

2023 72nd Annual **YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT**

OHIO

JUDICIAL



TOMORROW'S LEADERS
START TODAY

YOUTH LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION

**Youth Governor
Donald Cruse**

Jackson YLA

**Youth Chief Justice
McKinley Morris**

Jackson YLA

APRIL 13 -15, 2023

April 13-15, 2023

Statehouse- Columbus

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2023 OHIO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT

YOUTH GOVERNOR LETTER



Hello, everyone, and welcome to Ohio's 72nd annual Youth in Government program. I want to start by thanking everyone who has made this weekend possible. Thank you to Tony and Teresa and the whole YLA family. Thank you to my officers who have been my rocks throughout this entire process. And finally, thank you to each and every one of you for showing up this weekend and putting parts of your life on hold to have your voice heard. Our gathering here this weekend, in this house of the people of Ohio, is more than just an entertaining glimpse into the work that goes on in this city every day; it is an opportunity for each of you -whether through bill or brief- to exercise your right as an American and Ohioan to make your leaders hear you.

As your Governor for this session of Youth in Government, I am privileged to see the hard work you have all put into your bills, briefs, and arguments from a unique perspective. I remember my first year at YG- I thought the Governor was out of reach, untouchable. That is most certainly not the case. This weekend, I am your resource, your advocate, and your friend. I implore you to come to me with questions, concerns, or simply small-talk. I hope you have most , educational experience possible. Thank you.



Donald O. Cruse

2023 Youth Governor of Ohio

2023 OHIO YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT CHIEF JUSTICE LETTER



Hello all, my name is McKinley Morris and I am the Chief Justice of the Ohio Youth in Government program this year. Welcome all new YG members and to those returning, thank you for joining us again this year. I am currently a senior at Jackson High School and plan to attend Ohio University where I will major in Biology next year. This is my third year in the YG program where I have been in the judicial branch each year. My previous partner and I are undefeated in our cases that we have taken to the model Ohio Supreme Court, which urged me to run for this position. I hope you all enjoy this wonderful program that I am very proud to be a part of.

McKinley Morris

2023 Youth Chief Justice of Ohio



Welcome to our

72nd Ohio Youth in Government!

Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association

We're Ohio's original Youth in Government! C. William O'Neill was Ohio's Attorney General when he and Oliver Ocasek met around the coffee table in Bill Eells' home in Delaware to begin planning our first YG. They quickly involved other state leaders, teens, and our staff. Their work convened our first OYG in 1952 at the Statehouse. The founding principles they built into OYG remain our foundation today – integrity, volunteer service, responsibility, and citizenship.

Ohio YLA Youth in Government is distinctly different. We're about citizenship, not politics, political careers, talk, or debate. OYG seeks solutions for the common good as we lift others up to become their very best, work to change conditions so all succeed, and to make our make our schools, communities and state better than we found them.

In these three days in the Statehouse, experience the process of state government, make decisions to move Ohio forward, create connections with peers and adults from across our state, and have a great time with a purpose. Make friends, learn all you can, put your best ideas forward, and make differences for good now and throughout your life.

YLA began as a State YMCA in 1867. Today we're an association open to all. New doors of opportunity are opening for more youth to benefit in all YLA programs. YLA youth will make even greater contributions to improving our communities, states, and nation.

***Now – enjoy, learn, help others, and make lasting differences
for good!***

Check in Hotel, Statehouse Meeting Rooms

Check In **12:00-1:00 p.m.** Sheraton Columbus Hotel on Capitol Square on (second floor Governors Foyer)

Delegation Leaders only register delegations at the YLA Youth in Government table in the Sheraton lobby, not the hotel front desk.

YLA Youth in Government staff provide hotel keys to the Delegation Leader. Hotel rooms may not be available until the hotel's normal 3:00 p.m. check in time. ***Please have your delegation members dressed for the program when you arrive at the hotel. There will be rooms to store luggage until hotel rooms are available.***

Parking

Delegations are responsible for their own parking fees. There are downtown parking lots and garages. The Statehouse underground garage is also available.

Statehouse

Review with your total student and adult delegation the **Use and Care of the Statehouse** explained later in this book.

Responsibility

Responsibilities of students and adults are more completely explained in the YG Manual and this Bill Book. Briefly -

- Every student and adult through the act of registering to attend Youth in Government has agreed to support the Code of Conduct.
- Local delegations select their own participants and are responsible for their conduct at all times
- One adult supervisor is to accompany every ten youth members of a delegation. Adults are to be 21 years of age or older, registered participants with the YG program, and must stay at the hotel with their delegations. The adult delegation leader is responsible for the conduct, supervision, and control of all youth and adult members of their delegation. Adults also have assignments to help with the YG program.
- Delegation leaders and advisors prepare their students in advance of YG. Adults do not influence legislation or judicial decisions. Adults encourage their students to meet students from other delegations and to interact with other students throughout the weekend.

Statehouse Committee Rooms

Bill Coordinators	A table in Hall Outside House Chambers
Senate Committee 1	Senate Hearing Room 126 – Finance Hearing Room
Senate Committee 2	Senate Hearing Room 231 South – 2 nd Floor
House Committee 1	House 113 – WH Harrison – 1 st Floor State St. side of building
House Committee 2	House 114 – Hayes – 1 st Floor State St. side of building
House Committee 3	House 115 – Garfield – 1 st Floor State St. side of building
Page	House 116 – Benjamin Harrison -1 st Floor State St. side
Press	House 121 – William McKinley – 1 st Floor
Lobbyist	House 122 – William Howard Taft – 1 st Floor
Youth Governor & Cabinet	Senate Room 110 U.S. Grant 1 st Floor
Judicial	Senate Hearing Room 217 North – 2 nd Floor

Dress

Youth in Government is a model of government in action. Included is the way we act, speak, conduct ourselves, and the way we dress. Youth in Government sessions require professional business attire.

Men wear coats and ties during the program sessions. No sport shirts or blue jeans. Women wear professional business attire. No spaghetti straps or exposed midriff allowed. Women may wear nice pants outfits.

Casual dress including blue jeans is appropriate at recreation and the hotel.

Meals

Plated breakfast each morning from 7:00-8:30 a.m. in the Governors Ballroom.

Housing

Everyone is required to stay at the Youth in Government hotel. Two nights lodging are included in your program fee. Additional information is available in the Participation Agreement. Please note that if a group does not have enough students to fill up a room, expect your student(s) to be housed with students from another delegation or you may "buy out" rooms for your students. Contact the YLA office for costs to buy out one or more rooms.

Cancellations and Refund Policy

The best-laid plans can go awry. However, since all our program fees are set below our actual costs, we have no flexibility to provide refunds. Therefore, **our policy is NOT to provide refunds for the Participation Agreement or the Final Fee.** Actually, the person canceling should reimburse the program for the costs the program has incurred on their behalf by paying the scholarship received back to the program. The program does permit delegations to send a replacement.

1. Delegations who want to provide refunds need to set aside money to provide refunds to their students.
2. Delegations don't refer parents to the YLA Office with billing/refund questions. Handle these locally.
3. After a delegation is registered, it is responsible for the entire payment for that number of student/adult delegates.
4. Remember, no refunds from the Youth Leadership Association so do not ask nor have others call to ask.

DOWNTOWN HOTELS AND DINING MAP



SHORT NORTH ARTS DISTRICT

1. Starf's Coffee Roasters.....\$ B
2. Condado Tacos.....\$ LD
3. Service Bar / Middle West Spirits.....\$\$\$ D
4. Brothers Drake Meadery & Bar.....\$ D
5. BrewDog Short North.....\$ LD
6. Goody Boy Diner.....\$ D
7. Bristol Republic.....\$ D
8. Fours on High.....\$ D
9. Standard Hall.....\$ D
10. Seventh Son Brewing.....\$ D
11. Budd Dairy Food Hall.....\$ D
12. Fox in the Snow Cafe.....\$ BL
13. Bodega.....\$ D
14. Northstar Cafe.....\$ BLD
15. Oddfellows Liquor Bar.....\$ D
16. Mikey's Late Night Slice.....\$ D
17. Julep.....\$ D
18. Fireproof Short North.....\$ D
19. Donatos.....\$ LD
20. Black Brick Bar.....\$ BL
21. Icarus Sandwiches.....\$ BL
22. Roaming Goat Coffee.....\$
23. Hubbard Grille.....\$
24. Galla Park Steak.....\$ D
25. Wine on High.....\$
26. Mandrake Rooftop Bar.....\$ LD
27. TownHall.....\$ LD
28. The Eagle.....\$ LD
29. **Union Cafe**.....\$ LD
30. Short North Pint House.....\$ D
31. Basi Italia.....\$ D
32. Short North Piece Of Cake.....\$
33. The Lox Bagel Shop.....\$\$ BL
34. One Line Coffee.....\$ B
35. Boston Stoker.....\$
36. Bakersfield.....\$ LD
37. Shake Shack.....\$ LD
38. Forno Kitchen + Bar.....\$ D
39. Jeni's Splendid Ice Creams.....\$
40. Lincoln Social Rooftop.....\$ D
41. Del Mar SoCal Kitchen.....\$\$\$ D
42. Brassica.....\$ LD
43. The Pearl.....\$ D
44. The Guild House.....\$\$\$ BLD
45. Soul at The Joseph.....\$ BLD
46. Marcella's.....\$ D
47. Hyde Park Prime Steakhouse.....\$\$\$\$ D
48. Ginger Rabbit Jazz Lounge
49. Convention Center: American Nut Company, Charley's Philly Steaks, Chicken 'n Eggs, Fame's Diner, J's Sweet Treats, Jet's Pizza, Mykonos Gyros, Siam/Ohio Noodles & Sushi, Starbucks, Subway, Velvet Café & Ice Cream.....\$ BLD
50. Ruth's Chris Steak House.....\$\$\$ D
51. Novak's Tavern & Patio
52. Parlay Sporting Club and Kitchen.....\$ D
53. Brewcadia.....\$ D
54. Barley's Brewing Company.....\$ LD
55. Denmark.....\$ D
56. Martini Modern Italian.....\$\$\$ D



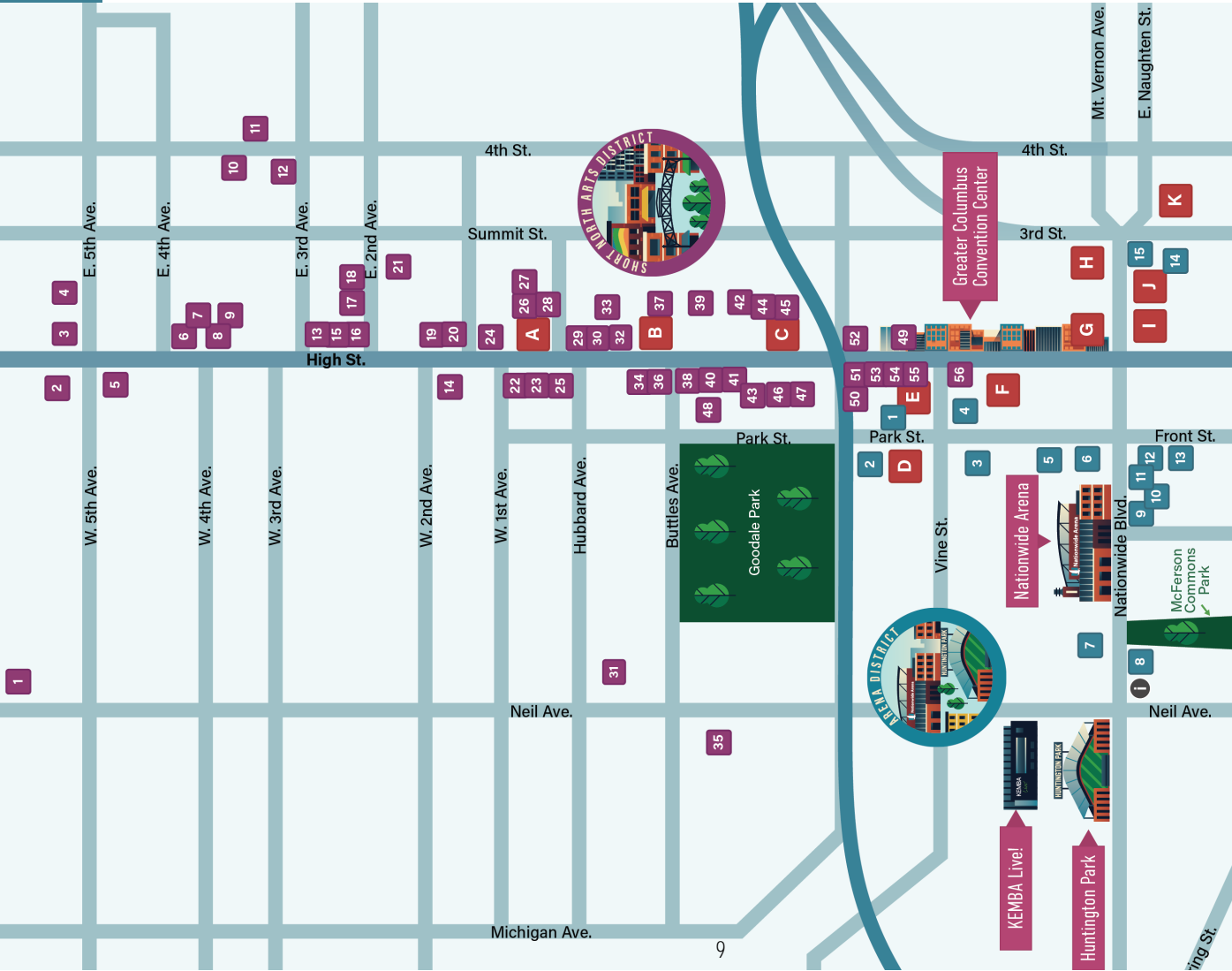
ARENA DISTRICT

1. North Market: American Nut, Jeni's Splendid Ice Creams, Starf's Coffee Roasters, Hot Chicken Takeover, Dos Hermanos.....\$ BLD
2. Lumin Sky Bar & Kitchen.....\$ D
3. Morant's Bar and Grill.....\$ LD
4. Granero.....\$ D
5. Goodwood Brewing.....\$ LD
6. **Whistle & Keg**.....\$
7. Nada Restaurant.....\$ D
8. Sunny Street Café.....\$ BL
9. Boston's Gourmet Pizza.....\$ LD
10. Ted's Montana Grill.....\$ LD
11. Zoupl.....\$ LD
12. Rodizio Grill.....\$\$\$ D
13. bd's Mongolian Grill.....\$ LD
14. Goodale Station.....\$ D
15. Jeff Ruby's Steakhouse.....\$\$\$\$ D

Download the Attendee Savings Pass for deals and discounts:



Icon Key: ● = Bar Only ● = Patio ● = Rooftop, BLD = On weekdays, regularly serves: Breakfast (B), Lunch (L), Dinner (D). Average entrée price: \$ = Under \$10, \$\$ = \$10-\$30, \$\$\$ = \$31-\$60, \$\$\$\$ = above \$61. Restaurant hours vary. Businesses listed represent partners of Experience Columbus. **Bold** denotes Attendee Savings Pass participants.



DOWNTOWN HOTELS

- A. Moxey Columbus Short North
- B. Graduate Columbus
- C. Le Méridien Columbus, The Joseph
- D. AC Hotel Columbus Downtown
- E. Hampton Inn & Suites Columbus Downtown
- F. Hilton Columbus Downtown
- G. Hyatt Regency Columbus
- H. Drury Inn & Suites Columbus Convention Center
- I. Sonesta Columbus Downtown
- J. Canopy by Hilton Columbus Downtown Short North
- K. Red Roof PLUS+ Columbus Downtown - Convention Center

DOWNTOWN HOTELS AND DINING MAP

DOWNTOWN



1. Stauf's Coffee Roasters.....\$ B
2. Jet's Pizza\$ LD
3. Wolf's Ridge Brewing.....\$ BL
4. Brioso Coffee\$ LD
5. Due Amici.....\$ LD
6. Mitchell's Steakhouse.....\$ LD
7. **Barrolocco**.....\$ LD
8. The Keep Kitchen & Liquor Bar.....\$ BLD
9. Zoup!.....\$ LD
10. BurgerM.....\$ LD
11. Condado Tacos\$ LD
12. Jeni's Splendid Ice Creams..\$\$ LD
13. Milestone 229\$ LD
14. Dirty Frank's Hot Dog Palace\$ LD
15. Hadley's Bar and Kitchen...\$\$ LD
16. Mikey's Late Night Slice...\$ LD
17. Donatos.....\$ LD
18. Pecan Penny's.....\$ LD
19. The Walrus.....\$ LD
20. Dempsey's Food and Spirits\$ BLD

FRANKLINTON



1. Bottoms Up Coffee\$ BL
2. Land-Grant Brewing Company\$ D
3. BrewDog Franklinton.....\$ LD
4. Strongwater Food & Spirits\$ LD
5. One Line Coffee.....\$

GERMAN VILLAGE/BREWERY DISTRICT

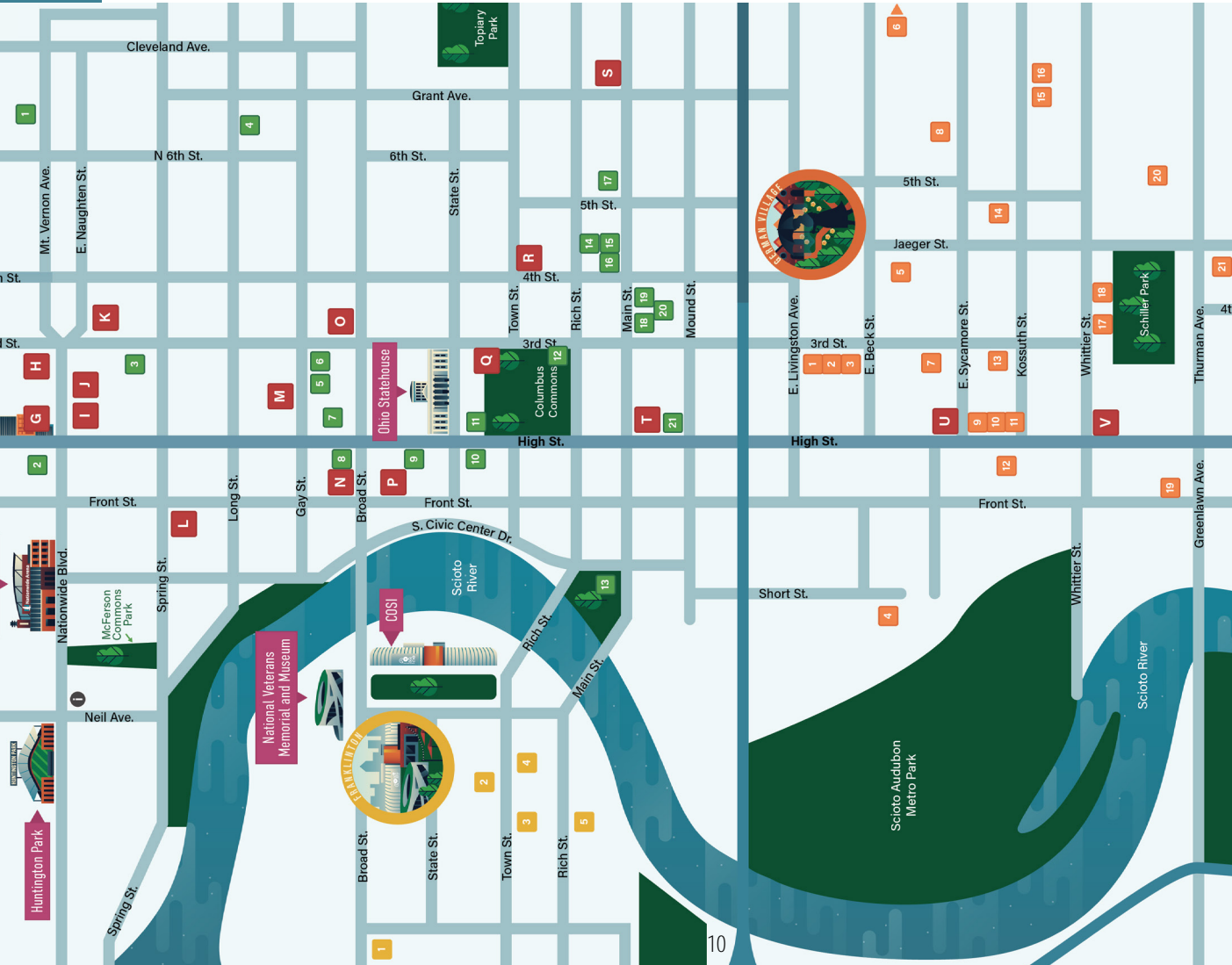


1. Katzinger's Delicatessen\$ L
2. Kittle's Cakes\$ BL
3. Pistacia Vera.....\$ BL
4. Matt and Tony's Wood Fired Kitchen.....\$ D
5. Lindsey's\$ LD
6. Parsons North Brewing.....\$ D
7. Stauf's Coffee Roasters.....\$ B
8. Sycamore\$ BLD
9. Antiques on High\$
10. Law Bird\$
11. Emmett's on South High....\$ BL
12. Smoked on High Barbecue..\$ LD
13. Chapman's Eat Market.....\$ D
14. Schmidt's Sausage Haus und Restaurant\$ LD
15. Barcelona Restaurant & Bar.....\$ LD
16. Skillet.....\$
17. Winans Chocolates + Coffees.....\$
18. Jeni's Splendid Ice Creams..\$\$
19. Big Room Bar.....\$
20. Community Grounds: Coffee & Meeting House....\$ BL
21. The Thurman Cafe.....\$ LD

View the interactive map for more dining options:



Icon Key: ● = Bar Only ● = Patio ● = Rooftop, BLD = On weekdays, regularly serves: Breakfast (B), Lunch (L), Dinner (D). Average entrée price, \$ = Under \$10, \$\$ = \$10-\$30, \$\$\$ = \$31-\$60, \$\$\$\$ = above \$61. Restaurant hours vary. Businesses listed represent partners of Experience Columbus. **Bold** denotes Attendee Savings Pass participants.



