legislative**  
**Assembly Final Report**

Sponsored by  
State Youth Council  
Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

State of North Carolina  
Michael F. Easley, Governor

North Carolina Department of Administration  
Britt Cobb, Secretary  
McKinley Wooten Jr., Deputy Secretary for Internal Services and Programs

Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office  
Al Deitch, Executive Director

Youth Legislative Assembly  
Cynthia Hicks Giles, Coordinator

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# North Carolina Youth Legislative Assembly (YLA) Mission Statement

Adopted September 10, 2005, for YLA 2006

The N.C. Youth Legislative Assembly provides a mock legislative environment for North Carolina high school students for the purpose to impart them with leadership, debate, and political knowledge and skills. Youth Legislative Assembly is committed to building friendships among students across all spectrums of the North Carolina population.

## Description

The YLA is a mock general assembly which allows high school students to gain a better understanding and knowledge of local, state and national government as well as the confidence and ability to debate current issues. Any student in good standing at a public, private, charter or home school in North Carolina is eligible to participate in YLA.

YLA has given students an opportunity to learn about the legislative process for 35 years. YLA has a strong history of providing young men and women with the foundations they need to expand their education. Students become involved in community service; appreciate diversity; communicate their ideas to others; draft, discuss and shepherd legislation through the legislative process; learn effective civic participation skills; and make a difference in civic life.



## Introduction

The 36th annual YLA was held March 24-26, 2006, at the Sheraton Hotel Capital Center in Raleigh, N.C. General sessions were held at the Legislative Office Building, also in Raleigh.

YLA was sponsored by the State Youth Council of the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office, N.C. Department of Administration.

A total of 201 high school and middle school students representing 43 counties from across North Carolina came together to participate in the three-day mock legislative session (see chart below). These students voiced their opinions regarding rights and responsibilities of youth and adults in issues ranging from the local government level to matters of statewide importance.

Alamance	Caswell	Guilford	Nash	Sampson
Alexander	Catawba	Halifax	Onslow	Vance
Anson	Chatham	Hoke Johnston	Orange	Wake
Avery	Columbus	Lenoir	Pamlico	Warren
Bladen	Cumberland	Lincoln	Pender	Washington
Brunswick	Davidson	McDowell	Pitt	Wayne
Buncombe	Duplin Durham	Mecklenburg	Rockingham	Wilkes
Cabarrus	Franklin	Moore	Rowan	Wilson
Carteret				

This year, 61 percent of the youth were female, 39 percent male; 12 percent were age 14, 27 percent were age 15, 31 percent were age 16, 21 percent were age 17, and 9 percent were age 18. The participants were 56 percent Caucasian, 27 percent African American, 4 percent Native American, 3 percent Asian, 3 percent Hispanic and 7 percent other.

Each youth participated in one of 10 committees, which were patterned after the N.C. General Assembly (see chart below). During committee meetings, consultants spoke to the members on their respective issues. As a group, the committee members were responsible for amending the bills and reporting them favorably or unfavorably to the full assembly.

Children and Family	Environment	Science and Technology
Civil Rights	Health Affairs	Substance Abuse
Education	Human Sexuality	Youth Affairs
	Judiciary	

The committee chairs were youth elected from across the state. Each was responsible for drafting legislation and obtaining consultants for his/her particular area of study.

Secretary Britt Cobb and Deputy Secretary McKinley Wooten Jr., N.C. Department of Administration, gave opening remarks. The Honorable Jane Gray swore in the 2006 tri-speakers and committee chairs.

The keynote speakers for the conference were the Honorable James Harrell, N.C. House of Representatives and the Honorable Vernon Malone, N.C. Senate.