DOWNTOWN HOTELS

- L. Courtyard by Marriott Columbus Downtown
- M. Residence Inn by Marriott Columbus Downtown
- N. Hotel LeVeque, Autograph Collection
- O. Renaissance Columbus Downtown Hotel
- P. DoubleTree Suites by Hilton Hotel Columbus Downtown
- Q. Sheraton Columbus at Capitol Square
- R. Holiday Inn Columbus Downtown
- S. Home2 Suites by Hilton Columbus Downtown
- T. The Westin Great Southern Columbus
- U. Holiday Inn Express Columbus Downtown
- V. German Village Inn

Code of Conduct: YLA Family of Programs

Participants – youth and adults - in YLA programs demonstrate responsibility and the highest levels of personal and group character. Due to that, few rules are required.

In general, our rules are summarized in these three (3) points:

1. Treat others as one wants to be treated.
 2. Do not fail to do something that would help others, make the place we are using cleaner, safer, and a better experience for all.
 3. Do not do anything that hurts or could potentially harm another person, place, or thing. Some specifics may be helpful –
1. Attend all sessions of the program;
 2. Wear name badges as called for by the program;
 3. Names of anyone absent from a session are referred to the program director and the appropriate advisor;
 4. Adult sponsors and chaperones are responsible for the supervision of their Delegation;
 5. ABSOLUTELY NO FOOD, DRINK, or GUM are permitted in the House, Senate, Committee rooms, Supreme Court, or other government facilities used at YG;
 6. Not permitted at YLA programs are tobacco, alcoholic beverages, illegal drugs, or weapons;
 7. There is no coed visiting in housing rooms;
 8. All delegates are in their own room, observe quiet hours at the time indicated by the curfew and will not leave their room until the end of curfew;
 9. Room changes are not made unless made by YLA staff;
 10. Participants do not invite or receive visitors unless approved by the Advisor and YLA staff. Visitors, alumni, etc. are not permitted in the lodging facility guest sleeping rooms at any time. Guests are restricted to lobbies and visitor areas.

Use & Care of the Statehouse/Capitol

Use of the Statehouse/Capitol requires the highest level of care and respect for the facility, its furnishings, equipment and its traditions. Each student participant and adult is to exercise the **highest level of individual responsibility for the Statehouse/Capitol and to hold everyone else to that same level of responsibility.**

No chewing gum in the Statehouse/Capitol.

No food, snacks, candy or drinks (including water bottles) in any Statehouse/Capitol room.

The **desks**, chairs and other furniture in the Senate and House are easily scratched or marred. Use deliberate caution in placing items on the desk or lifting things off. Do not slide anything as they easily can scratch the finish. Do not “toss” books, purses, brief cases or anything on a desk as that can easily damage the finish of the desk. Staples are a problem too. Do not put a stapler on a desk top. *Do not write on any single sheet of paper on a desk as the pencil/pen can leave an impression on the desk finish.*

Do not sit or lean on any desk top or desk.

Check the desk, chair, tables and rooms one is using. Report any damage observed to the Advisor in that room and/or YG Staff. Advisors, pass on damage reports in writing to YG Staff.

Extend to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives/Delegates as well as to all Statehouse/Capitol staff every courtesy including *Thank you*.

Clean up! Straighten up any room one uses. Any papers one no longer wants, put in trash can. Leave every room clean.

Thank you for all your efforts to follow these guidelines.

Introduction and Purpose

Both Ohio and West Virginia's Youth in Government programs grew out of and continue to extend the impact of our youth programs in both our two states. Ohio's program began in 1952 and West Virginia's in 1958.

YLA Youth in Government reflects the idea that *"democracy must be learned by each generation"* and is based on Thomas Jefferson's belief that, *"the purpose of education is to create good citizens of the community"*.



C. William O'Neill, 1952
founder of Ohio HI-YLA
Youth in Government.

Our founders, the late C. William O'Neill, the only person in Ohio history to serve as Attorney General, Speaker of the House, Governor and Chief Justice, and the late Governor Cecil Underwood, West Virginia's youngest and then oldest Governor, worked with our students, volunteers and staff to create Youth in Government in each state. Both leaders recognized our unique role engaging teenagers in improving their homes, schools and communities. They responded to teenagers who wanted to extend this influence and leadership statewide.

"This is truly a seedbed of leadership," said O'Neill. *"We produce much needed local and state leadership,"* Governor Underwood stated when helping launch West Virginia's Youth in Government. He went on to say, *"The future of our nation depends upon the caliber of young people who will soon assume positions of leadership in our country. Youth in Government will provide a year-round laboratory experience in practical politics. Youth will be able to study public issues, debate public policies, write legislation, and actually participate in the process of government."*



WVYG Founder
Governor Cecil
Underwood, 40th
Youth Governor
Laurel Lackey and
1st Youth Governor
Rebecca Colebank
Duckworth at YG's
50th anniversary.

Both founders wanted Youth in Government to be more than just passing legislation. In fact, both thought the last thing needed to solve a problem was more legislation. What was needed were young people seeing what needs done to make their communities better, figuring out what to do and then doing it. Legislation is a last resort. Student

Legislation proposed to Youth in Government would come out of a student's real life and volunteer experience. O'Neill and Underwood believed in and supported our approach to leadership development. They saw lives changed as teens changed their world. Our time-tested learn by doing model of leadership development works as teens identify the kind of school and community they want, create and carry out initiatives to achieve their vision and reflect on their work to strengthen future action. Both our Youth in Governments continue to build on this foundation.

Citizenship is our Purpose

Simply put, YLA Youth in Government is about citizenship, not politics or political careers. Everyone's job is to be a citizen. After that comes our life's work. From presidents to governors and janitors, we all have the same job – citizen. Youth in Government brings together students of all backgrounds, interests, and experience to broaden our understanding of democratic citizenship by engaging in the process of state government.

Youth in Government is one of YLA's programs offered to every school and community by the Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association. YLA is a resource providing technical assistance, program development, manuals, materials, training, newsletters, idea exchanges, state and national youth leadership conferences and camps.

YLA Philosophy of Leadership

YLA believes each person is responsible for the life of their community and to help others as well as the community achieve their potential.

YLA believes that civic leadership has little to do with power and everything to do with responsibility. What counts is individual and group character. YLA promotes *Respect - Responsibility - Caring - Trustworthiness - Honesty - Fairness - Citizenship*.

Learning Style

YLA's service-learning approach enables students to connect classroom lessons, life experience and active engagement in community building to their service as Legislators, Supreme Court Justices, Officers, Lobbyists, Press or Page delegates to the Model Legislature or Supreme Court. The American governmental process unfolds with deeper understanding as students seek to solve pressing issues through the Student Legislature and Supreme Court.

Board and Committee

A volunteer board of twenty members governs the Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association. Board appointed committees and volunteers secure the resources our programs require to succeed, work to achieve YLA's mission and goals, and extend YLA programs to every interested community.

Staff

The YLA Board employs an Executive who is responsible to employ other staff and to engage volunteers to carry out Board policies, the work of committees and volunteers as well as our youth programs.

Contact YLA at yla@ylaleads.org; 304.478-2481



Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association

Preparing the Next Generation of Civic Leaders

Leadership • Character • Service • Entrepreneurship • Philanthropy

YLA

YLA youth chapters are incubators of civic leadership! Teens learn what it takes to plan, organize, and work out—through trial and error—how to make their schools, communities, and world a better place to live. *This is the best thing I've done in school. I've learned so much, gained confidence I never dreamed I could have, got involved and now I am ready for the future!* YLA Chapters are most often school-based but have also been sponsored by city councils, churches, 4-H clubs and more.

YLA Fall Leadership Conference

YLA Fall Conference is a three-day opportunity for YLA members from across the region to gather for skill-building sessions, networking, and best practices, and to strengthen the bonds between local YLA chapters. Participants get an introduction to the entire program and return home with the enthusiasm and skills to become more involved. Fall Conference is held at Jackson's Mill in November.

Youth in Government

Where else do teenagers get to “take over” the state capitol for three days? *This is great! We get to be legislators sitting in the same seats and using the same facilities they use. I've learned more about civics and state government this way than from any book or classroom. We take what we learn in class and get to apply it. Some of the laws we propose have actually become state law. Judicial is great! We get to see how the judicial system works. I don't want to be an attorney, but I need to understand the court.*

Youth & Government Seminars

Youth & Government Seminars offer West Virginia 8th graders and Ohio 6th - 8th grade students an opportunity to witness first hand how their state government works through observation and interaction with government officials during a legislative session.

Model United Nations

YLA Model United Nations offers a “window on the world” opportunity for students to participate and experience a personal perspective in solving global and international issues. *Model UN is a great way to learn about the world. I came into this program with no knowledge about the UN or my nation. I left with that knowledge plus the ability to think as my nation and a greater appreciation for other nations.*

Horseshoe Leadership Center

Nestled in West Virginia's Appalachian mountains, **Horseshoe's Teen Entrepreneurship and Leadership-Service Summits** are exceptional experiences for teens to network, work together, and learn how they can “make a difference” in their world for a better future. *This literally was the best week of my life. I'm going home a new person, I know who I am!*

Later in the season, **Youth Opportunity Camps** help low income 7 – 12 year old boys and girls get on the path toward success. *I see differences Horseshoe makes to kids' lives in just one week. They feel safe here, they get to be themselves here, they can forget about their worries here. Kids may come with nothing, but are given something priceless that lets them know someone cares!*

Cave Lake

Cave Lake, a place of rare natural beauty in Ohio's Appalachian region, is being transformed into a nationally significant year-round learning center for youth, adults and families. Cave Lake's 700 acres offer unsurpassed opportunities for leadership development, as well as a peaceful atmosphere for personal and group growth, enjoyment of the out-of-doors, the arts, music, entrepreneurship, civic responsibility and stewardship of our natural heritage. Cave Lake will strengthen and expand the base of effective family, organizational and community leadership across Ohio.

Alumni

Alumni bring commitment, experience and new support to all our youth programs. Our new Alumni Program offers many ways to stay involved, to share leadership advancing all our programs and to offer YLA experiences to many more young people.

Visit our website www.ylaleads.org, call 304-478-2481, or email yla@ylaleads.org for additional information or assistance with any of our programs.



Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association Ohio – Preamble to the Constitution - 1851

We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this Constitution.

United States of America – Preamble to the Constitution - 1787

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

Bill of Rights

The first ten Amendments to the Constitution of the United States Ratified effective December 15, 1791

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Amendment VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.



Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287
(304) 478-2481 www.ylaleads.org

Student Judiciary Overview

The Supreme Court considers an appeal of a lower court decision. The presiding officer of the Supreme Court is the Chief Justice.

	Ohio	West Virginia
Official Name	<i>Supreme Court of Ohio</i>	<i>West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals</i>
Number of Justices	7	5
Length of Term	6 years	12 years

- Decisions of the Supreme Court are a majority vote of the Justices. These decisions are the final word.
- A case appealed to the Supreme Court is an appeal only on errors claimed to have occurred in the local trial. It is NOT a retrial of the local trial.
- The authority of the Supreme Court comes from the individual state's Constitution.
- The appellant is appealing the decision of a lower court.
- The appellee is supporting the decision of the lower court.
- The Brief summarizes the validity or lack of validity of the lower court's decision.
- An Assignment of Errors lists the mistake(s) that either the Judge or Jury made in lower court decision.
- Arguments made in an appeal describe laws or precedent cases that support the argument.
- The concluding presentation to the Supreme Court summarizes arguments in the appeal and a conclusion the Supreme Court should reach.

Writing Your Appeal

When you register as a Judicial Delegate through the Participation Agreement, your advisor will receive the sample case for each judicial team. Our program picks up at the conclusion of the local trial. Students will choose a side to represent. The losing side (Appellant) will appeal the decision of the lower court and the winning side (Appellee) will be asking the Supreme Court to uphold the existing decision of the lower court.

The appeal IS NOT A RETRIAL, but rather is an opportunity to insure that justice is served in regard to the process of the local trial. At the appeal hearing, you will argue points of law. It is the Appellant's responsibility to research precedent cases and other laws that would show error in the local trial verdict.

The Assignment of Errors lists the Appellant's reasons the case is being appealed to the Supreme Court. The appellants will argue that these errors in the lower court trial, if corrected, could have changed the outcome of the lower court's verdict. Therefore, they appeal. Students may research previous cases at college or local law libraries or through the LEXUS/NEXUS computer system. Local attorneys are also excellent resources.

On the other side, the Appellees seek to support the lower court's verdict.

Your written brief should be between 2-6 pages in length. This is your first impression on the justices and should concisely and logically progress through your arguments to convince the Justices of your Conclusion.

When you appear before the Supreme Court in April, you will have additional time for Oral Arguments. Each side will have 10 minutes (approximately 5 minutes per attorney) to argue your side of the case. Your opponents will also have ten minutes. It is your responsibility to decide how you will split the time with your partner – but, both attorneys must share in the presentation. The appellants may reserve a portion of their time for rebuttal, if desired.

Purpose and Contents of a Brief

The purpose of the Brief is to summarize the validity or lack of validity of the Lower Court's decision. Unless otherwise noted, the format for the brief is as follows: Paper size – 8.5" x 11" (one side only, DO NOT staple and remember to sign your name), Margins – 1", single spaced (except between sections -see sample brief), Type size – 10 or 12 point. There must be one (1) booklet and it must contain the following:

1 COVER PAGE: The Cover Page has the following information:
Names and Positions of both pairs of Youth Attorneys

Name of the Case

1 STATEMENT OF FACTS Must be agreed upon by both sets of Youth Attorneys

1 APPELLANT'S BRIEF Written by the Youth Attorneys that LOST the local trial. Must be between 2 – 6 pages. Each brief contains:

Assignment of Errors – the problem that either the Judge or Jury made in their Lower Court decision.

Arguments – Laws and/or precedent cases that support your Assignment of Errors.

Conclusion – A closing summary of the case and a conclusion that the Model Supreme Court should overturn the Lower Court's decision.

1 APPELLEE'S BRIEF Written by the Youth Attorneys that WON the local trial. Must be between 2 – 6 pages. Each brief contains:

Arguments – Laws or precedent cases that support the Lower Court's decision.

Conclusion – Summary of arguments in the case and a conclusion that the Model Supreme Court should therefore uphold the Lower Court's decision.

ALL OF THIS CONSTITUTES ONE BOOKLET. THE BOOKLET IS TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE ORDER LISTED AND STAPLED ONCE IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER. EIGHTEEN (18) COPIES OF THE BOOKLET ARE TO BE ASSEMBLED AND SUBMITTED TO THE YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT OFFICE BY THE DEADLINE (OHIO-JAN 28 • WV – FEB 10).

Case Rating

All cases submitted will be rated for position on the docket of the Student Supreme Court. Only those cases that are received in the Youth in Government office by the due date will be rated.

Experience a Local Jury Trial

During the April Youth in Government program, judicial delegates have the opportunity to experience a mock jury trial. Here's what happens:

Student Justices are assigned a role. If you have a preference for what you want to do, let the YG office know well in advance.

This trial is very basic and is designed to give Student Justices an understanding of what is involved in a trial situation. Therefore, the judge may stop the trial periodically to explain what might occur in a real court scene.

There is a set of Defense attorneys and a set of Prosecuting attorneys. The attorneys receive the Statement of Facts and additional information about presentation of evidence, possible witnesses, etc...prior to the program. Changes in these statements can ONLY be made, if both parties (the Defense attorneys AND the Prosecuting attorneys) agree. The case you are using is meant to be a framework for your work. Both sides must be flexible and creative in adding to or deleting from the case any detail needed to give each side an equal chance of winning.

Attorneys will communicate with the witnesses and build a case for the side they represent. Attorneys can and should seek advice from an adult attorney or law student. The adult attorney also helps the students gain an understanding of the legal profession. At the trial, although attorneys work in pairs, only one attorney is allowed to question a witness on each side. They may take turns, but both cannot question the same witness. Both attorneys may share in the closing arguments. The adult attorneys are welcome to come to the trial, but they are only in the courtroom "on call" if needed to ASSIST the attorneys or judge in clarifying court procedures.

There will be a defendant chosen.

Witnesses are also selected in advance. If the attorneys choose, they may contact the witnesses prior to YG. However, they will have time to be briefed at the program. Witnesses will need to understand the basic issues of the case and be extremely familiar with the facts provided. The witnesses must be prepared to "ad lib" answers to questions from the attorneys, using the information provided as a guide.

The jury is randomly selected prior to the trial. All participants not involved will draw an envelope. Inside the envelope is a piece of paper with the word "audience" or "jury" on it. Those with the papers marked "jury" will serve as jurors. For civil cases, 6 serve. For criminal cases there are 12 jurors. The jury will hear the case and present a verdict.

A bailiff is also assigned.



Tentative Outline of the Trial

1. Opening
2. Presentation of Prosecution's Case
 - a. Prosecution's Witnesses & Presentation of Evidence
 - b. Cross Examination by Defense
3. Presentation of Defense's Case
 - a. Opening Statement
 - b. Defense Witnesses & Presentation of Evidence
 - c. Cross Examination by Prosecution
4. Court Instructs the Jury
5. Prosecution's Closing Argument
6. Defense's Closing Argument
7. Prosecution's Final Argument
8. Jury Retires, Elects a Foreman, and Reaches a Verdict
9. Court Reconvened and Verdict Announced



Student Supreme Court Procedures

When the Justices enter, everyone rises. The Marshal (Ohio) or Clerk (WV) calls the Court to order.