# 2006 YLA Leadership Planning Committee

## Tri-Speaker

## Tri-Speaker

## Tri-Speaker

## Session Clerk

## Session Clerk

**Ms. Katie Hales**  
589 Red House Road  
Smithfield, NC 27577

**Ms. Bethany Hill**  
6916 Buckhead Dr.  
Raleigh, NC 27615

**Mr. Quincy O'Neal**  
1512 Castleberry Road  
Clayton, NC 27520

**Ms. Cheryl Davison**  
107 Laura Ave.  
Princeton, NC 27569

**Ms. Rebecca Ruck**  
135 Woodland Drive  
Pinehurst, NC 28374

## Committee Chairs

### *Children and Family*

### *Human Sexuality*

**Ms. Mica Iddings**  
907 Runnymede Road  
Raleigh, NC 27607

**Ms. Katherine Whitfield**  
109 N. Rochelle Blvd.  
Kinston, NC 28501

**Mr. James Pope**  
1420 Eden Lane  
Raleigh, NC 27608

**Mr. Robert Hart Uhl, III**  
1909 St. Mary's Street  
Raleigh, NC 27608

**Mr. Aaron Wallace** P.O.  
Box 711  
Roper, NC 27970

### *Civil Rights*

### *Judiciary*

**Mr. David Perry**  
325 Kentucky Drive  
Garner, NC 27529

**Mr. Michael Hartley**  
102 Woodhue Lane  
Cary, NC 27511

**Ms. Jenny Wallace**  
579 Oliver Road  
Kenly, NC 27542

**Mr. Drew Getty**  
169 Wildwood River Ridge Road  
Newport, NC 28570

### *Education*

### *Science and Technology*

**Ms. Margaret Zhou**  
111 Old Rock Hampton Lane  
Cary, NC 27513

**Ms. Rebecca Putterman**  
121 N. King Charles Road  
Raleigh, NC 27520

**Ms. Shivani Sud**  
3004 Montgomery Street  
Durham, NC 27705

**Mr. Max Rose**  
2212 W. Club Blvd.  
Durham, NC 27705

### *Environment*

### *Substance Abuse*

**Mr. Anirudh Dhullipalla**  
101 Sunset Ridge Lane  
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

**Ms. Sarah Core**  
15 Russet Drive  
Four Oaks, NC 27511

**Mr. Jarrett Ross**  
106 Southglen Drive  
Cary, NC 27511

**Ms. Nandini Dhullipalla**  
101 Sunset Ridge Lane  
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

**Mr. Joseph Ghee**  
2024 Ashridge Drive  
Fayetteville, NC 28304

### *Health Affairs*

### *Youth Affairs*

**Ms. Alyssa Morris**  
4714 Redmond Court  
Concord, NC 28027

**Mr. Matt Ramsey**  
3284 Cunningham Road  
Thomasville, NC 27360

**Ms. Juliana Deitch**  
11120 Crestmont Dr.  
Raleigh, NC 27613

**Ms. Chaquinta Faison-Harper**  
2317 Keith Drive  
Raleigh, NC 27610

**Ms. Ashley Alston**  
100 Seaton Drive  
Fuquay-Varina, NC  
28374

**Ms. Courtney Hooks**  
216 Breezewood Lane  
Clayton, NC 27520

# 2006 YLA Committee Consultants

## ***Children and Family***

William Dudley,  
Chief Deputy Secretary  
North Carolina Department of Crime Control  
and Public Safety  
4701 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4701

## ***Civil Rights***

Sgt. John Guard  
Pitt County Sheriff's Office  
Domestic Violence  
Prevention Unit  
P.O. Box 528  
Greenville, NC 27834

## ***Education***

Dr. Diane Emerson  
Education Director  
NC House of Representatives  
Legislative Office Building  
Raleigh, NC 27603

## ***Environment***

Christopher Hopkins  
Cooperative Research Assistant  
NC Forest Service  
Division of Forest Resources  
1616 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1616

## ***Health Affairs***

Donald Beam, M.D.  
Clinical and Research Fellow in Pediatric  
Hematology/Oncology  
Duke University Medical Center  
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## ***Human Sexuality***

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Durham County Health Department  
414 East Main Street  
Durham, NC 27701

## ***Judiciary***

Crystal Creech Shepherd  
Attorney at Law  
P.O. Box 27611-7433  
Raleigh, NC 27611-7433

## ***Science and Technology***

Matt DeCamp  
MD/Ph.D. Candidate  
Dept. of Philosophy  
Duke University  
201 West Duke Building  
Durham, NC 27708-0743

## ***Substance Abuse***

Pamela Adams  
Director  
ICONZ INC.  
5703 Kirby Drive  
Fayetteville, NC 28304

## ***Youth Affairs***

Debbie Horwitz  
Child Advocate  
Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office  
NC Department of Administration  
1319 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1319

## ***Peggy Dean***

Board of Directors  
Parents and Teachers Against Violence in  
Education  
702 Center Road, Lenoir



## 2006 Award Winners

The **Gibbs Awards**, named for Jimmy Gibbs, a 1980 YLA Tri-Speaker, is given each year to the delegate from each committee who added the most to the discussion by asking questions, helping to rewrite bills and being creative and inspiring. The 2006 Gibbs Award recipients are:

<b>Children and Family</b>	<b>Joshua Pozner</b>
<b>Civil Rights</b>	<b>Lauren Brown</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Courtney Dunlap</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>Chris O'Hara</b>
<b>Health Affairs</b>	<b>Rachel Entwistle</b>
<b>Human Sexuality</b>	<b>Stephan Hudson</b>
<b>Judiciary</b>	<b>Randall McCready</b>
<b>Science and Technology</b>	<b>Allison Swaim</b>
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	<b>Jarod Partlo</b>
<b>Youth Affairs</b>	<b>Michelle Nguyen</b>