OHIO

All Rise. . .The Honorable Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio Once they have reached their seats, continue with...)
Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! The Supreme Court of Ohio is Now in Open Session Pursuant to Adjournment. . .

WEST VIRGINIA

All Rise. . .OYEZ! OYEZ! The Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, the Honorable Chief Justice _____, presiding. Silence is now commanded under penalty of fine or imprisonment, while the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia are now sitting. All those having motions to make or appeals to prosecute, come forward and you shall be heard. GOD SAVE THIS STATE AND THIS HONORABLE COURT.

The Chief Justice will direct the audience to be seated.

The Chief Justice then calls on the Appellant attorneys. The first attorney for the Appellant informs the Marshal/Clerk whether or not there will be a rebuttal and if so, how much time is to be reserved. The Appellant attorneys then present their argument. The reasoning in their argument is that the verdict of the lower court was incorrect because _____. (Each side has 10 minutes – approximately 5 minutes per attorney in which to present their case.)

The Appellee's attorneys then present their argument. The reasoning in their argument is that the verdict of the lower court was correct and the Appellant is incorrect because _____.

The Appellant's attorneys then have an opportunity for rebuttal after the Appellee's attorney's presentation. Following this, the Chief Justice adjourns the Court to decide the Appeal. The reversal of the lower court's decision requires at least a majority vote for reversal. When directed by the Chief Justice, the Marshal will call the Court to adjournment.

OHIO

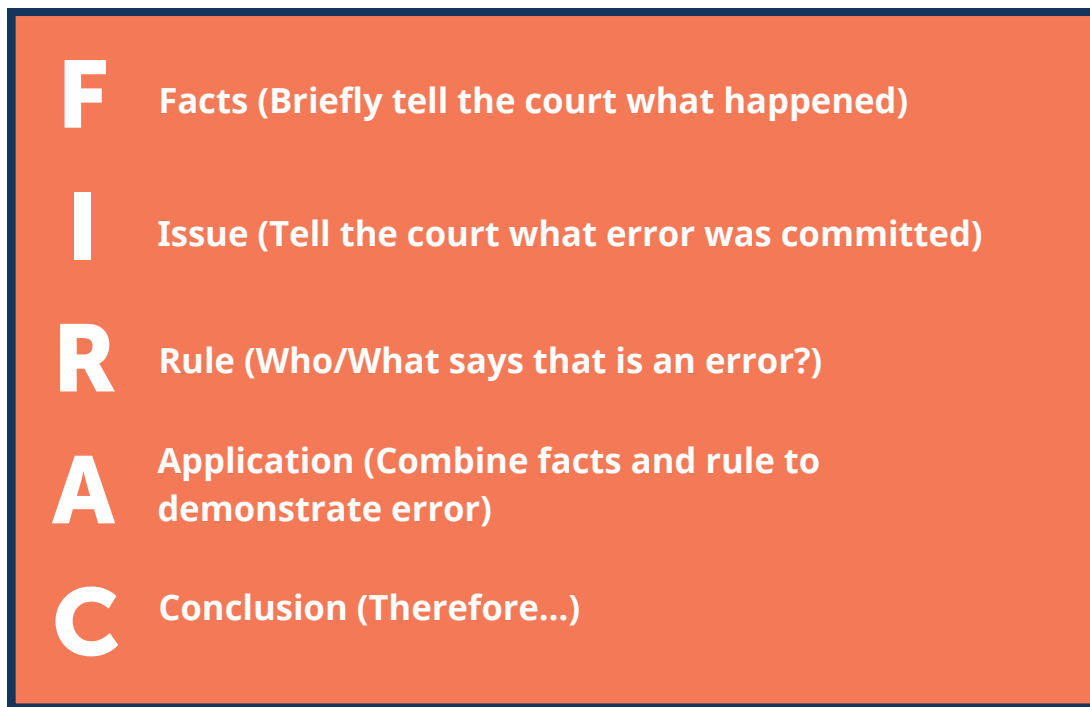
All Rise. . .Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! This Open Session of the Honorable Supreme Court of Ohio Now Stands Adjourned. (After the last Justice is off the Bench, strike the gavel once.)

WEST VIRGINIA

All Rise. . .Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye! This Open Session of the Honorable Supreme Court of West Virginia Now Stands Adjourned. (After the last Justice is off the Bench, strike the gavel once.)

Time organization is a very important part of your appeal. The job of the Supreme Court Marshal/Clerk is to time the oral presentation of each attorney – informing the attorney when one minute is left in the allotted time and when the time is up. Both sets of attorneys need to decide how much time each attorney on their side will take. Also, attorneys for the Appellant must decide how much time to reserve for rebuttal.

Attorneys will prepare the majority of their oral arguments before reaching Youth in Government. Time at Youth in Government will be used to sharpen those arguments. A simple method to use to organize a brief or an oral argument is the **FIRAC method**.



Attorneys should be prepared to be interrupted by questions from the Justices. In organizing an oral presentation, an attorney should be prepared to speak persuasively for the full amount of time, but the attorney should be flexible enough to rearrange their presentation at the podium in order to cover all of the important points, in addition to answering questions from the Justices.

The attorneys start their presentation with the statement May it please the court. My name is (state your name) and I am the attorney for or representing (state your client's name)

Always keep your perspective. Act zealously for your client, but remember you are an officer of the court.

You are to attend all judicial program events. They are designed to give you the opportunity to learn more about our judicial system. You will also watch the appeals of other students. Much can be learned by watching others.

Your case will be put on a calendar and assigned a time to be heard by the Model Supreme Court. Attorneys for the local trial must be the same ones to present the case at the Model Supreme Court.

Justice's Written Opinions

The Opinion is the written decision of the Supreme Court. It is the official document that records for history the decision and all of the relevant circumstances that influenced that decision. The opinions are reviewed by each Justice sitting on the case and are not disclosed to other participants until they are officially “released” during the closing session.

During deliberation, immediately following the case, you will have an opportunity to discuss and argue the points of law addressed in the case. One or more Justices will volunteer to write the opinion for the majority. The opinion is given to each Justice to study and accept. If it is accepted, the Justice will sign the opinion and it is passed on as the opinion of the court. If not, a concurring opinion may be written (same result, but with a different line of reasoning).

Those who do not agree with the Majority Opinion summarize their views in the Dissenting Opinion. All of the opinions are presented to the public, but only the majority opinion affects the parties involved in the case.

Opinions will be written on standard legal paper (or forms provided by the Court Coordinator). The opinion will then be submitted to the Chief Justice or Associate Justices assigned to the case. Each opinion must contain a statement defining the reasons for the verdict and a narrative of why those reasons were chosen.

Youth in Government Supreme Court Majority Opinion

_____ Case Number
_____ All Justices who agree with this
_____ Majority opinion are to sign their
_____ Names to the left
_____ Opinions will be announced on
_____ Saturday Morning. Until then,
_____ The decisions of the Court are not
_____ to be discussed with anyone.

We the justices of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the case of Bennett v. Sims unanimously find that the lower court erred in permitting summary judgment. We found that a number of facts remained contested even though the lower court granted summary judgment. Following the precedence found in McKinney V. Hartz and Restle Realtor, Inc. we find that a five (5) year old could be held in violation of Ohio trespassing laws. However, following the guidelines set down in Pennsylvania Co. v. Legendary we find the mother not to be held in violation when the role of a rescuer is applied. The care of the pool was also in gross violation of not only local ordinances but state laws. Its negligence didn't fulfill the duty of care owed to the neighbors and community. For the aforementioned particulars we affirm the lower court's decision.

Youth in Government Supreme Court Majority Opinion

_____	Case Number
_____	All Justices who agree with this
_____	Majority opinion are to sign their
_____	Names to the left
_____	Opinions will be announced on
_____	Saturday Morning. Until then,
_____	The decisions of the Court are not
_____	to be discussed with anyone.

(If there is a dissenting opinion among the Justices, this is the form that would be used. In the case of Bennett v. Sims a minority opinion was not necessary).

Officer Responsibility

Officers are elected at Youth in Government to serve through the next year's program. Their service throughout the year provides student leadership to the program, helps strengthen the program for everyone, and better prepares officers for their duties during the Student Legislature/Court.

Officers put Youth in Government first. They must have and take the time required to effectively serve the program.

In addition to Youth in Government at the Statehouse/Capitol, the officers "do their jobs" at the annual Sr. Leadership-Service Conference in June at Horseshoe, the Fall Program Conference in November and the February Officer/Committee Chair Training – Bill and Case Rating Session.

Additional responsibilities/qualifications include:

Chief Justice

- Appoint qualified Associate Justices as needed,
- Serve on the Youth in Government Committee,
- Study all cases before the Student Supreme Court,
- At Youth in Government
 - Present an opening address,
 - Give a closing summary of the Supreme Court,
 - Announce the new youth Chief Justice,
 - Assist Judicial Coordinator as necessary.

Associate Justices

- Study all cases before the Student Supreme Court,
- Preside over cases assigned to you by the Chief Justice and summarize the opinions of the panel

Elections and Appointments for State Office Nominations

Each delegation may nominate one (1) candidate for Chief Justice. Nominations are due and to be submitted on the Officer Candidate Form by 7 pm at Youth in Government Office on Saturday. Nominees must meet the qualifications listed for their office.

Officer Qualifications

Qualifications common to the office of Chief Justice include:

1. One year's experience in Youth in Government as a judicial delegate. Unlike other elected offices in Youth in Government, Chief Justice Candidates may count their current year toward this requirement.
2. Will attend the Leadership-Summit Camp at Horseshoe in June, the Officer Training/Bill Rating session in February, Fall Conference in November and the Youth in Government program at the Statehouse/Capitol.
3. Positive group work skills and attitudes that help all others succeed.
4. Effective public speaking and presentation skills.
5. Understands the Youth in Government procedure and is able to implement it.
6. Has leadership skills appropriate to the purpose of Youth in Government.
7. Understands, supports, and practices the values of leadership through service promoted by YLA.

Election Procedure at Youth in Government

Candidates demonstrate their ability to carry out the responsibilities of the position they seek by "doing" what the office requires. There is no campaign, campaign speech, or campaign material.

Having demonstrated their effectiveness to their peers throughout the weekend, Chief Justice Candidates will have 3 minutes to summarize their vision of the Judicial Program to the Student Supreme Court participants. The candidate receiving the majority of votes is declared the winner. Only Judicial delegates vote for the Chief Justice.

Associate Justices

Associate Justices are appointed by the Chief Justice from those qualified applicants who submit their application no later than one week after Youth in Government.

Definition of Terms

Appellant [uh-pel-ent] – The party who loses the local trial and appeals to the Supreme Court.

Appellee [a-puh-lee] – The party who won the local trial and responds to the appeal of the appellant.

Argument - The persuasive reasoning by the attorney to the deciding body (judge or jury) stating why the case should be decided in favor of his client. Arguments, whether oral or written, should present clear thinking and logical statements that lead to only one conclusion.

Bailiff - The officer of a trial court who opens, recesses, reconvenes and closes each session of the court.

Bill of Exception -The verbatim transcript of everything that is said at the local trial relevant to the issues being appealed.

Brief - The formal written statement prepared by both parties of an appeal listing the errors (appellants only), their arguments and conclusions.

Chief Justice - The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court.

Conclusion - Making a definite statement within your facts. The logical end to a line of reasoning.

Court Reporter - The officer of the court who records everything said by everyone at each session of the court.

Damages - In most cases, the reward received by the plaintiffs, if they win.

Defendant - The party being charged with the alleged wrongdoing.

Dissenting Opinion - The written decision of the judge(s) in the minority on a case.

Expert witness - A witness who, because of their knowledge or experience, can offer technical expertise to the court within their area or profession.

Evidence - Information obtained by testimony of witnesses or introduction of objects or documents at a trial which the jury considers in reaching its verdict.

Judge - The one who presides at a trial and, if there is no jury, also decides the case.

Jury (Panel) - A group of citizens who hear the evidence at trial and decide disputed questions of fact (verdict). The group is known as a panel during the voir dire and after taking the oath as jurors, is known as the jury.

Justice - The formal name given to a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Marshal - The officer of a trial court who opens, recesses, reconvenes, and closes each session of the court.

Narrative Bill of Exceptions - A written statement of the facts according to testimony at the local trial agreed upon by opposing Attorneys. This is used in lieu of the Bill of Exceptions when a court reporter is not present.

Notice of Appeal - Statement asking for a reversal of the lower court's judgment.

Objection - Any oral statement to the judge voiced by an attorney during trial showing why a certain question or answer constitutes improper evidence.

Opinion - The written decision of the judge or judges, supported by their reasoning, of a case which has been argued on appeal.

Peremptory Challenge - Prerogative of counsel to object to a member of the panel during voir dire.

Sample Brief

The following sample brief is representative of the form, contents, and flow for your written brief. Obviously, you will use case law from your particular state to uphold your arguments and conclusion.

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Ricky Bennett, Administrator
Prosecution (Appellant)

vs.

Jeffrey Sims
Defendant (Appellee)

Kristen Ford
Kelvin Ranford
Attorneys for the Appellant

Reba Davis
Eric Blackmon
Attorneys for the Appellee

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Ricky and Cher Bennett and their children Kyle, age 8; Madison age 6; and Chance, age 5 moved to Cincinnati, Ohio in the fall of 1996. Jeffrey and Stacey Sims were the Bennett's next-door neighbors.

The Sims had a pool on their property which had gone unused for three years. At the time the Bennett's moved next door, the Sims pool was covered by a tarp and surrounded with fencing. After the Bennett's moved in, the Sims removed the tarp and drained the pool. However, they permitted rainwater to collect in the pool. The rainwater accumulated to a depth of over six feet. The Sims removed the fencing on two sides of the pool. The pool became pond-like, containing tadpoles and frogs. The side of the pool became slimy with algae. The pool contained no ladders.

The Sims and the Bennett houses were one hundred feet apart. There was some fencing which ran parallel between the two properties. But there is an eight-foot section of yard between the houses which was not covered by fencing. The Sims were aware that the Bennett's had small children that often played in the Bennett's yard unattended. The Bennett's were aware of the condition of the Sims' pool. The Sims did not have any property signs posted which warned of the pool or stated, "No trespassing".

On the afternoon of March 20, 1997, Chance and Kyle Bennett were playing at the Sims' pool with the frogs. The Sims did not invite them onto their property or to the pool. Chance slipped into the pool. Kyle went to get Cher Bennett. It appears that Cher Bennett also slipped into the pool. When Ricky arrived at home later that afternoon, he found Kyle sobbing uncontrollably. When questioned by Ricky, Kyle told her father that Mommy and Chance were "drowning in the water". Ricky ran next door and found his wife and son unconscious in the pool. He pulled the two from the water and tried to revive them. He was unsuccessful. Cher Bennett and Chance Bennett were pronounced dead by University Hospital later that evening.

Ricky Bennett in his capacity as Administrator of the Estate of Cher Bennett and Administrator of the Estate of Chance Bennett filed a wrongful death suit against the Sims in the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court. The Complaint alleged that the Sims had negligently maintained their pool and the negligence was the proximate cause of the deaths of Cher and Chance Bennett. Mr. Bennett further alleged that the Sims should have known the pool posed an unreasonable risk of serious harm to others and that children, especially because of their youth, would not recognize the danger. Appellant sought compensatory and punitive damages.

The Sims denied any negligence. The Sims filed a motion for summary judgment. The trial court found that Cher and Chance Bennett were trespassers on the Sims' property and the only duty owed by the Sims was to refrain from wanton and willful misconduct on behalf of the Sims. The trial court found the Sims owed no duty of care to Chance and Cher Bennett. The trial court entered judgment for the Sims as a matter of law. Ricky Bennett appealed the decision of the trial court to the First District Court of Appeals. The First District Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court. The matter is before the Ohio Supreme Court upon the allowance of a discretionary appeal.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS

There was an error in the trial court in the following particulars:

- a) The trial court erred when it granted the defendant - appellee motion for summary judgment.
- b) The trial court erred in ruling that a five-year-old child could be guilty of trespass and there was no duty of care owed to the trespasser.
- c) The trial court erred in determining the defendant-landowner's duty of care in this case.

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The trial court was incorrect when it granted the motion for summary judgment.

When the trial court granted the motion for summary judgment it deprived Ricky Bennett the right of presenting facts and evidence to a jury of his peers. In order for a plaintiff to survive a properly supported motion for summary judgment in a wrongful death case, the plaintiff must demonstrate that genuine issue of material fact remains as to whether: (1) the defendant owed the decedent a duty; (2) the defendant breached that duty; and (3) as a proximate result of the defendant's breach of that duty, the decedent suffered an injury or death. *Mussivand v. David* (1989), 45 Ohio St. 3d 314,318.

Sims, as pool owners, owed the public a duty of care to maintain the pool in a safe condition. The question of whether the Sims breached the duty of care it owed to Chance and Cher Bennett is a question of fact that should be left to the jury to determine. Ohio Civ. R 56(c) states that only when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact is the moving party entitled to judgment as matter of law. In the present case there were several unanswered questions, such as, did the Sims negligently maintain the pool? Was the negligence the proximate cause of death for Chance and Cher Bennett? The answers to those questions could only have been provided through the presentation of testimony and evidence by both the Sims and the Bennetts. Since there were genuine issues of material fact, the Sims were not entitled to a motion for summary judgment as matter of law.

Argument #2 – The trial court erred in ruling that a five-year-old child could be guilty of trespass and no duty of care would be owed to a trespasser.

Chance Bennett is a five-year-old child, clearly a person of tender years. He would not be able to understand that the pool was dangerous. The manner in which the Sims maintained the pool made it attractive to Chance as a place to play. Reasonable minds could conclude that it was foreseeable that the Bennett children would like to explore around the pool.

The court has previously decided that the amount of care required to discharge a duty owed to a child of tender years is necessarily greater than that required to discharge a duty owed to a mature adult under the same circumstances. Children of tender years and youthful persons generally, are entitled to a degree of care proportioned to their inability to foresee and avoid the danger they may encounter. Young children are not capable of recognizing defects and dangers in the same way an adult could. Thus a person has a duty to take greater precaution when children are exposed to dangers and defects. *DiGildo v. Caponi* (1969) 18 Ohio St. 2d 125.

The Sims' pool was a dangerous instrumentality. A dangerous instrumentality has been defined as an apparatus actively and negligently maintained by an owner and the dangerousness of the apparatus is not readily apparent to children. *McKinney v. Hartz & Restle Realtor, Inc.* (1987), 31 Ohio St. 3d 244. The Sims' pool contained over six feet of murky water, its sides were covered with algae, it was not properly barricaded and it contained no ladder. Clearly any adult venturing upon the pool would view it as dangerous and would proceed cautiously. A five-year-old child would not be able to see the dangerousness.

The trial court decided the Sims owed no ordinary duty of care to Cher and Chance Bennett because they were not invited upon the property. The trial court found Chance and Cher entered the Sims property for their own purposes, not the Sims. The trial court concluded the only duty owed to a trespasser was to refrain from wanton and willful misconduct. The court found the Sims had not acted in the heedless indifference to create a condition which would injure others.

The trial court decision was contrary to law. Applying the principles of the dangerous instrumentality doctrine, the Sims owed the Bennett's a duty of care. The Sims made a decision to maintain their pool in an unsafe condition. It should have been foreseeable to the Sims that children could have wandered onto their property and found their way to the pool. The Sims owed those children a higher duty of care to safeguard them from injury. While it is true that Chance, his sister and his mother were all trespassers on the Sims property, The Sims were duty bound to take precautions to keep the children from injuring themselves at the pool. In this case Chance, a child of tender years, was attracted to a virtual deathtrap. He could not comprehend the dangerousness of the pool. The Sims should have taken responsibility to keep the pool inaccessible to Chance and his siblings.

Argument #3 – The trial court was incorrect when it determined the defendant's duty of care in this case.

The Restatement of the Law 2d, Torts (1965) Section 339 states:

A possessor of land is subject to liability for physical harm to children trespassing on the owner's land, for injury caused by an artificial condition upon the land if...

- a) The place where the condition exists is one upon which the possessor knows or has reason to know that children are likely to trespass, and
- b) The condition is one of which the possessor knows or has reason to know and which he realizes or should realize will involve an unreasonable risk of death or serious bodily harm to such children, and
- c) The children because of their youth do not discover the condition or realize the risk coming within the dangerous area, and
- d) The utility to the possessor of maintaining the condition and the burden of eliminating the danger are slight, compared with the risk of harm to the children involved, and
- e) The possessor fails to exercise reasonable care to eliminate the danger or to otherwise to protect the children.

The doctrine established by the Restatement is known as the attractive nuisance doctrine. The attractive nuisance doctrine extends liability to an owner of a home swimming pool where the presence of a child who was injured at the pool or was drowned therein was foreseeable to the property owner. In the present case, the facts show that the Sims knew their neighbors had three young children. The Sims also knew the children often played outside unattended. Lastly, the Sims knew that the Bennett children could enter onto their property because it was not completely fenced off.

The Sims should have realized that the children would have been attracted to the pond-like pool area because of the animals there. The Sims also should have known the pool had algae-slimes, was filled with over six feet of water, was easily accessible to children, and contained no ladder for people to get out of the pool. It should have been foreseeable to the Sims that the Bennett children would enter their property to play at the pool and possibly injure themselves.

Being only five-years-old, Chance Bennett probably didn't realize the pool had no ladder and the sides were slippery. He probably didn't realize that there was six feet of water accumulated in the pool. All Chance knew was the pool had frogs and he wanted to play with them. The Sims made the decision to tear down the fence surrounding the pool and took off the tarp. They were the ones that created the pool's unsafe condition. If the Sims had left the pool in its original condition, Chance would not have been able to access the pool area. The condition of the pool attracted Chance to it. It was the negligent condition of the pool that caused Chance's death. Under the attractive nuisance doctrine, the Sims are responsible for the death and are liable to Ricky Bennett for payment of damages.

As for Cher Bennett, her entrance upon the Sims property was in a role of a rescuer. The court has held that if a rescuer does not rashly or unnecessarily expose himself to danger, but is injured because of a negligent condition nevertheless, the injury may be attributed to the person who caused the negligence. *Pennsylvania Co. v. Legendary* (1891), 48 Ohio St. 316. Cher Bennett went onto the Sims property to rescue her son from the pool. Unfortunately she slipped into the pool and she died with her son. Ricky Bennett is entitled to recover damages because Cher's death occurred while attempting to rescue her child from a danger or attractive nuisance created by the defendant's negligence.

CONCLUSION

The trial court should not have granted the motion for summary judgment because it deprived Ricky Bennett of the right to have the case heard by a jury of his peers. There are genuine issues of material facts which needed to be determined by the jury. The trial court also erred when it determined that Chance and Cher Bennett were trespassers on the Sims' property and not entitled to a duty of care from the Sims. The Sims maintained a pool on their property in an unsafe condition. Chance, a child of a young age, had no idea he was trespassing or what the consequences of trespassing would mean to him. He was unable to contemplate the dangerousness of the pool. Pursuant to the attractive nuisance doctrine, the Sims owed Chance and Cher Bennett the duty to eliminate the danger or to otherwise protect them from the risks the pool represented.

Based on the foregoing arguments, the decision of the trial court should be overturned.

Respectfully submitted,

Kristen Ford

Kelvin Ranford

Attorneys for the Appellant

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The trial court was correct when it granted the motion for summary judgment.

Civ. R 56 (c) provided that a summary judgment motion shall be rendered if, the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, written admissions, affidavits, and written stipulation of fact show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to have the motion granted as a matter of law. In the present case, there are no disputed facts. Chance Bennett and his sister Kyle trespassed on the Sims' property to play with the frogs at the pool. Chance slipped into the pool and was not able to get out. Kyle went to get help from Cher Bennett. Cher went into the pool to rescue Chance and was not able to get out. Both Chance and Cher drowned in the pool.

The Appellant argues that the Appellee owed a duty of care to Chance and Cher Bennett. The Appellant further argues that the Appellee breached the duty of care owed to Chance and Cher and thus are liable for Chance and Cher's death.

It is unfortunate that Cher and Chance Bennett died, but their death is not the fault of the Sims. The Bennetts were not invited onto the Sims' property. They were trespassers. The law has held that an owner of property is not responsible to a trespasser for any injuries sustained on the owner's property while trespassing. *Wills v. Frank Hoover Supply* (1986), 26 Ohio St. 3d 186. If the owner is not responsible for any injuries sustained by a trespasser, the Sims could not be liable to Ricky Bennett for Chance's and Cher's deaths.

Upon review of the pleadings submitted, reasonable minds could come to but one conclusion, the Defendant owed no duty of care to the Bennetts. The Defendant's motion for summary judgment should have been granted.

Argument #2 – The Defendant-landowner owed no duty of care to Cher and Chance Bennett because they were trespassers.

The duty of care a landowner owes to a person entering his or her property depends upon whether the person entering is an invitee, licensee, or trespasser. *Rinehart v. Federal Natl. Mtge. Assn.* (1993), 91 Ohio App. 3d 222.

An invitee is an individual who rightfully comes upon the premises of another by invitation, express or implied, for some purpose which is beneficial to the owner. *Gladon v. Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority* (1996), 75 Ohio St. 3d 312. A licensee is one who stands in no contractual relationship to the owner of the land, but is permitted or tolerated thereon expressly or impliedly by the owner, merely for the owner's interest, convenience or pleasure and remains on the land by virtue of the owner's consent. *Keersecker v. McKelvy* (1943), 141 Ohio St. 162; *Restatement of the Law 2d, Torts* (1967), Section 330. A trespasser is one who, without or implied authorization, invitation or inducement, enters private premises purely for his own purposes or convenience. *McKinney v. Harts and Restle Realtors, Inc.* (1987), 31 Ohio St. 23d 244.

Chance Bennett did not enter on the Sims' property at the expressed or implied invitation of the Sims. Chance did not remain on the Sims' property with their consent. Chance Bennett was a trespasser. He entered the Sims' property to play with the frogs. Clearly one can conclude Chance Bennett went onto the Sims' property for his purposes and convenience.

Cher Bennett entered the property only in an effort to rescue her son. She was not invited by the Sims, nor was her presence on the Defendant's property with the Defendant's consent. While it may be argued that Cher was a trespasser by necessity, i.e.: she entered the property to save her son's life, she was a trespasser none the less.

An owner of land owes an invitee and licensee the duty of care to warn them of any hidden perils, dangers or traps. An owner of land does not owe a trespasser the duty of care to warn said trespasser of any hidden perils or traps, unless the owner discovers the trespasser's presence on the owner's property.

The Appellant argues Chance is a child of tender years and is unable to understand that he has trespassed. Ohio law has argued to the contrary. A landowner owes no duty to make his premises safe to a mere trespasser whether young or old. *Wills, supra*. Ohio law also does not impose on a landowner a duty to anticipate the presence of a child on the owner's property or to prepare for the safety of the child. *Brown v. Rachel* (1959), 108 Ohio App. 356. Finally, a landowner does not insure the safety of child trespassers upon his land. Such children have no greater right to go on the land of others than adults have. *Wills, supra*. Upon consideration of the above case, the court was correct when it determined by means of summary judgment that the Sims owed no duty of care to Chance Bennett.

The Appellants argue the negligently maintained pool created a dangerous instrumentality and thus imposes a higher duty of care on the owner to safeguard any persons entering the owner's property. It is the Appellee's position that the pool is not an inherently dangerous instrumentality. A pool is not a dangerous instrumentality unless there is a hidden defect or a dangerous condition. There were no hidden defects in the Sims' pool.

While the pool may have been filled with six feet of murky water, not surrounded by fencing and missing a ladder, these conditions were apparent to anyone who visited the pool. Chance and Cher Bennett should have recognized the obvious danger of drowning in a swimming pool, whether it was filled with clean water or filled with slime and algae and kept in a pond-like manner. The Sims owed no duty of care to Chance and Cher Bennett because they were undiscovered trespassers and the condition of the pool was obvious to anyone viewing it.

Argument #3 – The Defendant’s conduct in maintaining the pool was neither wanton nor willful.

Generally, a landowner owes an undiscovered trespasser the duty to refrain from willful and wanton misconduct. *Gladon, supra*. To constitute willful or wanton misconduct an act must demonstrate heedless indifference to or disregard for other circumstances where the probability of harm is great and is known to the actor. *Brooks v. Norfolk and Western Rv. Co.* (1976), 45 Oho St. 2d. 45. Willful misconduct involves the intent, purpose or design to injure. Wanton misconduct occurs when one fails to exercise any care whatsoever toward those to whom he owes a duty and his failure occurs under circumstances in which there is a great probability that harm will result. *McKinney, supra*.

While it is true the Sims removed the fencing from around the unused pool, pulled the tarp off the pool and let it become filled with over six feet of water, there is no evidence before the court which would indicate the Sims’ actions were done with the intent to harm Chance or Cher Bennett. There is also no evidence before the court that would indicate that the Sims acted in heedless indifference or disregard for Chance and Cher. In fact, it was not foreseeable that the Sims’ actions could have harmed anyone.

There being no evidence of wanton or willful misconduct, the trial court was correct to grant the motion for summary judgment.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the Sims owed no duty of care to trespassers. The facts are clear that Chance and Cher Bennett were trespassers on the Sims property. The pool as maintained by the Sims was not a dangerous instrumentality. The condition of the pool was obvious to anyone viewing. The fact that Chance is a young child of tender years does not lead to a conclusion that the Defendants owed him a higher duty of care. The maintenance of the pool was not negligent. The actions of the Sims in connection with the maintenance of the pool were neither wanton nor willful. Lastly, the Sims' actions were not the proximate cause of Cher's and Chance's death. The decision of the Lower Court should be affirmed.

Respectfully submitted,

Kristen Ford

Kelvin Ranford

Attorneys for the Appellant

Sample Brief

The following sample brief is representative of the form, contents, and flow for your written brief. Obviously, you will use case law from your particular state to uphold your arguments and conclusion.

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

State of West Virginia

vs.

Mark Carter

Prosecution (Appellant)

Defendant (Appellee)

Samantha Godbey

Erica Brannon

Mairin Odle

Stephanie Bostic

Attorneys for the Appellant

Attorneys for the Appellee

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Mr. Mark Carter (hereinafter "Carter") was placed on parole in May 1998 after having been found guilty of one count of possession of a controlled substance and one count of drug trafficking. Carter's parole was subject to terms and conditions established by the Kanawha County Adult Parole Authority. At the time he was placed on parole, Carter signed a document entitled "Conditions of Supervision." Paragraph 9 of that document stated, "I agree to a search of my person, my motor vehicle, or my place of residence by a probation/parole officer at any time." After agreeing to the conditions of his parole, Carter was placed under the supervision of Ken Moynahan (hereinafter "Moynahan"), a parole officer with the Adult Parole Authority.

After being placed on parole, Carter went to live in a home owned by his mother, Nora Carter. Some evidence was presented at the suppression hearing that when a parolee is placed in a home, the owner of the home, in this case Carter's mother is informed that the home can be subject to a search at any time. Furthermore, there was some evidence that Nora Carter was informed of this. Several other individuals also resided in the home, however, and no evidence was presented as to whether they were informed of the search possibility.

On October 4, 1998, Carter's parole officer received an anonymous phone call from a female who advised him that Carter was selling illegal drugs from that residence. The anonymous informant also told Moynahan that Carter placed the drugs in his mother's bedroom to avoid detection in the event of a search by his parole officer. Finally, the informant told Moynahan that Carter kept a firearm in the home, which is also a violation of his parole conditions.

Moynahan corroborated the information he received from the anonymous informant by speaking with another parolee. The parolee confirmed that Carter was selling drugs out of his residence and hiding the drugs in his mother's bedroom to avoid detection by his parole officer. After corroborating this information, Moynihan spoke to the anonymous informant a second time, and the informant relayed the same information as in the earlier call. Moynahan claims that in addition to this evidence, he had other evidence that Carter was engaged in illegal activity, but he did not specify what evidence. Moynhan stated that he could not divulge what that evidence was because it could jeopardize the safety of other persons.

After receiving this information, Moynahan called the local drug task force to ascertain whether the task force wanted the Adult Parole Authority to proceed with a search or whether the task force would search on its own. Moynahan did not receive a response from the task force. As a consequence, on October 16 1998, Moynahan again contacted that task force to determine whether he should proceed with a search. The task force advised Moynahan that it had not reached a decision on that matter.

On October 17, 1998, Moynahan asked a fellow parole officer, Jason Timmons (hereinafter "Timmons"), to accompany him in searching Carter's residence. When Moynahan and Timmons arrived at the home, neither of them observed any suspicious activity. Moynahan knocked on the door, Carter answered and Carter let them into the home. According to Moynahan and Timmons, they asked Carter whether they could search the premises, and Carter consented to the search. Timmons proceeded directly upstairs to Carter's bedroom, while Moynahan stayed with Carter downstairs. Timmons searched Carter's bedroom as well as all of the bedrooms upstairs. Timmons did not find any drugs or money in the upstairs bedrooms.

Timmons then went downstairs and thoroughly searched all areas downstairs, including Carter's mother's bedroom. Timmons discovered a locked Sentry safe under Carter's Mother's bed. Timmons then obtained Carter's key ring from his bedroom and used the smallest key on the ring to open the box. Timmons alleged that it later was determined that any small key would open the box because the lock was broken. When Timmons opened the safe, he discovered that it was filled with heroin and cocaine. While in Carter's mother's room, Timmons also noticed that one corner of Carter's mother's mattress was higher than the other corner, as if there was something beneath it. Timmons looked under the mattress and discovered \$4,600. A gun was also discovered on the premises. Carter was then arrested for aggravated drug trafficking.

When Nora Carter returned home, after Timmons had already opened the safe, the police asked her to sign a consent to search form, and she agreed. After signing the consent form, the parole officer more completely searched Nora Carter's bedroom. Nonetheless, they did not find any other incriminating evidence in her bedroom. When the officers questioned Nora Carter about the narcotics discovered in her bedroom as a result of the earlier search, she denied that the drugs belonged to her.

On November 13, 1998, the grand jury indicted Carter on two counts of aggravated drug trafficking in cocaine and heroin. On December 3, 1998, a hearing was held on the issue of whether Carter had standing to contest the search and whether the scope of the search exceeded Carter's consent to search. As a result, the court suppressed the evidence gained through the search of the mother's bedroom. The state now brings this timely appeal of that decision.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS

There was an error in the trial court in the following particulars:

The Judge erred in granting Carter standing to contest the search of his mother's bedroom.

The Judge erred in determining that the search of said bedroom exceeded Mr. Carter's consent.

The trial court wrongfully suppressed the evidence found in the search of Mr. Carter's mother's bedroom.

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The Judge erred in granting Carter standing to contest the search of his mother's bedroom.

Mr. Mark Carter had no standing to contest the search of his residence. He signed, as a condition of parole from a previous conviction, a document entitled "Conditions of Supervision." Paragraph 9 of that document states "I agree to a search of ...my place of residence by a parole officer at any time." A parole officer, Jason Timmons, conducted the search.

Argument #2 – The Judge erred in determining that the search of said bedroom exceeded Mr. Carter's consent.

Mark Carter's mother, Nora Carter, is the owner of the home in which her son made his residence and as such had been informed that the home could be searched at any time as a condition of her son's parole. No evidence was presented at trial that she ever disagreed with or denied this stipulation of her son's parole. The consent made by Nora Carter as the owner of the residence was never limited to selected rooms but encompassed the entire residence. The case, *State v. Plantz*, 155 W. Va. 24, 180 S.E. 2d 614 (1971) holds that "The voluntary consent of a person who owns or controls premises to search of such premises... does not violate the constitutional prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures." Likewise, the consent to search agreement that was a condition of Mr. Carter's parole never limited the scope of how much of his residence could be searched. Therefore, the search did not exceed Mr. Carter's consent.

Argument #3 – The Court wrongfully suppressed the evidence found from the search of Mr. Carter's mother's bedroom.

The evidence found in Carter's place of residence is valid. It was the product of a lawfully conducted search. Moynahan and Timmons, parole officers as specified in the terms of probation, had reasonable cause to conduct the search based on information an informant gave them and which another person corroborated. The terms of probation did not require a search warrant. The search was not unconstitutional as "the State and Federal Constitutions prohibits only unreasonable searches and seizures and there are numerous situations in which a search and seizure warrant is not needed, such as...searches and seizures made that have been consented to." *State v. Angel*, 154 W. Va. 615 177 S.E. 2d 562 (1970).

CONCLUSION

Mr. Carter had no basis to contest any of the search. He had agreed to the conditions of his parole which included a search of his residence by a probation officer at any time. He also consented verbally to a search of his residence when asked by Moynahan and Timmons on October 17, 1998. The trial court improperly granted the motion to suppress the evidence in this case. The lower court's decision should be overturned.

Respectfully submitted,

Samantha Godbey

Mairin Odle

Attorneys for the Apellant

APPELEE'S BRIEF

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The Judge was correct in suppressing the evidence found through an unconstitutional search.

There was no warrant to search Nora Carter's bedroom. Ken Moynahan and Jason Timmons illegally searched her bedroom by doing so without consent, a warrant, or probable cause. This warrantless search is prohibited by the Fourth Amendment. According to WV State Code 62-1A-6, this evidence should have been and was suppressed. *White v. Melton*, 166 WV 249, 273 SE 2d 81 (1980) is one example of the use of this.

Argument #2 – Mark Carter's consent to search does not extend to Nora Carter's or any other's bedroom.

Nora Carter's bedroom is not Mark Carter's "place of residence." Since Nora Carter's bedroom is "exclusively used by a non-consenting third party," Mark Carter cannot consent to the search of her bedroom as said in 415 U.S. 164:1974. Therefore, Mark Carter's probation officer has no grounds to search Nora Carter's bedroom without a warrant.

Argument #3 – Ken Moynahan further lacked a reliable informant, credible information, and corroborative evidence which would be necessary to conduct a search based on probable cause.

Although information from informants may be used to establish probable cause, hearsay such as Ken Moynahan used is not permissible unless the informant is "reliable" and "some corroborative evidence exists." There was no corroborating evidence, much less the additional evidence required when the informant is anonymous." *Aguilui v. Texas* 378 U.S. 108: 1964. *Payton v. New York* 445 U.S. 573: 1980 further supports this by stating that an officer must have both probable cause and exigent circumstances in order to conduct a warrantless search, neither of which Ken Moynahan had.

CONCLUSION

We feel that this judgment should be upheld since Ken Moynahan clearly conducted an illegal search which violated Nora Carter's and the other residents' right to privacy. This violation should result in the dismissal of all evidence found through this unconstitutional search.

For these reasons, we feel that the judgment of the lower court should be upheld in the case State of West Virginia v. Mark Carter.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric Brannon

Stephanie Bostic

Attorneys for the Apellee

Practice Case



STATE OF OHIO VS. CHARLES GREEN

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Appellant Charles Green appeals from his conviction following a jury verdict of child endangerment of his son on several counts in violation of Ohio R.C. 2919.22. The case arose out of a father's whipping of his ten-year old son for failing to tell him about a detention at school.