The **Richard White Leadership Award**, named after 1996 YLA Tri-Speaker Richard White, is given to the senior-ranking members of the YLA Leadership Team who demonstrate strong leadership and organizational skills. The 2006 honorees are:

- **Mica Iddings**
- **Jenny Wallace**
- **Jarrett Ross**

The **Sud-Freemark Award of Service** is named for Ashani Sud and Yonni Freemark. **Ashani Sud**, who first attended YLA as an 8<sup>th</sup> grader, served as a leadership team member in grades 9-12 and was a Tri-Speaker in 2003 and 2004. Instrumental in assisting with recruitment and exposure of YLA to minority youth organizations, Ashani currently is a sophomore at Princeton University in New Jersey. **Yonni Freemark**, who also attended his first YLA in the 8<sup>th</sup> grade, served on the leadership team for four years and as Tri-Speaker for 2004. Yonni developed the first website for YLA as well as designed a recruitment brochure and other

program documents. Yonni is currently a sophomore at Yale University in Connecticut.

This award is given to a member of the Leadership Team that has participated in YLA for four years with three of those years having served as Co-Chair or Tri-Speaker on the Leadership Team. This year it was presented to:

- **Katie Hales, who has participated in YLA for four years; two as a Co-Chair, two as a Tri-Speaker. Katie will be attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the Fall.**

The **Josh and Jaime DeBottis Outstanding Service Award** is named for a brother and sister whose combined dedication made a mark on YLA. **Jaime DeBottis** served on the Leadership Team for three years and as Tri-Speaker for two years. She also was a member of the State Youth Council for four years, Chair of the High Point Youth Council for two years and Vice Chair for the State Youth Council for two years. Jamie is currently a junior at George Washington University in Washington, DC. **Josh DeBottis** served on the Leadership Team for three years, two as a Co-Chair and as a 2005 Tri-Speaker, on the High Point Youth Council for four years in the positions of Chair and Vice Chair, and State Youth Council as Sergeant at Arms. Josh is currently a freshman at Duke University in Durham.

They have both contributed a tremendous amount of dedication and service to both organizations. In recognition of their efforts, this year's awards are presented to:

- **Quincy O'Neal, who has participated in YLA for three years, serving as Co-Chair and as a 2006 Tri-Speaker. He is currently the President of the Clayton Youth Council, where he has served for four years. Quincy will be attending Yale University in the Fall.**
- **Ashley Alston, who has participated in YLA for three years, two years as a Co-Chair. She is currently the President of the Garner Youth Council, a position she had held for two years. Ashley will be attending East Carolina University in the Fall.**

# Thank You – 2006 YLA Sponsors



**NORTH CAROLINA CABLE  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION**



**Funded by Z. Smith Reynolds**





YLA-2006-36-01

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT AN AID SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR OUT OF STATE  
DISASTER VICTIMS

WHEREAS, somewhere between 40,000 families and 125,000 individuals have settled in Georgia after the hurricanes of 2005 hit the Gulf Coast (Atlantic Journal-Constitution); and

WHEREAS, Katrina removed an estimated 1.5 million people from their homes, and shelter membership increased by nearly 275 thousand shortly after the storm passed (Independent Record); and

WHEREAS, there is currently an Interstate Mutual Aid Agreement (reciprocal aid) to supply needy states with required resources such as food, water, etc.; and

WHEREAS, President Bush declared Oct. 15, a month and a half after Katrina struck, to be the day on which all of the shelters would be emptied (Independent Record); and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina currently has no disaster relief fund; and

WHEREAS, just under 23,000 people are currently in shelters across 12 states (Federal Emergency Management Agency); and

WHEREAS, there were 68 recorded natural disasters for the year 2004; there have been 1,477 natural disasters since the year 1960, and there has been an average of approximately 33 natural disasters in the last 45 years (FEMA); now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly, that rural communities receive out-of-state natural disaster evacuees.

Section 1A: Funding for the support of the evacuees will be distributed by government to the following agency: Crime Control and Public Safety in the Emergency Management Division. Churches and other local nonprofit aid organizations may supply aid to displaced persons on a system of reimbursement.

Section 1B: Funding will come from a surcharge on homeowners' insurance.

Section 1C: All money will be placed in a fund only to be used in the case of natural disaster.

Section 2: Churches and aid organizations that provide grant funding will be required to fulfill the following responsibilities: becoming a resource for accessing necessary services, providing clothing, transportation to doctors and hospitals, school related activities, and mentoring them into the life of the community.

Section 3: If no grants are applied for and/or the need arises, the aforementioned responsibilities will fall to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Section 4: The government will be responsible for finding space sizing no less than 40,000 square feet that would accommodate an office, a cafeteria where all residents of the project would be fed; and washers and dryers. Government surplus equipment, furniture and other items such as computers, washers and dryers, will be shipped to the site.

Section 5: Temporary housing in the form of small trailers of the type utilized in North Carolina after Hurricane Floyd shall be established.

Section 6: All needs will be met for a period of time not to exceed one year, during which time efforts will be made to place all displaced adults in new jobs.

Section 7: The services are only available to families, as defined by at least one adult living with his or her biological children (under the age of 20) or those children of whom they are the legal guardian.

Section 8: FEMA and other resource agencies of the like will provide supplemental funding regarding: medical care, schools, mental health centers, hospitals, social services, and increased security.

Section 9: The bill will only go into effect should at least one (1) other state adopt an equivalent resolution.

Section 10: This legislation will go into effect January 1, 2007.

**Number Present: 190**

**For: 72**  
**Against: 104**  
**Abstained: 14**

**Failed**

YLA 2006-36-02

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO ALLOW JUDGES TO MANDATE THAT CRIMINALS WEAR A GLOBAL  
POSITIONING TRACKING DEVICE

WHEREAS, according to Wired and the Associated Press, global positioning tracking of criminals, such as sex offenders, is being done in 38 states and in Washington, D.C.; and

WHEREAS, according to USA Today and the Associated Press, “Legislation now before Congress would require all repeat sex offenders to wear a GPS ankle bracelet for life”; and

WHEREAS, according to USA Today and the Associated Press, “Florida and Oklahoma passed laws requiring lifetime GPS satellite tracking for certain sex criminals”; and

WHEREAS, according to the British Broadcasting Company, “Florida introduced the technology in 1998 and is the largest user, tracking around 3,000 criminals”; and

WHEREAS, offenders considered the highest risk could face hybrid tracking, which would work like passive tracking unless they breached tracking conditions; and

WHEREAS, the satellite tracking of offenders being piloted by the government allows their location to be pinpointed to within two meters; and

WHEREAS, the person under supervision wears a 3.5-ounce, tamper-proof ankle bracelet electronically "leashed" to a small, portable tracking device (PTD) carried in a waist pack, handbag or briefcase. Location data is transferred from belt device to a telephone network. The data is then sent to control center, which can be specifically alerted if offender enters exclusion zone or breaks other conditions. Radio frequency alarm also sent if tracker and ankle tag are separated; and

WHEREAS, according to USA Today and the Associated Press, GPS tracking is cheap — about \$10 a day per person, often paid by the offender; and

WHEREAS, if the offender tries to take the system apart, the unit automatically sends an alarm message to headquarters; and

WHEREAS, rates of repeat crime indicate that electronic monitoring of any type reduces further offenses according to Marc Renzema, a criminal justice professor at Kutztown University, as well as professors from Princeton University; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Justice Statistics finds that as of January 1, 2005, there were 2,135,901 prisoners held in federal, state or local jails; and

Whereas, the agreement of the criminal to wear a device could reduce, at the discretion of the judge, his or her sentence time by over 50 percent; now

THEREFORE, let it be resolved by the 2005-2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that Judges be Allowed to Mandate the Wearing of Global Positioning Tracking Devices on Criminals.

Section 1. The following will be true:

- A. Criminals will, at the discretion of a judge, have their sentence possibly reduced in exchange for wearing a Global Positioning System tracking device and following all procedures involved.
- B. However, the judge cannot implement the punishment of wearing the tracking device for more than 1 ½ times the already mandated maximum jail time.
- C. The judge may not sentence a combined total of tracking device years and jail time years equaling more than twice the maximum jail time allowed.
- D. The tracking device will be worn at all times if not specified otherwise by the judge. The removal of the tracking device, if not removed as a matter of safety in an emergency as determined by a judge, will result in a minimum of five (5) years in jail without parole and without the option of wearing the tracking device.

Section 2. Bill will go into effect January 1, 2007.

**Number present: 188**

**For: 99**  
**Against: 76**  
**Abstained: 13**

**Passed**



YLA 2006-36-03

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO MANDATE THAT STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN ALL COUNTY BOARDS OF  
EDUCATION

WHEREAS, in North Carolina, the governor chooses students to sit in on the school board with no voting rights (<http://www.soundout.org/WebbReport/summar.html>); and

WHEREAS; according to Adam Fletcher, “Meaningful student involvement is the process of engaging the knowledge, experience, and perspectives of students in every facet of the educational process for the purpose of strengthening their commitment to education, community, and democracy” (<http://www.soundout.org/MSIResearch.pdf>); and

WHEREAS, according to Adam Fletcher, many business theories have recognized the essential input of consumers, and some schools have adapted this perspective to improve parental involvement, declaring the parents as the “clients” of schools. However, despite their role as the “end consumer” in schools, students are routinely excluded from these ambitious plans (<http://www.newhorizons.org/voices/fletcher.htm>); and