On March 6, 2017, the defendant was concerned when his ten-year old child, Nathaniel Green, did not come home after school, which let out at 3:00 pm. Appellant went to his son's local Jacksonville public school. Appellant approached the school's principal and was notified that his son was in detention. Appellant demanded to know why he was not notified and was told by the principal that his son should have brought a notice of the detention home. Appellant went to search his son's school desk to determine if he had received the notice but had decided not to show it to his father. On the way to his son's classroom, appellant saw his son exiting the detention room, Appellant ordered his son to "come here," and the appellant then flipped his arm out and hit his son in the chest. He said, "Let's go" and led his son out of the school and to the family car.

Both the father and son testified that, upon entering the car, appellant verbally chastised his son for his conduct. In response, the child pulled down his ski mask so as to hide his face from his father. The appellant moved to pull up his son's ski mask, and hit his son in the left eye. This caused the eyelid to develop a bruise.

Upon returning home, appellant disciplined his son by using corporal punishment on his buttocks and legs with a belt. The son moved his arms and hands to his rear end to deflect the punishment and the belt hit his arm and hands. However, the boy testified that his swollen hand, which was examined by a doctor the next day, was caused by a skateboarding accident, which occurred prior to the corporal punishment administered by his father.

When the appellant's son went to school the next day, the principal noticed that the boy had a black eye and a swollen left hand. She called for the school nurse who observed welts left by the appellant's corporal punishment which occurred the day before.

The principal suspected child abuse and called Social Services. Nancy Gray, a social worker, arrived at the school at 3:00 pm and transported the boy to children's services. Once again, appellant went to the school when his son did not return home from school on time. He was told his son had been removed from school by children's services.

Appellant drove to the agency to recover his son. However, he was informed that his son would be held in custody by the agency until an investigation could be completed. After the appellant left the agency, the boy was treated at University Hospital.

At University Hospital, Dr. Margaret Gallow, MD, examined the boy. The doctor testified there were bruises and swelling on his buttocks and legs. She stated that the sides of his arms and backs of his hands were swollen and bruised. He also had a few open cuts on his right buttock area. She also noted that he had older bruises that he told her were from prior punishments from his father. She also stated that there was a scrape of indefinite origin and age on the boy's chest. The doctor also stated that regarding the boy's swollen left hand, she had not seen skateboarding injuries like that before, and admitted that she did not ask the boy how he received this injury.

The doctor stated that the black eye was consistent with being struck with a fist. She did not know whether being struck with a finger could cause the same bruising. The doctor found no evidence of new or old fractures and immediately released Nathaniel Green without prescribing any medication or dressing any of his bruises. No subsequent appointment was scheduled.

The son was released to Mrs. Darlington, as a representative of the agency, and she proceeded to place him in a foster care home as she believed, due to the extensive nature of the bruises, Nathaniel would be at risk if left with his father.

Prior to commencement of the trial, Edward Becker, a clinical social worker at the Juvenile Court Psychiatric Clinic, interviewed Nathaniel Green. Becker testified that in a confidential interview, the appellant's son verified that the black eye he sustained on March 23, 2010, was caused by his father's removal of his ski mask. He also testified that Nathaniel was hesitant when he first saw his dad, but relaxed quite a bit as the interview progressed.

Samuel Selekman, a child abuse specialist, also interviewed the appellant and his son. Selekman stated that Nathaniel Green did not fear living with his father, and that the boy was playful and loving with his father during the interview. Furthermore, the boy told Selekman that his hands were injured by a skateboard accident, which occurred prior to the corporal punishment his father administered to him. Selekman also admitted that although the pictures showed "serious" injury, they did not clearly show the child was excessively punished. He stated that other circumstances must be considered. He had not seen the pictures before trial and stated they were "upsetting."

A jury trial was commenced on April 7, 2017 and returned a verdict of guilty against the appellant two days later. Appellant now seeks an appeal with the Ohio Supreme Court.

ISSUES

1. Whether or not the trial court improperly denied the appellant's motion for acquittal to the charge of child endangering? This question can only be answered by determining whether or not the state provided sufficient evidence showing that the appellant's acts created a substantial risk of serious physical harm to the child.

See:

- 1) Ohio Crim. R. 29(A)
- 2) Ohio Crim. R. 2919.22(B)(1), (3),(4)
- 3) Ohio Crim. R. 2919.22 (D)
- 4) Ohio Crim. R. 2901.01(E),(H)
- 5) State v. Waddy (1992), 3 Ohio St. 3d 424, 430, 588 N.E. 2d 819, 825.
- 6) State v. Martin (1983), 20 Ohio App. 3d 172, 175, 20 Ohio B. Rep. 215, 219, 485 N.E.2d 717, 720.
- 7) State v. Adams (1980), 62 Ohio St. 2d 151 [16 Ohio Op. 3d 169, 404 N.E.2d 144].
- 8) State v. O'Brien (1987), 30 Ohio St. 3d 122 [30 Ohio B. Rep. 436, 508 N.E.2d 144].
- 9) State v. Artis (1989), 46 Ohio App. 3d 25 [545 N.E.2d 925].
- 10) In re Murray (1990), 52 Ohio St. 3d 155, 157, 556 N.E.2d 1169, 1171
- 11) In re Schuerman (1991, 74 Ohio App, 3d 528, 532, 599 N.E.2d 728, 730.
- 12) State v. Liggett (1948), 84 Ohio App. 225, 39 O.O. 287, 83, N.E.2d 663.

*These case citations are to be used only as a starting point. You will need further research if you want to make a compelling argument to the Ohio Supreme Court.

2023 72nd Annual OHIO **OHIO SUPREME COURT**



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CASE	Youth Supreme Court Docket
1	<p style="text-align: center;">TIMOTHY ROSS VS. JOHN PETERS</p> <div> <div>Sydney Fain Zoie Ervin Attorneys for the Appellee</div> <div>Kollier Fulton Braelyn Brennan Attorneys for the Appellant</div> </div> <p>JUSTICE: Gracie Hunter, Drew Wiley, Sarah McBee, Taylor Yeager, Abby Seimetz, Jacob Allen, Aden Crabtree MARSHALL: Miah King</p>
2	<p style="text-align: center;">STATE OF OHIO VS. STEPHEN</p> <div> <div>Miah King Aden Crabtree Attorneys for the Appellee</div> <div>Jake Allen Drew Wiley Attorneys for the Appellant</div> </div> <p>JUSTICE: Sydney Fain, Cayden Hyde, Lila Roman, Kal' el Hill, Amelia Kaste, Kollier Fulton, Braelyn Brennan MARSHALL: Abbey Seimetz</p>
3	<p style="text-align: center;">CUYAHOGA COUNTY CHILDRENS SERVICES VS. PATRICK BENSON</p> <div> <div>Lila Roman Attorneys for the Appellee</div> <div>Gracie Hunter Attorneys for the Appellant</div> </div> <p>JUSTICE: Miah King, Kollier Fulton, Kal'el Hill, Zoie Ervin, Taylor Yeager, Amelia Kaste, Sarah McBee MARSHALL: McKinley Morris</p>
4	<p style="text-align: center;">MATTHEW PRICE VS. LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION</p> <div> <div>Amelia Kaste Attorneys for the Appellee</div> <div>Sarah McBee Attorneys for the Appellant</div> </div> <p>JUSTICE: Braelyn Brennan, Aden Crabtree, Cayden Hyde, Lila Roman, McKinley Morris, Zoie Ervin, Taylor Yeager MARSHALL: Drew Wiley</p>
5	<p style="text-align: center;">CUYAHOGA COUNTY CHILDRENS SERVICES VS. PATRICK BENSON</p> <div> <div>Kal'el Hill Attorneys for the Appellee</div> <div>Caden Hyde Attorneys for the Appellant</div> </div> <p>JUSTICE: Sydney Fain, Jacob Allen, Miah King, McKinley Morris, Abby Seimetz, Grace Hunter, Drew Wiley MARSHALL: Taylor Yeager</p>

A big thank you to Alex Jolly for volunteering to Advise
and head up our Judicial Branch at our 2023 YG.

CASE #1



TIMOTHY ROSS VS. JOHN PETERS

Peters V. Ross

Timothy Ross
Defendant (Appellee)

vs.

John Peters
Prosecution (Appellant)

Sydney Fain
Zoie Ervin
Attorneys for the Appellee

Kollier Fulton
Braelyn Brennan
Attorneys for the Appellant

Statement Of Facts

On the evening of March 8, 2015, Peters received a troubling call on his cell phone from fifteen year old Lacy Minor, one of the youths that Peters counseled at Serenity Center. Peters, who met with Minor on a regular basis, had given the teenager his personal number in case she ever needed to talk. That evening, a distraught Minor requested that Peters speak with her about a personal matter in his capacity as a social worker / counselor; Minor believed she was pregnant. Peters agreed, and the pair met around 8:30 p.m. in the public park on Serenity Center's property. Shortly after 8:30 p.m., while doing his typical patrol rounds in a marked police cruiser, Serenity Center Security Officer Timothy Ross observed the pair talking on a park bench, huddled close together, and occasionally holding hands and embracing. Officer Ross parked his neon green and yellow cruiser close by and continued to watch the two for approximately ten to fifteen minutes. At that point, Officer Ross determined the female was Lacy Minor based on some interactions he had with Minor and Minor's family in the past. However, Officer Ross did not recognize the male as Minor's parent or legal guardian. Therefore, a uniformed Officer Ross exited his cruiser and approached the pair stating the following, "I need your identification," in light of Serenity Center's Regulation governing curfew. As Peters and Minor handed over their ID cards without question, Officer Ross shifted his gun holster so he could reach into his pocket for a piece of paper and a pen.

Officer Ross wrote down the identification information and numbers for both Peters and Minor and gave them their identification cards back saying, "Stay put." He then returned to his patrol car to run a background check on both individuals to determine if Peters was a legal guardian to Minor. The background check on Peters revealed his address, age, past and present employment information (including any job titles associated with his employment), criminal record, and registration as a sexual offender. Further included was a brief description of Peters' sexual offense including his age at the time he was convicted and the specific offense of statutory rape. Finally, Officer Ross learned that Peters was not Minor's legal guardian.

Peters and Ms. Minor left the park around 9:15 p.m. to drive to the Bedford health clinic, so that Ms. Minor could obtain a pregnancy test. After seeing Peters' record, Officer Ross had concluded Peters was leaving Serenity Center with Ms. Minor in order to seduce her. As Peters and Ms. Minor headed toward the exit gate of Serenity Center, Officer Ross followed them, activating his lights and siren. Officer Ross ordered Peters out of the driver's seat, to put his hands behind his back, and restrained Peters with plastic cable ties. The residents of Serenity Center were out in droves, observing Peters' arrest on the side of the road. After detaining Peters and Ms. Minor at the station house, and subsequently interviewing the parties and Ms. Minor's parents, Peters was eventually released from the Bedford Police Station without being charged. Ms. Minor confirmed Peters was merely taking her to a health clinic and had always conducted himself in a professional manner. Unfortunately, shortly after Peters' arrest, the residents of Serenity Center signed a petition to prevent him from working around children. Within a month, Peters was fired from Bright Futures as a result of the petition and negative publicity surrounding his arrest.

APPELLEE'S BRIEF

Arguments

Argument #1: John Peters Fourth Amendment was not violated when Officer Timothy Ross checked Peter's identification.

In the Constitution, the Fourth Amendment protects "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." In this case Peter's Fourth Amendment was not violated. If you are asked by a law enforcement officer you are required to provide your name, address, and date of birth if a law enforcement officer asks. You may refuse to answer any additional questions. Peter's Fourth Amendment was not violated in this situation. Officer Ross has the right to ask for Peter's identification since he was not Ms. Minors legal guardian and upon his credentials he found that Peters was a registered sex offender in the state of Ohio.

Argument #2: Peters had no right to be in the park as a registered sex offender.

Under the law of Ohio "No registered sex offender shall enter or remain upon any park facilities except, and only to the extent necessary, to attend meetings of public bodies." This law was passed on October 1, 2007. Peters was not only in the park illegally, he also agreed to meet with a minor after her legal curfew. According to the Pertinent Background, "Peters has complied

with all provisions of his sentence, including his mandatory registration on the States website for convicted sex offenders." According to this John Peters knew the law and continued to disobey.

Argument #3: As a legal sex offender Peters should not have been allowed to work as a social worker for minors.

As a registered sex offender in the state of Ohio, Peters would not legally be allowed to work as a Social Worker for troubled youth. According to the Pertinent Background, "In 2010, Peters was convicted of statutory rape after taking his 17 year-old, long time girlfriend to her junior prom at Bedford High School when he was 20 years old." Also according to the Pertinent Background, "Bright Futures has a contract with the State to provide their services to residents of Serenity Center. Peters has maintained an office in the community center at Sertencity Center for 5 years providing his services and counseling to residents per his employment with Bright Futures." Which means that John Peters became a social worker, around the same time he became a registered sex offender in the state of Ohio.

Conclusion:

The court made the right decision the first time to dismiss this case the first time. John Peters Fourth Amendment right was not violated when Officer Ross checked Peters identification. Peters had no right to be in the park as a registered sex offender and as a legal sex offender and Peters should not have been allowed to work as a social worker for minors. Timothy ross should not be punished for the decisions that John Peters made.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sydney Fain

Zoie Ervin

Attorneys for the Appellee

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS

There was an error in the court in the following manners:

- 1.) Minor was not immediately returned to her residence once found out past curfew with no parent/legal guardian.
- 2.) Officer Ross violated Peters's Fourth Amendment rights to be protected against unreasonable search and seizures.
- 3.) Officer Ross did not have the authority to arrest Peters due to the fact he was not doing anything illegal.

ARGUMENTS:

ARGUMENT 1- Per Ohio Serenity Center Regulation 120 - Curfew, people under the age of 18 are prohibited from being outside their residential unit after 8:00 p.m. unless escorted by a parent or legal guardian, and any person in violation of this regulation is to be immediately returned to their residence and may be fined up to \$100.00. In this case, Minor was not sent home by Ross after being seen after curfew with no parent/legal guardian.

ARGUMENT 2- Tim Ross directly violated Peters fourth amendment right that states the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. Officer Ross had no probable cause or suspicion when he pulled over and arrested Peters.

ARGUMENT 3- According to O.R.C. Section 5424.01 - Second Chance Housing Bill, Ohio State Housing Facilities must have at least one law enforcement officer on duty at all times. Officers on duty are suited with the authority to imprison only people engaged in illegal or prohibited activities. Peters was not engaged in anything illegal or prohibited and he hadn't done anything to lead Officer Ross to think he was doing so.

CONCLUSION- In closing the court erred by dismissing the complaint filed against Officer Ross after he neglected his duties, violated his fourth amendment rights, and arrested Peters without the authority to do so.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kollier Fulton

Braelyn Brennan

CASE #2



STATE OF OHIO VS. STEPHEN FERRIS

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

State of Ohio
Defendant (Appellee)

vs.

Stephen Ferris
Prosecution (Appellant)

Miah King
Aden Crabtree
Attorneys for the Appellee

Jake Allen
Drew Wiley
Attorneys for the Appellant

STATE OF OHIO v. FERRIS
STATEMENT OF FACTS

On December 18, 2014, Ohio Highway Patrol Trooper Richard Menges, stopped Stephen Ferris for speeding on U.S. Route 30. When Trooper Menges approached the car, Ferris lowered his passenger window. Trooper Menges observed a light odor of burnt marijuana coming from inside of the car. During the time Trooper Menges clocked Ferris for speeding until the time he approached the car, he had not noticed Ferris smoking or throwing anything out of the car.

Trooper Menges asked Ferris to step out of the car. Ferris complied. Trooper Menges performed a pat-down search of Ferris' person. No drugs nor contraband were found. Trooper Menges did not perform a field sobriety test. Trooper Menges took Ferris' car keys. He directed Ferris to sit in the front seat of the police cruiser.

While sitting in the patrol car, Trooper Menges stated that he had smelled marijuana in the car. Menges asked Ferris if he knew why the smell of marijuana was present. Ferris replied that he had left his friend's home and the people there were smoking pot. Ferris said, "I guess the smell stayed stuck in my clothes." Without administering a *Miranda* warning or seeking consent to search the car,

Trooper Menges announced that he was going to search the car and ordered Ferris to remain in the patrol car while his vehicle was searched. He also asked Ferris if there were any drugs or drug devices in the vehicle. Ferris said there was a "bowl" in the trunk of the car. Trooper Ferris knew that a bowl was street slang for a marijuana pipe.

After Ferris disclosed the location of the pipe, Trooper Menges administered *Miranda* warnings to Ferris. He failed to tell Ferris that his statements prior to his admission about the pipe could not be used against him. Trooper Menges re-asked the question about the existence of any drugs or drug devices in the vehicle. Ferris gave the same responses as he had when initially asked the question.

Trooper Menges searched the interior of the car and found nothing unusual. When he searched the trunk of the vehicle, he found an opaque container that held a glass pipe and cigarette rolling papers. Trooper Menges seized the container and charged Ferris with possession of drug paraphernalia, a misdemeanor.

At trial, Ferris filed a motion to suppress the statements he made to the trooper about the existence of the pipe in the trunk and the activities of his friend. He also asked the court to suppress the evidence seized from the trunk of the car. On April 29, 2015, the Wayne County Municipal Court held that the statements made by Ferris prior to his *Miranda* warning would not be suppressed. The trial court denied the motion to suppress the evidence seized from the trunk of the car as the trooper had probable cause to search the car because he had detected the smell of burnt marijuana.

Ferris entered a no-contest plea. The trial court found him guilty and entered a judgment of conviction. Ferris appealed his conviction to the Ninth District Court of Appeals. The appellate court affirmed the ruling of the trial court. The Ninth District held that Ferris' statements both before and after the Miranda warnings were voluntary and once informed of his Miranda rights, Ferris knowingly and intelligently waived his Miranda rights. The court further held that Ferris' statements regarding the marijuana pipe provided Trooper Menges with probable cause to search the vehicle without a warrant pursuant to the automobile exception.

The matter is before the Ohio Supreme Court on a discretionary appeal. The issues for determination are whether Ferris' statements to Trooper Menges are admissible at trial and whether the evidence seized should have been admitted at trial.

Appellee's Brief

Argument 1: Revised Code Section 2933.63

The statement of facts reveals that Ferris was told of his Miranda Rights and still told the officer about the location of the marijuana. By doing this Ferris has admitted his illegal act to an active peace officer. Ohio Revised Code section 2933.63 states that“(B) Any motion filed pursuant to division (A) of this section shall be made before the trial, hearing, or proceeding at which the contents, or evidence derived from the contents, is to be used, unless there was no opportunity to make the motion or the aggrieved person was not aware of the intercepted communications or the grounds of the motion. Upon the filing of the motion by the aggrieved person, the judge or other officer conducting the trial, hearing, or proceeding may make available to the aggrieved person or the person's counsel for inspection any portions of the intercepted communication or evidence derived from the intercepted communication as the judge or other officer determines to be in the interest of justice. If the judge or other officer grants the motion to suppress evidence pursuant to this section, the contents, or the evidence derived from the contents, of the intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of the law, and the contents and evidence derived from the contents shall not be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or proceeding.”

Argument 2: Revised Code Section 4973.23

As stated in the Ohio revised code, “(C) Any peace officer, as defined in section 2935.01 of the Revised Code, may arrest without a warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe has committed any violation of law and shall make the arrest within a reasonable time after the commission of the violation of law.” This statement by the revised code clearly states that an peace officer has the authority to arrest a person if the officer has probable cause.