WHEREAS; according to the case study by Cook-Sather (2002), students have an inherent lack of authority in their words in that, when given the opportunities to speak out, their comments are given inadequate consideration; and

WHEREAS; according to a case study by Golombek in 2002, several programs recited similar reasons for deepening youth involvement in their programs. Reasons included youth developing leadership skills, adults earning young peoples’ trust, and increased engagement of young peoples’ capacity to make a difference in their communities (<http://www.soundout.org/article.103.html/>); and

WHEREAS; according to a case study done by Onore in 1992, giving students a voice entails more than asking young people for periodic comments or feedback during an externally controlled process (<http://www.soundout.org/article.103.html>); and

WHEREAS; studies exploring schools as communities for learning through service to others report increased student cooperation, enjoyment of the learning environment (Sparapani, 2000), quality increases in student work and better grades (Follman, 1998), and heightened participation in classrooms (Loesch-Griffin, et al., 1995), and

WHEREAS, administrators in Washington state have found that engaging students in school

decision-making leads to more applicable policy and better relationships with local schools (<http://www.k12.wa.us/titleVpartA/YES/studentinvolvement.aspx>); and

WHEREAS, in England, Australia, and Norway, there is a national requirement by law to involve students in education decision-making (<http://www.soundout.org/MSIRearch.pdf>); and

WHEREAS, in Vermont, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Maryland, student board members have the right to vote (<http://www.soundout.org/WebbReport/Summary.html>); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that students participate in all county boards of education.

Section 1: Two high school students shall sit on each county board of education.

- A. The high school students will be selected through an application including a teacher recommendation, an interview, and an essay. The application will be reviewed by a five-person (5) panel of principals and assistant administrators of public schools that will be selected randomly, accepting at their discretion, and reselected each year.
- B. The selected students shall serve for one (1) term of one (1) year with no possibility of reselection.
- C. In the case of a planned absence, a selected alternate student will substitute for one of the students who normally sit on each county board of education. The alternate will be selected through the same process as the other students.

Section 2: The two high school students on the State Board of Education will have full rights, including the right to vote.

**Number present: 188**

**For: 180**  
**Against: 4**  
**Abstained: 4**

**Passed**

YLA-2006-36-4}

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO LIMIT THE REMOVAL OF NATURAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA  
ON PRIVATE PROPERTIES

WHEREAS, one (1) acre of forest is cut every second worldwide.  
([Http://www.sierraclubnc.org/modec/environment/deforest.htm](http://www.sierraclubnc.org/modec/environment/deforest.htm)); and

WHEREAS, forests are proven to help clean, and to purify the air  
(<http://www.forestry.nacdet.org/forestrynotes/CurrentFN.pdf>); and

WHEREAS, North Carolina forests are important wildlife habitats, protect their respective watersheds, and prevent soil erosion (<http://www.panda.org/>); and

WHEREAS, deforestation has been attributed to the sharp drops in underground water tables in areas around the world (<http://www.ncforestry.org/>); and

WHEREAS, 20 percent of an acre of land must be covered in trees to be considered forest; and

WHEREAS, 40 percent of an acre of land must be covered in trees to be considered timberland; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that any property owner must obtain a permit in order to have trees removed from said property.

Section 1:

- A. The permit is only viable to cut timber on private property after being obtained through an application process.
- B. Every time that said land is planned to be re-cut, the application must be renewed.

Section 2: The application, which will be designed by the N.C. Forestry Service, must include the following provisions:

- A. The amount of said land up for deforestation consideration must be stated.
- B. The type of trees on said land must be stated.
- C. The purpose for clearing the land must be stated.

Section 3: Upon completion of the application, it must be submitted to the N.C. Forestry Service for review.

Section 4: Property owners in violation of Sections 1, 2 and/or 3 are subject to the following Jurisdiction:

- A. Violation of not completing an application will result in a \$1,500 fine per acre of land cut.
- B. Violation of the terms of the permit OR disregarding the rejection of an application will result in a \$2,000 fine per acre of land cut.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect April 28, 2007 (Arbor Day).

Section 6: All funds received through fine will be directed to the N.C. Forestry Service for forest management and awareness.

**Number present: 189**

**For: 96**

**Against: 64**

**Abstained: 29**

**Passed**

YLA 2006-36-05

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO MANDATE THAT AND PHYSICIAN ASSISTED SUICIDE  
BE AN OPTION FOR ALL TERMINALLY ILL PATIENTS.

WHEREAS, the definition of Assisted Suicide is someone who provides an individual with the information, guidance, and means to take his or her own life with the intention that they will be used for this purpose. When it is a doctor who helps another person to kill himself or herself it is called "physician-assisted suicide" (<http://www.euthanasia.com/definitions.html>); and

WHEREAS, the definition of terminally ill is when a person is not expected to live more than six months; and

WHEREAS, Oregon is the only state so far to legalize Physician Assisted Suicide (PAS) ([http://www.wdbydana.com/Standards4life\\_ps.html](http://www.wdbydana.com/Standards4life_ps.html)); and

WHEREAS, terminally ill patients who desire death may be depressed and depression is treatable. In one study, of the 76 percent of terminally ill patients who desired death, all did not have clinical depression (<http://www.euthanasia.com/debate.html>); and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that there is no constitutional right to assisted suicide, and made a legal distinction between refusal of treatment and PAS. However, the Court also left the decision of whether to legalize Physician Assisted Suicide up to each individual state ([http://www.religioustolerance.org/euth\\_us3.htm](http://www.religioustolerance.org/euth_us3.htm)); and

WHEREAS, in the case of Compassion in Dying v. Washington, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals held that individuals have a right to choose how and when they die ([http://www.religioustolerance.org/euth\\_us2.htm#wash](http://www.religioustolerance.org/euth_us2.htm#wash)); and

WHEREAS, surveys of physicians in practice show that about 20 percent receive a request for Physician Assisted Suicide sometime in their career. (<http://eduserv.hscer.washington.edu/bioethics/topics/pas.html#ques6>); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that Physician Assisted Suicide be an option for all terminally ill patients.

Section 1: All doctors performing Physician Assisted Suicide will have to undergo special training in the

subject and obtain a license to perform this service on patients.

Section 2: For legal records, the patient will be informed of all guidelines, procedures, effects, and alternative options in video recorded sessions with attending and consulting physicians. An audio taped psychiatric evaluation will be conducted to ensure competency. Physicians who follow all legal guidelines and procedures will not be held legally responsible.

Section 3: Patients must not have any record of severe depression.

Section 4: Minors under the age of 18 must have their legal guardian mutually agree to a psychiatric evaluation to ensure competency and mutually agree to Physician Assisted Suicide.

**Number present: 189**

**For: 79**

**Against: 96**

**Abstained: 14**

**Failed**

YLA 2006-36-06

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO ALLOW PLAN B PILLS TO BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT ANY  
PHARMACEUTICAL DISPENSARY WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION AND OVER THE  
COUNTER IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, currently Plan B pills are available for sale only after getting a prescription; and

WHEREAS, the states of Oregon, California, New Mexico, Vermont, and New Hampshire already allow for the purchase of Plan B pills over the counter without a prescription; and

WHEREAS, Plan B is an emergency contraceptive that can still prevent a pregnancy after contraceptive failure or unprotected sex; and

WHEREAS, Plan B should be taken within three (3) days (72 hours) of unprotected sex and can reduce the risk of pregnancy by 89 percent; and

WHEREAS, if you take Plan B accidentally after you are already pregnant, it will not affect your pregnancy; and

WHEREAS, the FDA Advisory Committee recommended allowing Plan B to be available over the counter; and

WHEREAS, the FDA Advisory Committee found that 53 percent of unintended pregnancies occur in women using contraceptives; and

WHEREAS, 50 percent of these unintended pregnancies result in abortions; and

WHEREAS, the FDA Advisory Committee found that 50 percent of these pregnancies could be prevented with greater access to Plan B; and

WHEREAS, a woman taking Plan B within 24 hours of the initial fertilization has a 0.4 percent chance of becoming pregnant; and

WHEREAS, a woman taking Plan B within 48-72 hours after the initial fertilization the chance of pregnancy is 2.7 percent; and

WHEREAS, Plan B does not protect against STDs, nor does the FDA advise that Plan B should be

used regularly as a form of birth control; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 North Carolina Youth Legislative Assembly that the state of North Carolina allow the purchase of Plan-B over the counter of any pharmacy without a prescription.

Section 1. All packages of Plan-B Pills must be labeled as an emergency contraceptive that neither protects against STDs nor should be used regularly as a form of birth control.

Section 2. All packages of Plan-B Pills must be kept behind pharmaceutical counters and are not available for purchase off the shelf.

Section 3: This bill will go into effect July 4, 2006.