Argument 3: Miranda Rights

When the officer pulled over Ferris he told the officer of his pipe and after that the officer read him his Miranda rights telling him he did not have to criminalize himself. After being told his Miranda rights the officer again asked if he had any drugs on him and he again told the officer he had a pipe in the back of his car therefore foregoing his Miranda rights.

Conclusion:

Using the pipe as evidence in the trial to convict Ferris was a lawful way. Ferris willingly gave up his Miranda rights to the officer as stated in the revised code 2993.63. The officer also had all authority to make the arrest since Ferris had been suspected of committing a crime and the search was allowed thanks to Ferris letting the officer search the car as stated in revised code 4973.23.

Respectfully Submitted,

Miah King

Aden Crabtree

Attorneys for the Appellee

Appellant's Brief

Assignment Of Errors

- 1). Ferris's Car was wrongfully searched because Trooper Menges did not "administer a miranda warning or seeking consent to search the car"
- 2). Referring to Trooper Menges, "He failed to tell Ferris that his statements prior to his admission about the pipe could not be used against him."
- 3.)Trooper Menges had probable cause to search the car, not the container because it was opaque, giving him no reason to believe that he needed to search it.

Arguments:

Argument 1-

Ferris was not read his Miranda rights. In the case *Miranda v. Arizona*, the US Supreme Court ruled that law enforcement can not take a person under custody or deprive them of their freedom of action in any way unless they have completed all of the previous procedures stated in the 5th amendment. Since Ferris was not read his Miranda warnings before Trooper Menges performed any procedures on Ferris were unlawful.

Argument 2-

The Statement of Facts states, "He failed to tell Ferris that his statements prior to his admission about the pipe could not be used against him." Since Ferris was not informed his previous comments could be used against him, he willingly gave the previous statements given to Trooper Menges opposed to using his right to the fifth amendment.

Argument 3-

In the Ohio Revised Code Section 2933.22 it states, " a warrant of search or seizure shall be issued only upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the place to be searched and the property and things to be seized." Meaning Trooper Menges wrongfully searched the opaque container in Ferris's trunk due to the lack of probable cause.

Conclusion- In conclusion, the court did not give Stephen Ferris his right to the fifth amendment. He was searched and questioned "without due process of law". This should have been taken into consideration when the court found him guilty of possession of drug paraphernalia.

Respectfully Submitted,

Aden Crabtree

Drew Wiley

Attorneys for the Appellant

CASE #3



CUYAHOGA COUNTY CHILDRENS SERVICES
VS. PATRICK BENSON

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Cuyahoga County Children Services (CCCS) vs. Patrick Benson
Prosecution (Appellee) Defendant (Appellant)

Lila Roman
Attorney for the Appellee

Gracie Hunter
Attorney for the Appellant

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On August 16, 2017, the appellate court upheld the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court's decision that granted temporary custody of the appellant, Patrick Benson's daughter, Zoey Benson to the Cuyahoga County Children Services Agency. Mr. Benson now appeals the appellate court's ruling. Zoey had originally been given to CCCS after her day care teacher found her inside the bathroom for an extended period suffering from extreme pain from lesions on her rectum and vagina. That teacher then contacted CCCS, and they were given emergency custody of Zoey. When Zoey was interviewed and asked what exactly happened with her and Father, she reported that father had stuck his "wee-wee" in her bottom and mouth.

After CCCS obtained the custody over Zoey, they testified to court that Zoey was an "abused, neglected, and a dependent child." A pediatric nurse examined Zoey and found that she was suffering from Type 1 Herpes and that the lesions likely appeared 5-7 days before the incident was reported.

The court held a competency hearing to decide whether Zoey could testify in the court. Despite being distracted, Zoey passed the test and was found competent to testify. Father contends that the CCCS investigator did not follow established protocols for interviewing children under the age of ten and that Zoey's story was one that was just told to her. The CCCS investigator admitted to her errors.

When Zoey went to testify, Father was removed from the courtroom and had to watch the testimony on television. The city presented evidence that proved that him being in the room could cause moderate trauma to Zoey.

In her testimony, Zoey described exactly what happened during the alleged abuse and proved that she had knowledge of sexual concepts that were beyond her age. At the end of the hearing, the court ruled that Zoey Benson was an "abused, neglected, and dependent child."

Father appealed the juvenile court's ruling granting temporary custody of Zoey to CCCS to the state appellate court. Father claims that the court abused their authority when deciding Zoey competent to testify. He also contends that the appellate court did not prove that Zoey was indeed "an abused, neglected, and dependent child." Father also contends that the appellate court did not find that the juvenile court was incorrect in excluding him from the courtroom during Zoey's testimony.

Appellant's Brief

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1- The Appellate Court abused its discretion when allowing Zoey Benson to testify.

Appellee, Zoey Benson, should not have been considered competent to testify, for she is an eight year old and doesn't fall within the requirements of the Ohio Evidence rule of 601 which states "Every person is competent to be a witness except: Those of unsound mind, and children under ten years of age, who appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts and transactions respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly." Zoey is a four year old, making her incapable of being a witness, let alone testifying. In addition, during the competency hearing, Zoey became distracted by many things including "the microphone, her shoes, a strange voice, and the sight of a police officer outside." This exemplifies her mind's youth and inability to clearly sustain focused conduct and thought stream. She also reported that Santa Claus took her to the north pole via a sleigh ride, provided very specific details including what the elves had been wearing, the amount of them there, and that the Easter bunny spoke to her. She obviously made these scenarios up, making it more probable that her testimony was also falsely constructed. She is clearly able to make up minor details to make her statements seem more believable. She was not able to properly recall what she had done on her last birthday which shows that her memory isn't entirely reliable.

Argument #2- The Appellate Court was incorrect in ruling that Zoey Benson was an abused, neglected, and dependent child.

The appellate court was wrong to rule Zoey as an abused, neglected, dependent child. Let neglected child be defined under R.C. 2151.03 (A) as "a neglected child is one whose parents neglect or refuse to provide proper or necessary medical care to a child." Let a dependent child be defined under R.C. 2151.04 by a child whose "condition or environment is such as to warrant the state, in the interests of the child, in assuming the child's guardianship." The case does not include that she had insufficient care from her parents. She had a nurse that tended to her discomfort of the pain from her Type 1 Herpes and testified that it was possible for her to have contracted them from genital contact, from her mother during birth, or through auto inoculation. She also testified that the lesions that Zoey experienced could be treated by a doctor. Zoey's care was not questioned in the case; the appellate court decided based off of the complaints made to CCCS who obtained an emergency custody order for Zoey. There is no solid evidence stating that Zoey had been abused besides her testimony, which isn't a reliable source, for she is incompetent because she is under ten years of age. Let abused child be defined by R.C. 2151.031 (A) as "the victim of 'sexual activity' as defined under Chapter 2907. Of the Revised Code, where such activity would constitute an offense under that chapter, except that the court need not find that any person has been convicted of the offense in order to find that the child is an abused child."

Argument #3- The Appellate Court was wrong in deciding to remove Appellant from the courtroom during Appellee's testimony. Appellate should have been allowed to be present in the courtroom while Zoey testified. He can argue the same as Henderson in the In Re Henderson case: "the evidence is legally and factually insufficient to support the jury's finding that he suffers from a behavioral abnormality that predisposes him to engage in a predatory act of sexual violence." The appellate court's decision was made prior to the final jury's decision which poses an unfair situation to the appellate, excluding him from an immensely essential part of the case.

Conclusion

Appellate should not be declared guilty, for there is not sufficient evidence to prove otherwise. Appellee should not be declared an abused, dependent, and neglected child, for she is properly cared for by her parents. Appellate court was incorrect in ruling that appellate should not remain in the room while Appellee testified, for appellee had no reason to be discomforted by appellate and appellate could have benefited from remaining in the room.

Respectfully submitted,

Gracie Hunter
Attorney for the Appellant

APPELLEE'S BRIEF

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The Appellate Court did not abuse its discretion when allowing Zoey Benson to testify. There were no errors made when the court ruled that the Appellee was competent to testify. According to Ohio Evidence Rule 601, if the person testifying is under ten or is marked as not automatically able to testify in some other way, they must pass a competency test before they are allowed to testify before the court. The court followed that since Zoey is only four years old and passed the competency test, which proved she can testify, and the court was correct with their ruling.

Argument #2—The Appellate Court was not incorrect when ruling that the Juvenile Court's ruling that Zoey was an abused, neglected, and dependent child. The Appellate Court made no error when ruling that Juvenile Court's finding that Zoey was an abused, neglected, and dependent child was correct. The medical examiner's findings prove that she was abused and that she is under eighteen proves that she is dependent because four-year-olds cannot go out and live on their own and are dependent on their guardians. She was also neglected because of the clear absence of Mother while these incidents were occurring.

Argument #3—The Appellate Court was not wrong to not decide whether it was right for the Juvenile Court to exclude Father from the courtroom during Zoey's testimony. The Appellate Court made no error in not deciding whether it was correct or incorrect for the Juvenile Court to exclude Father from Zoey's testimony. The reason there was no error in this scenario is because having the Father in the courtroom may have possibly altered the outcome of what Zoey said during her testimony because she may have felt that she should not have said some of the things that she said in front of her Father.

Conclusion

I feel that the Appellate Court did not abuse its discretion in any way as Patrick Benson committed child abuse and CCCS took the proper actions necessary to ensure what is best for Zoey Benson. Furthermore, CCCS had the right to do everything that they did, and the Appellate Court was not wrong in any of its rulings

Respectfully submitted,

Lila Roman
Attorney for the Appellee

CASE #4



MATTHEW PRICE VS.
LOGAN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Matthew Price vs. Logan County Board of Education

Amelia Kaste	Sarah McBee
Attorney for the Appellant	Attorney for the Appellee

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The superintendent of the Logan County Board of Education was disturbed by the level of fear that was present in her schools. She noted that the fear was an obvious result of the recent violence in America's schools. In an effort to curb fear and prevent her schools from becoming the site of violence the administrator proposed this rule:

Any student who participates, actively, verbally or in writing, in any unsuitable behavior that incites violence, or alludes to violence is subject to punishment by the school's principal. The punishment will be reflective of the level of action, or threat that is engaged in by a student.

In February of 2017 a senior at Meadowlark High School in St. Paris named Matthew Price posted a creative writing story on his personal website. The task was completed on Matthew's home computer.

The plot of the story centered around a shooting at a high school. The setting and contents of the story are strikingly similar to Meadowlark High School. Characters in the story are easily identified as actual students and faculty at the school. The main character, that is the shooter, is very obviously Matthew Price himself.

A concerned faculty member logged onto Matthew's site after hearing the discussions between the students about the site. The teacher, Mr. James Lowery then notified the Principal Anthony Simms about the site. Later that day Matthew was pulled out of class and suspended until further notice. After a ten day suspension, under the justification of not taking school violence lightly, Logan County Board of Education expelled Matthew from school permanently. Matthew's fellow students were outraged by the action taken by the Board and since Matthew's suspension have been protesting the expulsion.

They argue that the story was a creative writing piece meant to shed light on the fear present in America's schools. The story was also intended to show the point of view of the shooter and hope that would educate parents, teachers, and classmates about what it would be like to know this person and how they could be identified. Matthew put a great deal of research into his essay and believed it to be his finest work. Matthew's future plans include attending the State University on a scholarship for creative writing.

Matthew's parents who have strong ties to the ACLU brought suit against the Board claiming they had violated Matthew Price's right to freedom of speech and expression. The Board presented a case at the local level that contended that the story rose to the level of presenting a danger in the school. They claimed it activated the exceptions to the freedom of speech that allowed it to be censored and Matthew to be sanctioned for his participation in threatening behavior.

The suit was settled in favor of Logan County Board of Education at the local level. The judge argued that the Board has an obligation to the safety of the student body and that overrides the right to free speech. Matthew Price, represented by the ACLU does not agree with the decision by the lower court judge, and the ACLU has opted for appeal at the State Supreme Court level.

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

ASSIGNMENT OF ERRORS

- a) The lower court erred in stating that Matthew's case met the requirements for the exception to the first amendment right
- b) Price's first amendment rights were violated when the school cited his personal blog to act against him.

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The lower court erred in stating that Matthew's case met the requirements for the exception to the first amendment right.

The lower court stated that the story gave way to a threat that put the safety of the other students in jeopardy, which would intern lead him to forego his first amendment right. The First Amendment permits restrictions upon the content of speech falling within a few limited categories, including obscenity, child pornography, defamation, fraud, incitement, fighting words, true threats, and speech integral to criminal conduct, none of which apply to Mr. Price. He authored a story that was made to educate the world of a problem that happens in the American school system.

Mr. Price's story was also said to have contained a threat that would have put the other student's safety at risk. For something to be a threat it would have to make the people that were mentioned feel unsafe. As previously said in the statement of facts, the students were not threatened, they were out protesting his expulsion, fighting for him to come back. This makes it obvious that no one felt their safety was threatened.

Argument #2 – Price's First Amendment rights were violated when the school cited his personal blog to act against him.

In the case of Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School Dist., the courts found that when it comes to the suspension of a student for actions done outside of school property it would have to create a serious disturbance in the learning environment for the use of personal actions and activities to be used to suspend someone and not violate their first amendment rights. When looking at how the students were affected when the blog was written, we can see that there was a greater disturbance in the learning environment after Mr. Price was suspended than when they were just reading the blog. The students held protests over the suspension of Mr. Price, while they were just talking about the blog while in the school, which is a normal activity for any high school student.

CONCLUSION

Matthew Price was well within his rights to write his story. He had stated that it was only for educational purposes and had posted this story on his personal blog which had no connection to the school. The school also had no right to use said story as evidence since it did not pose a reasonable threat. The students that had similar characteristics to the characters were even protesting Price's expulsion, showing the absence of a threat to the students.

Respectfully submitted,

Amelia Kaste
Attorney for the Appellant

APPELLEE'S BRIEF

ARGUMENTS

Argument #1 – The trial court did not err in stating Mathew Price's case met the requirements for the exception to the first amendment.

A person's right to the first amendment can become exempt if their actions or words pose a reasonable threat to society. This is exactly what Matthew Price's story on school shootings did. Even though students were protesting Matthews expulsion, there was not an absence of threat. There was no absence of threat because the teacher who found out about the story that Mr. Price had written had reasonable suspicion that the story involved students from the high school. Since this teacher believed the story to be a threat a threat was present

Argument #2 – The school did not violate Mathew Price's First Amendment right.

Because Price's story qualified him to be exempt from his first amendment right, the school did not violate it in looking at his personal blog. While the story was on his personal blog and not affiliated with the school, schools have a responsibility to keep their students safe and since the story involved the school and characters that we're strikingly similar to the students at the high school, They had every right to assess the threat level of Matthew Price's story.

Conclusion

Matthew price for a story about a school shooting with characters that resembled his high school and his classmates. Because of the striking similarities a school employee saw a reasonable threat from Matthew price. Because of this reasonable threat his first amendment right became exempt, And he was subject to school repercussions. Therefore this submission should not win an appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Sarah McBee

Attorney of the Appellee

CASE #5



CUYAHOGA COUNTY CHILDRENS SERVICES
VS. PATRICK BENSON

THE MODEL SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Cuyahoga County Children Services (CCCS) vs. Patrick Benson Prosecution
Prosecution (Appellee) Defendant (Appellant)

Kal’el Hill
Attorney for the Appellee

Caden Hyde
Attorney for the Appellant

ISSUE I: WHETHER OR NOT THE APPELLATE COURT WAS WRONG IN NOT FINDING THAT THE JUVENILE COURT ABUSED ITS DISCRETION WHEN IT DETERMINED THAT THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD WAS COMPETENT TO TESTIFY

Ladies and gentlemen of the court, we are here today for what reason? To deliberate not only whether my client, Mr. Benson committed the unforgivable crime of incestuous child sex abuse, but also, if the Cuyahoga County Judicial System failed to deliver Mr. Benson his 6th Amendment rights. In the case of the defendant's daughter, Zoey Benson, we have a few arising issues pertaining her testimony. It is known that during the trial of Mr. Benson, through which he lost his wife, his happiness, and most importantly, his daughter, that the defense did not raise objection to a clearly rushed and lax competency hearing. As for the reason Mr. Benson can invoke this hearing in his appeal, I direct you to Federal Rule Crime Procedure 52, more commonly known as the Harmless and Plain Error Doctrine, which states: "(a) HARMLESS ERROR. Any error, defect, irregularity, or variance that does not affect substantial rights must be disregarded. (b) PLAIN ERROR. A plain error that affects substantial rights may be considered even though it was not brought to the court's attention.". The testimony of Zoey Benson constitutes the invocation of FRCP 52 due to how the Juvenile court carried out said testimony. First and foremost, the questioning of four-year-old Zoey, in the first place, should not have happened. According to the Ohio Supreme Court's ruling in *State of Ohio v. Frazier* (1991), which established protocols for interviewing children under the age of 10, children must "[i]n determining whether a child under ten is competent to testify, the trial court must take into consideration (1) the child's ability to receive accurate impressions of fact or to observe acts about which he or she will testify, (2) the child's ability to recollect those impressions or observations, (3) the child's ability to communicate what was observed, (4) the child's understanding of truth and falsity and (5) the child's appreciation of his or her responsibility to be truthful. The questioning of Zoey does not meet 2 of these criteria. The first criteria, the child's ability to receive accurate impressions of fact or to observe acts about which he or she will testify, was not met due to Zoey having a very foggy memory of major events of her past and coming up with falsehood pertaining to Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny. The second criteria missed is the child's appreciation of his or her responsibility to be truthful. Zoey has shown an ability to distinguish truth and falsehood, but she has not shown the ability to be focused on the severity of the task at hand, with the record stating that she was easily distracted and had to rely on her counsel to remain focused. Above this all, the court only established that Zoey was competent to testify, as the record states, due to her "ability to understand the distinction between truth and falsity", while not stating if the court took into consideration the other 4 criteria in the decision. The court's inability to follow precedent set by the Ohio Supreme Court, especially in a case of this magnitude affecting the lives of a family, is unacceptable.

ISSUE II: WHETHER OR NOT THE APPELLATE COURT WAS INCORRECT IN RULING THAT THE JUVENILE COURT'S FINDING THAT ZOHEY BENSON WAS AN ABUSED, NEGLECTED, AND DEPENDENT CHILD WAS AGAINST THE MANIFEST WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE

As for the case of Zoey being abused, neglected, and dependent, we shall look to the record of the case. At the discovery of the Herpes I lesions on Zoey's private area, the teacher at Zoey's day care and Zoey herself are the only two witnesses to the discovery of the lesions. Because of this, the counsel of Mr. Benson believes that bias against him, especially by Zoey's

day care teacher, since according to the record, Zoey was interrogated by a Cuyahoga County Child Service (hereinafter CCCS) worker alone, where the distinction was made that Zoey was endangered. In R.C. 2151.35(A), the code states that "If the court at the adjudicatory hearing finds from clear and convincing evidence that the child is an abused, neglected, or dependent child, the court shall proceed, in accordance with division (B) of this section, to hold a dispositional hearing". The issue with the decision of the court is that the evidence used by the CCCS is of R.C. 2151.04(C), which states a dependent child is a child: Whose condition or environment is such as to warrant the state, in the interests of the child, in assuming the child's guardianship". The prosecution did not clearly outline what the evidence is that the CCCS and appellate court is basing this upon other than a questioning of Zoey and her teacher alone, with no parental involvement. As previously stated, Zoey is not a reliable attestant, and there has been no evidence reliable beyond the shadow of a doubt brought forward to the court as to why this ruling was invoked. Zoey also does not meet the requirements written in R.C. 2151.03 pertaining to the definition of a neglected child. It is of our opinion that Zoey was not an abused nor a neglected child.