**Number present: 185**

**For: 162**

**Against: 17**

**Abstained: 6**

**Passed**



YLA 2006-36-07

BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO MANDATE THAT ALL NORTH CAROLINA STATE SUPREME COURT  
JUSTICE NOMINEES BE APPOINTED TO THEIR OFFICE BY THE GOVERNOR  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, in the United States Supreme Court the President of the United States of America has appointed the Supreme Court Justices for 220 years, since the Supreme Court was established in 1786 according to [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme\\_Court\\_of\\_the\\_United\\_States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States); and

WHEREAS, the President appoints Supreme Court nominees who have the highest professional qualifications and are best suited to the post by their own merit not through a politically publicized campaign followed by a partisan vote according to [digital.library.unt.edu](http://digital.library.unt.edu); and

WHEREAS, the appointing process for the United States Supreme Court and the North Carolina Supreme Court is dramatically different; and

WHEREAS, the President nominates Supreme Court Justices and they serve “during good behavior” while state Supreme Court nominees are voted on by the general public in a partisan election and serve fixed terms according to [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov); and

WHEREAS, in a partisan election a nominee’s party is on the voting ballot, allowing uninformed voters to vote on a candidate by his or her political party rather than his or her merit according to [www.nlc.org](http://www.nlc.org); and

WHEREAS, it is difficult to make an educated vote for a Supreme Court judge contender when defamation and exaggeration of nominees’ character are continuously presented throughout the publicized pre-voting months; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that Supreme Court judges be appointed to position by the Governor of North Carolina.

Section 1: The current governor of North Carolina will appoint a judge, to the state’s Supreme Court, whom he feels is best qualified and prepared.

Section 2: The new nomination process will mirror the federal nominating process. Article II, Section II of the U.S. Constitution states that the president “shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint” the justices of the Supreme Court, thus

- A. The Governor of North Carolina shall nominate a candidate.
- B. Nominees will be subjected to a confirmation hearing before a Judiciary Committee from the State Senate.
- C. The Judiciary Committee must vote and pass a nominee by a two-thirds vote before the full Senate can review the nominee.
- D. If the Judiciary Committee does not vote to pass the nominee then he or she can not be reviewed by the full Senate and will no longer be considered an eligible candidate.
- E. The State Senate will then vote to confirm or deny the nomination after a report of the hearing by the Committee.

Section 3: No public campaigns will be allowed so as not to distort a candidate's past which might cause unfounded biased and prejudiced opinions to be formed, thereby affecting the outcome of a Senatorial vote.

Section 4: Supreme Court nominees will be appointed by their own abilities not through a spoils system.

- A. Nominees must be approved by Senate.
  - B. Nominees must be approved the North Carolina State Bar.
  - C. Nominees must reside in North Carolina for three (3) years before nomination.
  - D. Nominees must have practiced law in North Carolina for at least one (1) year prior to nomination.

Section 5. Each Governor appointed Justice will serve for a fixed eight-year (8) term.

- A. Justices can be eligible for re-appointment after their term has expired.
- B. All Justices must go through nomination process regardless of previous appointment.

**Total Present: 190**  
**For: 118**  
**Against: 42**  
**Abstained: 30**

**Passed**

YLA 2006-36-08

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO LEGALIZE SOMATIC CELL NUCLEAR TRANSFER IN THE STATE OF NORTH  
CAROLINA

WHEREAS, according to the Coalition for the Advancement of Medical Research, somatic cell nuclear transfer, commonly known as therapeutic cloning, is defined as moving a cell nucleus and its genetic material from one cell to an unfertilized embryo without the involvement of sperm or womb, with the intent of growing cells specified to one organ type; and

WHEREAS, according to the National Institutes of Health, a body of scientific evidence supports that somatic cell nuclear transfer will be beneficial in the treatment of the following conditions: diabetes, blindness, Parkinson's disease, glaucoma, AIDS, Down's Syndrome, cystic fibrosis, stroke, lymphoma, infertility, multiple sclerosis, and cancer; and

WHEREAS, somatic cell nuclear transfer would eliminate danger of rejection of the transplant because the organ's DNA would match the patient's DNA exactly ([agingresearch.org](http://agingresearch.org)); and

WHEREAS, for transplants involving any organ that is duplicated in the body, another individual would not have to experience pain, inconvenience, and potentially shortened life span in order to donate the organ ([ethics.tamucc.edu](http://ethics.tamucc.edu)); and

WHEREAS, the patient would not have to wait until an unrelated donor dies to obtain a transplant or make do with a replacement organ that is old and may have reduced functionality ([www.nwabr.org](http://www.nwabr.org)); and

WHEREAS, more than 30 biotechnology startup firms in 11 countries are pursuing commercial development of stem cell technology and somatic cell nuclear transfer (*Tissue Eng.* 2003 Jun;9(3):555-61); and

WHEREAS, the procedure would save lives which would otherwise be lost waiting for a transplant that did not come in time ([www.nwabr.org](http://www.nwabr.org)); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved in the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that somatic cell nuclear transfer be legalized for biomedical purposes.

Section 1: Somatic cell nuclear transfer will be limited to government licensed and approved laboratory facilities.

A. Nuclear transfer will be restricted to somatic cell nuclear transfer.

B. The embryo growing period will not exceed a time period of 14 days.

Section 2: Government inspectors will regulate physical nuclear transfer safety.