ISSUE III: WHETHER OR NOT THE APPELLATE COURT WAS WRONG NOT TO DETERMINE THAT THE JUVENILE COURT IMPROPERLY EXCLUDED FATHER FROM THE COURTROOM DURING CHILD'S TESTIMONY

The final issue regarding the appellate court's ruling of Ohio v. Patrick Benson is that of the exclusion of Mr. Benson from the testimony of his child on the nature of his so-called-crimes. The exclusion of Mr. Benson should not have happened since Zoey was inadequately labeled as abused and neglected. We can point to 51 Ohio App. 3d 148, better known as *In Re Burchfield*, as an example of this. The parents of H.M.M and J.A.M. in this case were excluded from their children's questioning due to the child being abused, neglected, and dependent. As previously mentioned, Zoey does not fit the abused nor the neglected label, which should correlate to Mr. Benson being allowed to be present at Zoey's questioning. We contend that the deprivation of my client from the courtroom is in violation of the 5th Amendment of the United States Constitution, specifically the right to due process, which is applicable at the state level as a result of the 14th Amendment. Mr. Benson's right to due process was abridged, therefore limiting his rights protected under the Constitution. The final aspect of this issue is regarding the reason why my client was excluded from the courtroom. According to the record, the reason that my client was removed from the courtroom was that the city brought in an expert witness, which claimed that Zoey would receive "at least moderate trauma if she were forced to testify in front of Father". This assumption that she would experience trauma is a large leap to conclusions by the city prosecutor, and with the appellate court's upholding of this decision that the appellate court jeopardizes my client's rights again, heavily implying that he was guilty before trial proceeded, abridging his 5th Amendment rights once more.

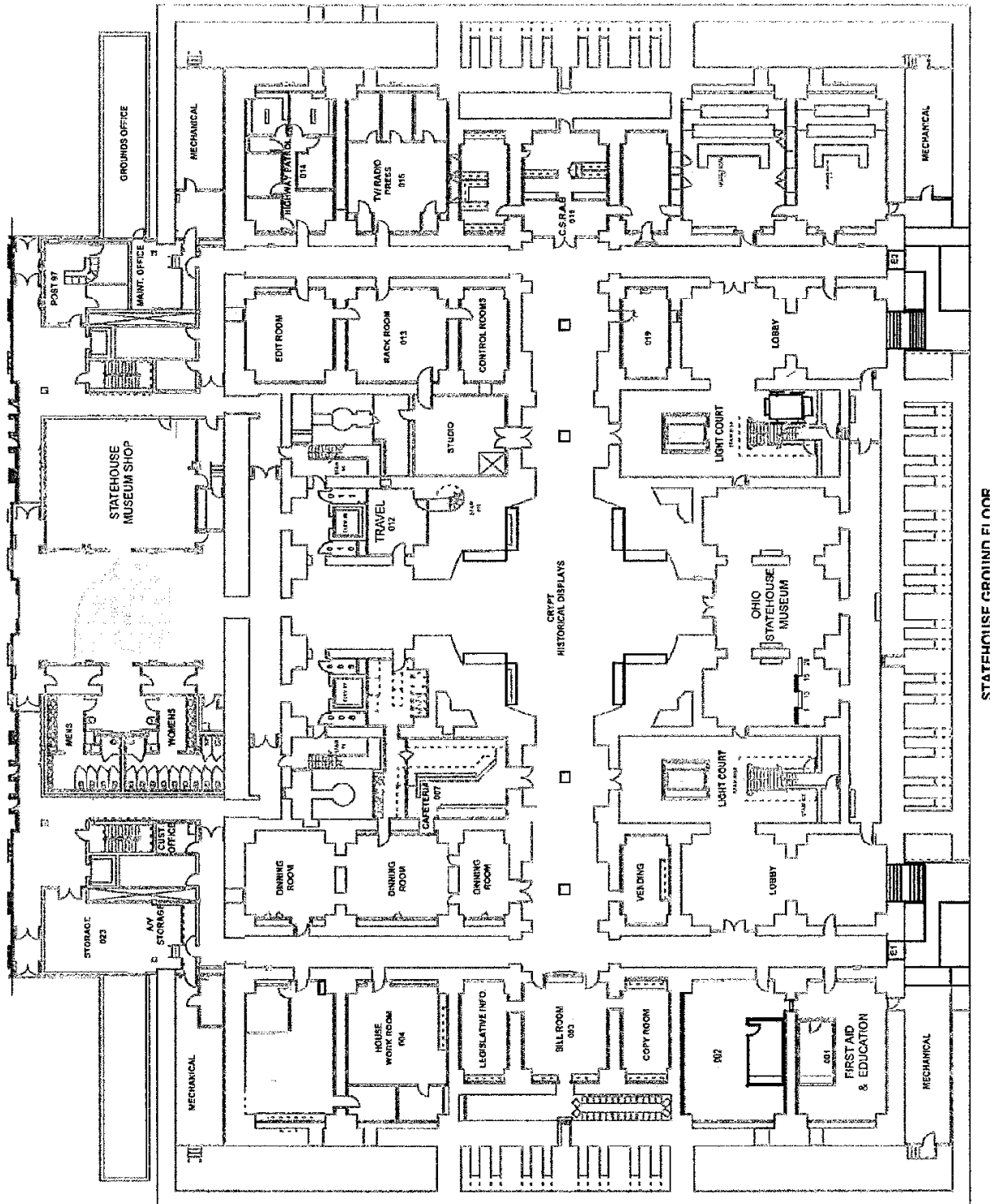
Issues

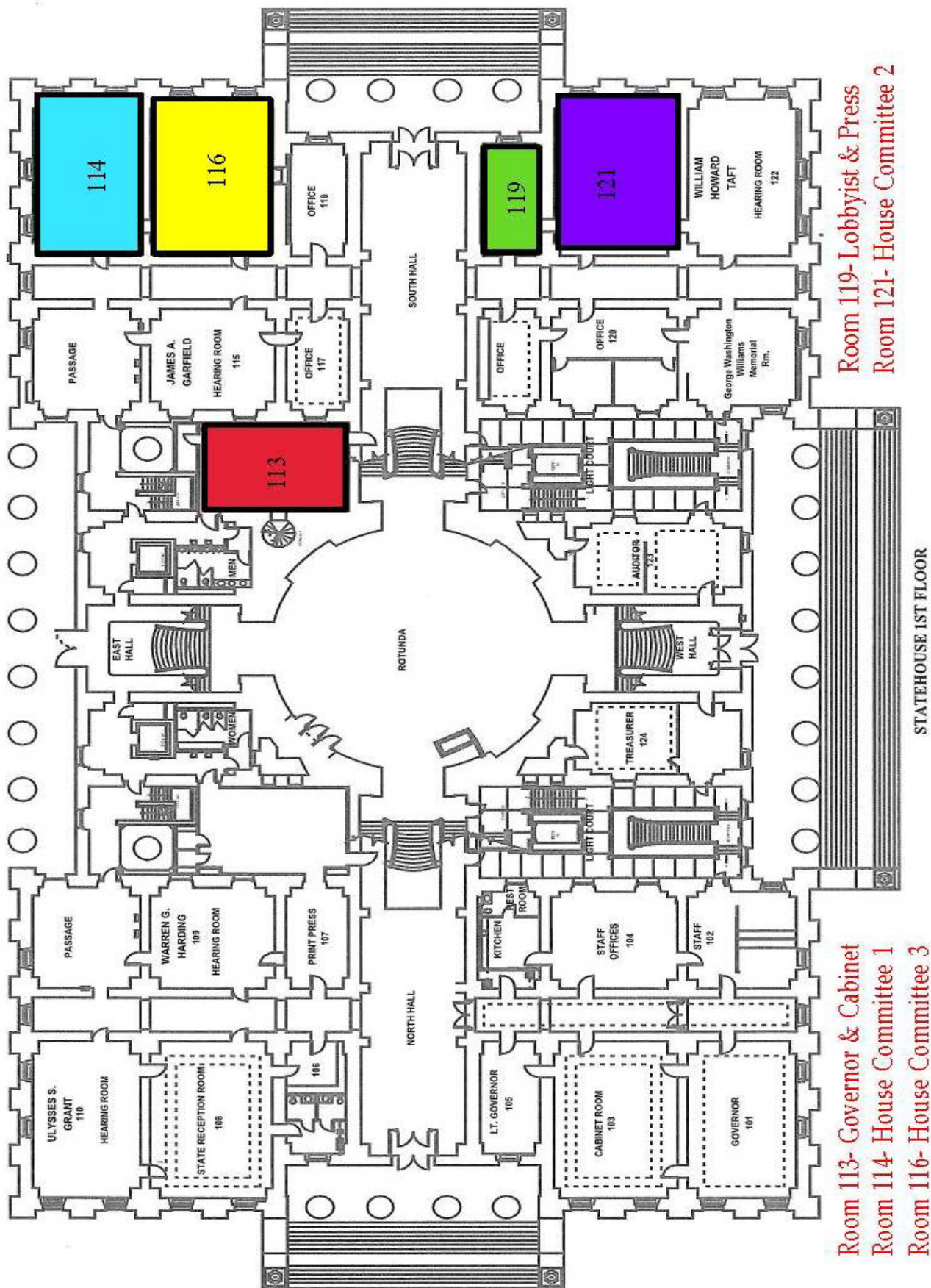
- I. The Father of Zoey Benson wants to see this case sent to the supreme court on one of the bases that the court did not follow the protocols on interviewing a child set up by State V. Fraiser. State V. Fraiser, The Ohio Supreme Court held that it was the responsibility of a trial judge to determine whether a child of "tender years" could receive just impressions of facts and events and accurately relating them. Let us keep in mind that this child is a mere four-year-old and naming all her siblings, her parents' name, and age on next birthday. Zoey has also made it noticeably clear that she knows right from wrong. Telling a story about meeting Santa Clause and then talking about how your father sadistically sexually abused you are two vastly different things. According to "No More Stolen Childhoods" It is estimated that only 4 to 8% of child sexual abuse reports are false or fabricated. In other words, between 92 and 96% of reports are true. Kids rarely disclose abuse for attention or to get someone in trouble. I am inclined to believe the four-year-old who has extensive information on sexual positions, furthermore before she had any chance to be persuaded by others, she told her teacher that "Her father put his wee-wee in her mouth and bottom" Children do not normally learn that humans of opposite sex have different genitals until very much later in life. Zoey tested positive for type 1 herpes, and it seems that it was not given at birth. Most mothers to be are screened for HSV infection during the first trimester. Since the child's mother was not infected with herpes during pregnancy, it is safe to assume that the father is the reason for the infection as the court found.
- II. The Appellate court was correct in ruling that Zoey was an abused and neglected child. The definition of child abuse is "Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or

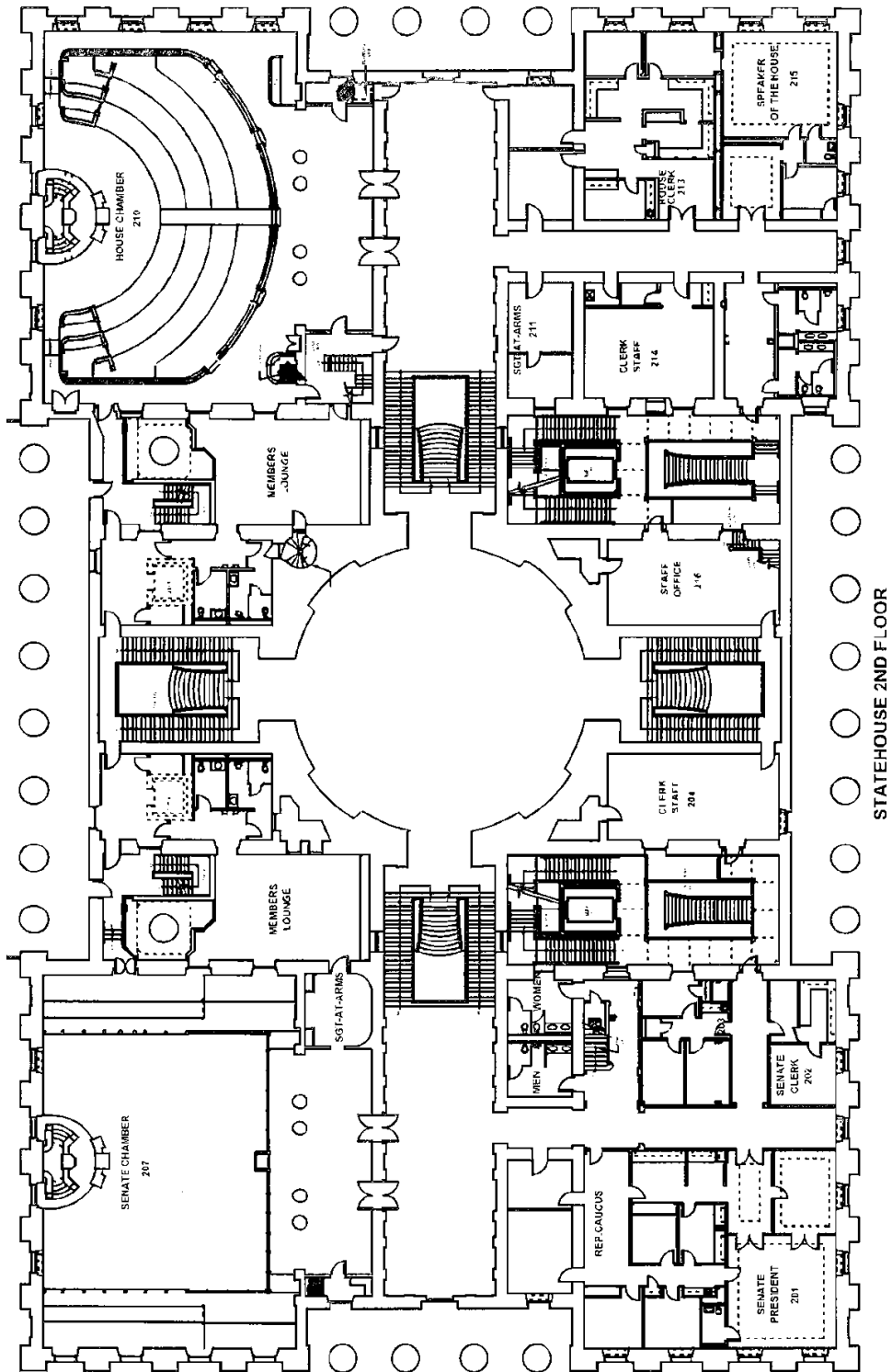
caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation” Zoey has been very clearly sexually abused therefore she is considered and abused child and was rightfully removed from the Benson home.

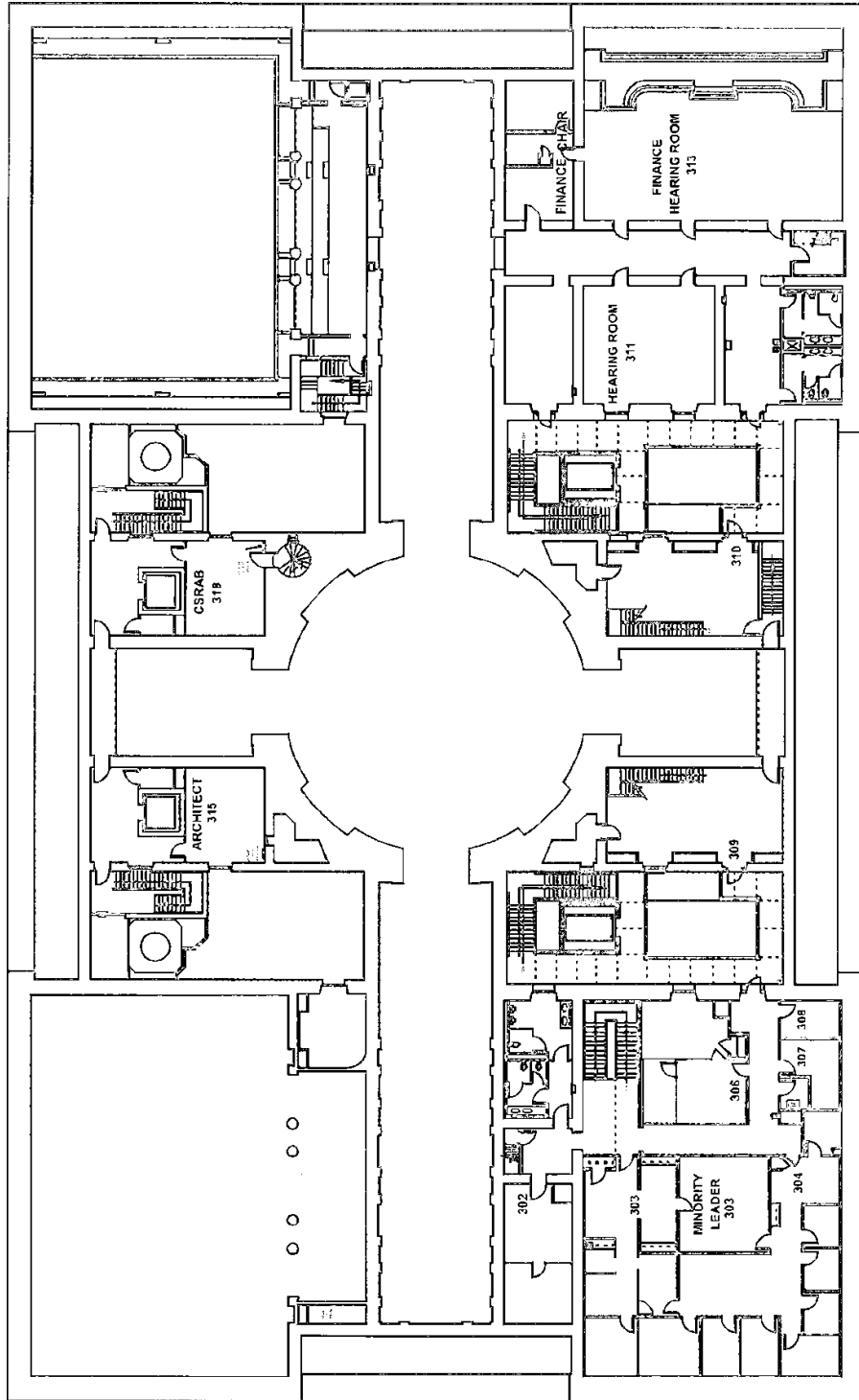
III. The Appellate court was not wrong to not allow the father in the courtroom during the child's testimony. For one, having to continuously relive being sadistically sexually abused repeatedly to people you have never met is scary enough (which is another moral reason this case should end here). But then to have to do this in front of the very man who abused this poor child for his own sexual gratification when he has no right to be in there. Yes, it is true that a parent must be in the courtroom when their child testifies. In the case of Mr. Benson, in the eyes of the law he lost his guardianship to Zoey Benson therefore he has no right to be in the room with her when she testifies.