A. Government inspectors will have access to lab facilities to insure that nuclear transfer is only being performed for the approved cause.

B. Randomized inspection will occur a minimum of once every six (6) months.

C. All nuclear transfer development will be reported annually to the state government.

Section 3: All doctors and scientists who violate the regulations set in place and persons who knowingly engage in illegal nuclear transfer activity will face state imposed penalties.

A. Laboratories that violate state regulations will have their license revoked and be subject to a state imposed fine.

B. Individuals who violate state regulations will be subject to fines and state prison time.

Section 4: Patients will only be approved if two (2) doctors independent of one another conclude that conditions have worsened to the point where there are not other plausible treatments and advise patients of the potentially adverse effects of cloned organ transfer.

**Total Present: 188**

**For: 101**

**Against: 67**

**Abstained: 20**

**Passed**

YLA 2006-36-09

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO BAN THE USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, more than 400,000 deaths in the United States, each year, are from smoking-related illnesses; and

WHEREAS, smoking greatly increases the risks for lung cancer and many other cancers; and

WHEREAS, cigarette smoke contains the following chemicals: acetone, cadmium, hexamine, acetic acid, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, ammonia, methane, arsenic, DDT/Dieldrin, methanol, butane, ethanol, naphthalene, nicotine, stearic acid, toluene; and

WHEREAS, smoking alone causes more health problems and early deaths than all illegal drugs combined; and

WHEREAS, second-hand smoke, tobacco smoke that is exhaled by a smoker or is given off by burning tobacco (as of a cigarette) and is inhaled by persons nearby, causes the same effects to non-smokers as tobacco users; and

WHEREAS, new Centers for Disease Control (CDC) figures assert that smokers cost the economy nearly \$94 billion yearly in lost productivity and an additional \$89 billion is estimated spent on public and private healthcare combined; now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that the use of Tobacco Products Be Banned In the State of North Carolina.

Section 1. The production of tobacco will be allowed.

- A. To possess, grow, or produce tobacco products one must get a permit.
- B. If someone possesses, grows, or produces tobacco products without a permit they will be punished to the same extent of the law as marijuana.

Section 2. All current tobacco users will be given a grace period of five (5) years to quit the use of tobacco products.

- A. Tobacco users will be given the option to attend a class to quit usage.
  
- B. Tobacco users who choose to quit by other means will be given discounts on the products they use to assist them.
- C. If tobacco users fail to quit the usage of tobacco after the five (5) year grace period, then they must contact the local community center in person and inform them that they are still attempting to quit tobacco.
- D. If tobacco users fail to quit the usage of tobacco after the five (5) year grace period, then they must also take a mandatory class that will assist them to quit the usage of tobacco.

Section 3. Those who do not discontinue the usage of tobacco after five (5) years will receive a raise in their total income tax.

- A. There will be a graduated income tax. During the first year the income tax will be raised 0.5% of their total income. The income tax will be raised 0.25% every year until a 2.5% income tax increase is reached.
- B. Once the income tax increase of 2.5% is reached, it will no longer continue to rise and will remain at the 2.5% level until the user quits the usage of tobacco.

Section 4: This legislation will go into effect January 1, 2007.

<b>Total Present:</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>For:</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Against:</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Abstained:</b>	<b>8</b>

**Failed**

YLA 2006-36-10

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO ABOLISH CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, corporal punishment is punishment administered by an adult (as a parent or teacher) to the body of a child ranging in severity from a slap to a spanking (Webster's Third New World International Dictionary); and

WHEREAS, 29 states have outlawed corporal punishment in schools (Center for Effective Discipline); and

WHEREAS, in the 1999-2000 school year, 5,717 students in North Carolina Local Education Agencies (LEA) were subjected to corporal punishment, (National Coalition to Abolish Corporal Punishment In Schools); and

WHEREAS, in certain North Carolina counties, parental permission is not required before physical discipline is executed (North Carolina General Statute 115C-391 ); now

THEREFORE, be it resolved by the 2006 Youth Legislative Assembly that no public school shall administer corporal punishment as a discipline policy within this state.

Section 1: Any employee of a North Carolina LEA found to have administered corporal punishment on a student will immediately be permanently discharged from their position.

Section 2: Reasonable and/or necessary physical force shall not be construed as corporal punishment. Reasonable and necessary force entails:

- A. to stop a disturbance that is threatening physical harm to others;
- B. to obtain possession of weapons or dangerous objects within the control of a student;
- C. the action of self defense;
- D. the protection of persons or property.

Section 3: This bill will go into effect at the start of the 2006-2007 school year.

**Number Present: 183**  
**For: 127**

<b>Against:</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Abstained</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Passed</b>	