Statehouse Floor Plans

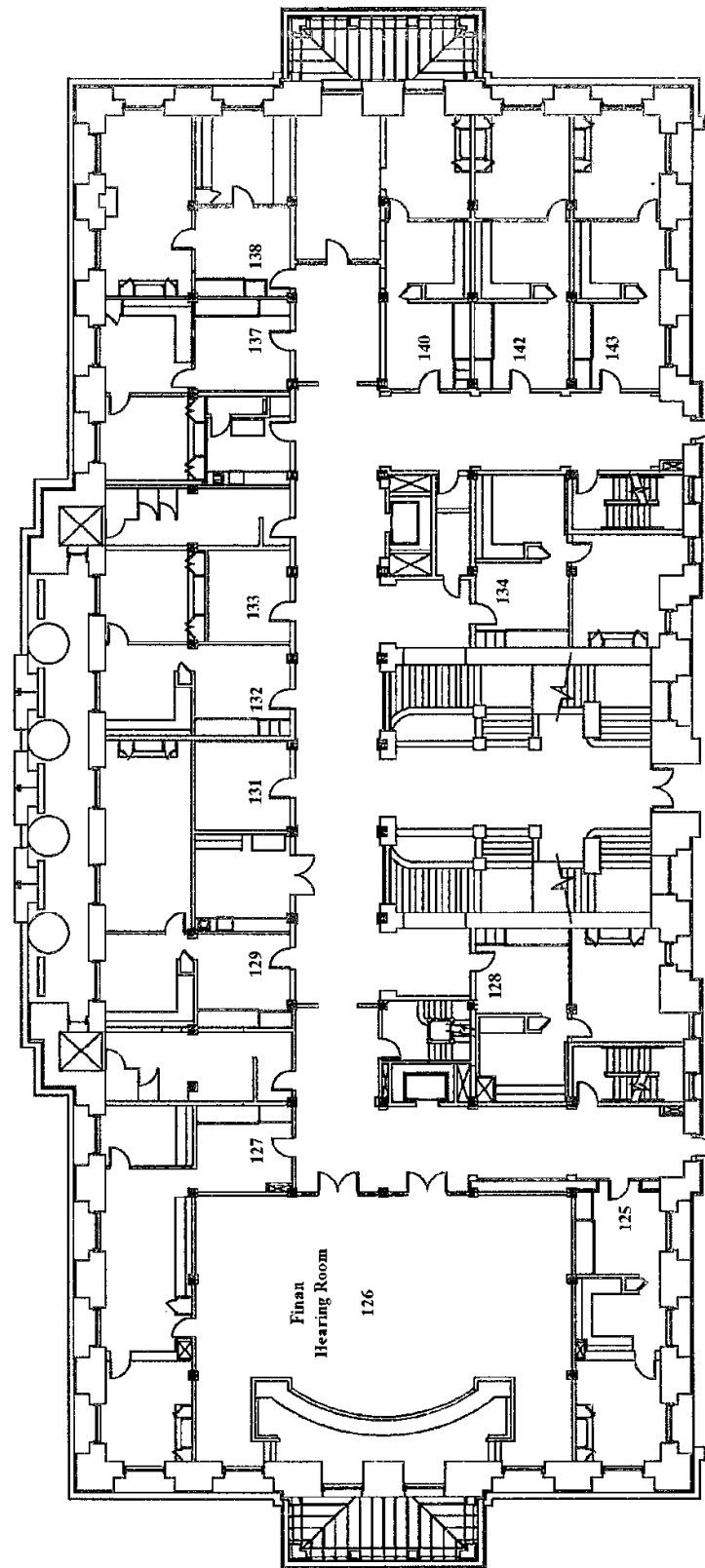






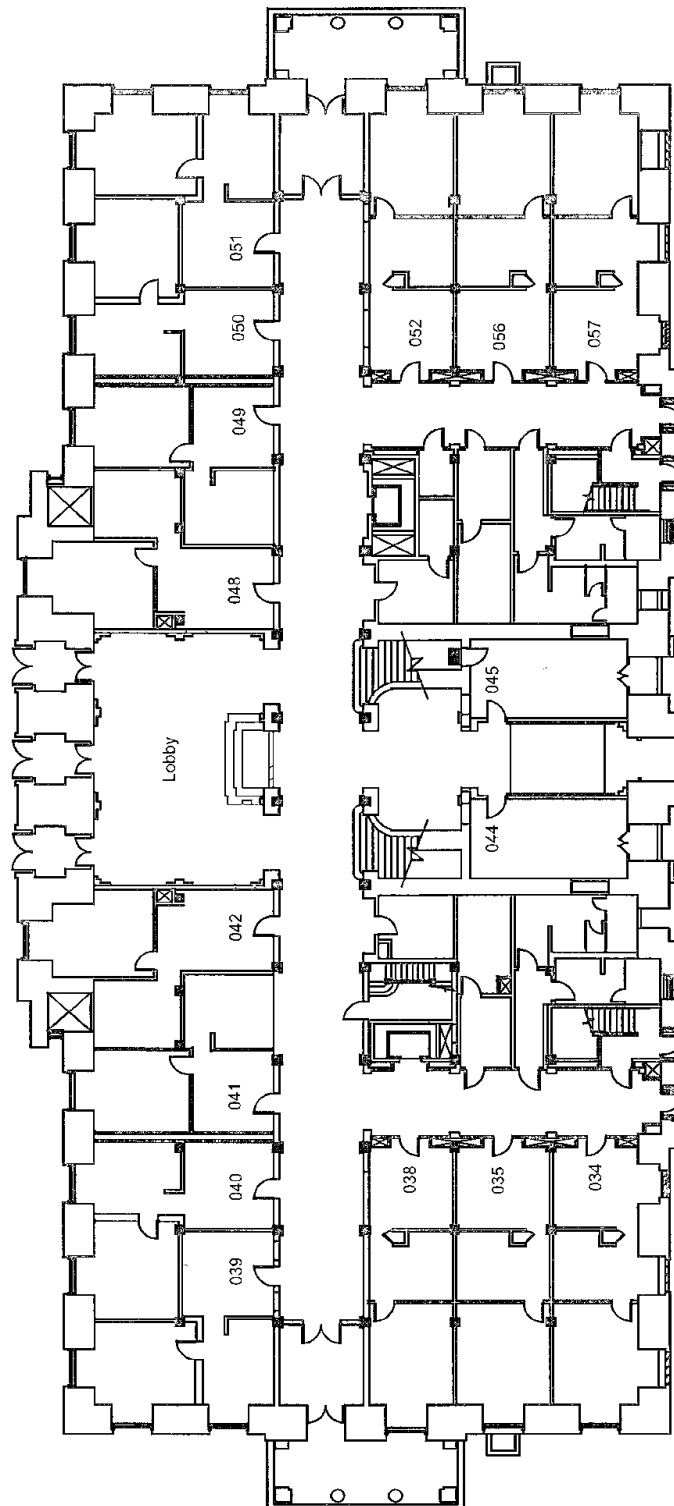


STATEHOUSE 3RD FLOOR



Senate Building 1st Floor

Senate Building Floor Plans



SENATE BUILDING GROUND
FLOOR

2023 OHIO YLA YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY

EXECUTIVE		
NAME	DELEGATION	TITLE
Donald Cruse	Jackson	Youth Governor
Isabel Schmidt	Calvary Christian	Senate Chaplain
Jade Winters	Jackson	Speaker of the House
Jagger Grooms	Western	Press Secretary
Kaydee Brown	Jackson	Lt. Governor
Lauren Rice	John Marshall	Press Editor
Liliana Printz	Calvary Christian	President of the Senate
Maggie Gilmore	Washington CH	Senate Clerk
McKinley Morris	Jackson	Chief Justice
Olivia Moore	Jackson	House Chaplain
Rylee Coy	Western	House Clerk
Sierra Stamper	Western	Secretary of Education
Taylor Yeager	Jackson	Associate Justice
Tessa Risner	Western	Secretary of State
JUDICIAL		
NAME	DELEGATION	
Abby Seimetz	Jackson	
Aden Crabtree	Jackson	
Sarah McBee	John Marshall	
Braelyn Brennan	Jackson	
Cayden Hyde	John Marshall	
Drew Wiley	Jackson	
Jacob Allen	Jackson	
Kollier Fulton	Jackson	
Lila Roman	John Marshall	
Miah King	Jackson	
Sydney Fain	Jackson	
Zoie Ervin	Jackson	
Kal-el Hill	John Marshall	
Amelia Kaste	John Marshall	
Gracie Hunter	John Marshall	

LEGISLATIVE				
NAME	DELEGATION	SEAT	HEARD IN	MEMBER OF
Abby Plants	Jackson	46	H3	H1
Abdullah Amir	Wellington	39	H3	H1
Ahmed Batun*	Wellington	33	H1	H2
Aidan Ross	Jackson	63	H2	H1
Alaina Johnson	South Webster	27	H3	H1
Alexis Bragg	Jackson	45	H3	H1
Ali Ozer	Wellington	D	S	S
Alina Holliday	John Marshall	12	S2	S1
Allison Causey	Jackson	12	H1	H2
Amara Corsbie	Washington CH	15	H1	H3
Annadra Dudley	John Marshall	7	H3	H1
Annie Shen	Wellington	13	S1	S2
Armaan Chaudhary	Wellington	A	S2	S1
Asher Sniderman	Wellington	24	H3	H2
Aubrey Skiver	South Webster	9	H1	H3
Avery Kaniecki	John Marshall	29	S2	S1
Bailey Ison	Western	72	H3	H2
Blake Walker	Washington CH	4	H1	H3
Bralee Lyons	Jackson	36	H3	H2
Brianna Thomsen	Calvary Christian	5	H1	H2
Brooklyn Horner*	Calvary Christian	19	H1	H3
Brooks Adiansingh	Wellington	25	S1	S2
Caroline Nadalin*	Wellington	27	S1	S2
Charlie Lanning	Wellington	23	H3	H2
Christian Pargeter	Wellington	38	H3	H1
Cloey Broski	John Marshall	20	S1	S2
Dayne Neff	Jackson	68	H2	H3
Dean Montgomery	Western	48	H2	H3
Desirae McJunkin	Western	4	S1	S2
Diego Bazan	Wellington	60	H2	H1
Dylan Ehlers	Wellington	19	S1	S2
Eli Erlanger	Wellington	16	S2	S1

***Committee Chair**

LEGISLATIVE (Continued)				
NAME	DELEGATION	SEAT	HEARD IN	MEMBER OF
Emma Cooke	Wellington	1	S1	S2
Erin Finn	Wellington	31	S1	S2
Ethan Paider	Wellington	23	S1	S2
Gabriel Roof	South Webster	10	H1	H3
Grace Gatts	John Marshall	11	S2	S1
Graciela Leahy	Wellington	65	H2	H3
Gretchen Reed	Washington CH	3	H1	H3
Haley Ross	Jackson	35	H3	H2
Henry Allen	Wellington	34	H1	H2
Hudson McConnell	Wellington	32	S2	S1
Hunter Slack	South Webster	17	H2	H1
Hussein AlAli	Wellington	24	S1	S2
Ian Ziegler	Wellington	59	H2	H1
Isaac Slark	Jackson	69	H2	H3
Isabel Shihab	Wellington	10	S1	S2
Jack Spicer	Wellington	33	S2	S1
Jake Malloy	Wellington	15	S2	S1
Joseph Manns	Washington CH	16	H1	H3
Karlie Penhorwood	Calvary Christian	40	H2	H1
Kerrigan Mar Hoover	Western	32	H1	H2
Koen Kwak	Wellington	2	H1	H2
Kyley Duncan	Jackson	11	H1	H2
Kyra Hunter	Wellington	9	S2	S1
Lauren Ware	Western	47	H2	H3
Liam Milliken	Jackson	62	H2	H1
Luca Mlicki	Wellington	21	H1	H3
Lucas Jolly*	Jackson	20	H3	H1
Lucy Jarvis	Calvary	41	H2	H1
Macie Colburn	Western	57	H1	H3
Madhuri Cook	Calvary Christian	25	H3	H2
Maisy Adams*	Wellington	18	S1	S2
Marra Tharp	John Marshall	66	H2	H1
Mary Claire Thompson	Wellington	22	H1	H3
Maryn Smith	South Webster	26	H3	H1
Maxwell Johnson	Wellington	6	S2	S1
Mckenna Silcott	Western	5	S1	S2

***Committee Chair**

LEGISLATIVE (Continued)				
NAME	DELEGATION	SEAT	HEARD IN	MEMBER OF
Megan Whitley	Western	31	H1	H2
Natalie Briggs	John Marshall	21	S1	S2
Natalie Wish	Calvary Christian	6	H1	H2
Nathan Hughes	South Webster	71	H3	H2
Nectarios Michailidis	Wellington	22	S1	S2
Nicole Hughes	South Webster	70	H3	H2
Noah Ehlers	Wellington	44	H2	H1
Oscar Chyra	South Webster	18	H2	H1
Patricia Ward	John Marshall	67	H2	H1
Rachel Lyden	Wellington	26	S1	S2
Roarke Marincic	Wellington	B	S2	S1
Ross Braswell	Wellington	7	S2	S1
Sabrina Bong	Wellington	64	H2	H3
Sam De Lima	Wellington	54	S	S
Samika Varma	Wellington	58	H2	H1
Sarah McBee	John Marshall	8	S2	S1
Shayla Tackett	Western	73	H3	H2
Shivum Kalyanam	Wellington	1	H1	H2
Sophia Rhoades	Western	56	H1	H3
Sophia Shihab*	Wellington	2	S1	S2
Stephen Rosan	Wellington	43	H2	H3
Vince Vegas	Wellington	14	S1	S2
Zach George	Wellington	E	S	S
Zachary Sagone	Wellington	30	S1	S2
Zakk Wells	John Marshall	8	H3	H1

***Committee Chair**

LOBBYIST	
NAME	DELEGATION
Chelsea Hahn	Western
Jonathan Dean	South Webster
Mason Shawkey	Jackson
Kydin Whitmore	Western
Sydney Keslar	South Webster
Reagan Hutchinson	Western

PAGE		
NAME	DELEGATION	SERVING
Anna Kratz	Calvary Christian	House Chamber & H 1
Arieanna Teed	Western	House 2
Breleigh Tackett	Western	House 3
Emma Henderson	Western	Senate Chamber & S1
Jason Tolman	Hilliard Heritage Middle	Senate 2
PRESS		
NAME	DELEGATION	
Daniel Rodriguez	Western	
Deonna Huston	Jackson	
Elijah Mcquay	Western	
Ethan Gedeon	Western	
Gracie Woods	John Marshall	
Kameron Janes	Western	
Kylee Fowler	Jackson	
Landon Marhooover	Western	
Lauren Rice	John Marshall	
Wesley Satterfield	Western	
Beau Stephens	South Webster	
Chloe Maybin	South Webster	
ADVISORS		
NAME	DELEGATION	ASSIGNMENT
Alex Jolly	Volunteer/Alumni	Judicial Advisor
Amy LeCrone	Calvary Christian	House Health & Safety Committee Advisor
Christina Gary	John Marshall	Evening Activity Advisor
Cindy Green	Jackson	Press Advisor
Curt Hansen	Wellington	Senate Chamber Advisor
Cyndy Hykes	South Webster	House Education Committee Advisor
Erin Cornett	Wellington	House Bill Coordinator
Josh Gary	John Marshall	Asst. Bill Coordinator
Judy Slack	South Webster	Senate Transportation & Environment Committee Advisor
Kelli Wilson	Jackson	House Transportation & Oversight Committee Advisor
Madison Adkins	Volunteer/Alumni	Governor & Cabinet Advisor
Michael Walls	Western	Lobbyist Advisor
Nick Geruntino	Washington CH	House Chamber Advisor
Sara Hunt	Western	Senate Criminal Procedures Committee Advisor
Tara Reed	Western	Page Advisor

Officer Leadership Corps

YLA chapters, Youth in Government, Model United Nations Officers Lead in Building Better Futures

Officer Charter

Student officers strengthen, improve and expand all our youth programs to involve more students building better homes, schools and communities across our two states. Student officers are program leaders – in effect the youth program arm of our Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association Board.

Officers convene at a Leadership Summit at Horseshoe in June to organize, identify and plan how to strengthen all our programs, increase the numbers of students involved and the impact students will have creating the future. The opportunity is there to make differences for good building on and adding to the legacy of officer and member accomplishments that already include –

- ◆ A network of YLAs developing more informed, involved and prepared teenagers capable of governance who take responsible volunteer actions tackling issues from hunger to literacy – homelessness- entrepreneurship – safety – elderly - environment – bullying and more;
- ◆ Building Horseshoe in West Virginia into a life changing experience for hundreds of teens and children each year that is renewing the base of volunteers and leaders for our communities, state and nation;
- ◆ Launching the creation of a new nationally significant Center for Community Leadership at Cave Lake in Ohio to renew family, organizational, community, and civic life across Ohio with on-site programs for 31,000 and a statewide outreach to 6,000 youth;
- ◆ Creating one of Ohio's top ten Make A Difference Day projects at Cave Lake;
- ◆ Volunteer Teen Corps helping needy boys and girls at the Governor's Youth Opportunity Camps turn their lives to achievement;
- ◆ Using real life experience to propose legislation to the annual YG Student Legislature that every year helps hundreds of teens understand the role of state government as they propose legislative solutions for a better state;
- ◆ Enhancing understanding of the judicial system as students appeal cases to YG's Student Supreme Court;
- ◆ Opening windows on the world to teenagers presenting Resolutions in Model United Nations to solve international issues that impact the future as well as their communities, state, nation and world;
- ◆ Producing thousands of better citizens, local volunteers and leaders plus state and national leaders including former Ohio Governor and Peace Corps Director Richard Celeste, the late Ohio Chief Justice Tom Moyer, and Sylvia Mathews Burwell, Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services;
- ◆ 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution granting the vote to 18 year olds;

A Call for Officers – Now is the Time to Build the Future!

Students with the interest, commitment and time are called to step up as local YLA officers, YG and UN officers to lead YLA to increased participation, effectiveness and achievement locally and in our states. Officers begin in June's Leadership Summit at Horseshoe.

Contact the YLA Leadership Center or your Advisor to get involved.

Officer Leadership Corps

Strengthening, Improving, Building Impact in our Schools, Communities and our Two States

The Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association Board counts on officers to lead YLA, YG and UN to success. Officers with the commitment, vision and time are needed. We need officers who want to make a difference! Our work begins at our Leadership Summits. The high school Summit and the middle school Summit are in June.

Officer Corps

YLA groups are real-life laboratories of citizenship where students learn how to organize and tackle issues confronting families, their schools and communities by creating, leading and governing local YLAs. Students apply classroom and life lessons to identify, plan and take volunteer actions to improve family, school and community life. YLAs build better futures by making differences for good!

Secure your Officers before May 20th and submit their names and contact information to YLA.

Have as many officers as possible – and for sure your new President – represents you at the June Leadership Summit at Horseshoe. Assure success by getting your officers trained and on board as part of our Officer Corps.

Youth in Government Officer Corps

YG officers review the just completed program, identify ways to improve YG for the New Year, establish goals for the year and lay out a plan of action. Officers engage other students in YG sessions to motivate them to participate and to return home ready to recruit their peers.

YG officers challenge everyone at the Summit to identify issues that need solved by the volunteer actions back home. Out of tackling issues like hunger, homelessness, the environment, needs of seniors, and other problems, students propose Legislation to YG's Student Legislature.

Officer positions elected by students at YG are Governor, Lt. Governor (Ohio only), Speaker, President, Clerks of the House and Senate, Chaplains of the House and Senate, Chief Justice. Appointment positions are Governor's Cabinet, Associate Justices, Press Editor and Committee Chairs.

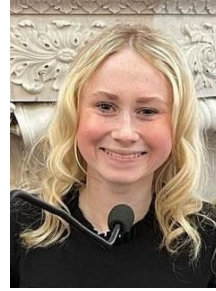
Model United Nations Officer Corps

UN officers review the just completed program, identify ways to improve UN for the New Year, establish goals for the year and lay out a plan of action. Officers engage other students in UN sessions to motivate them to participate and to return home ready to recruit their peers. YLA will offer separate high school and middle school UN Assemblies.

UN officers challenge everyone at the Summit to identify international issues that need solutions and gain understanding how world issues impact their communities and future. Resolutions presented by students to the Model UN extend YLA's impact beyond the community and state to the world. Hunger, the environment, illiteracy, health and energy are just some world issues confronting our communities that YLA students tackle.

Officer positions elected by students at UN are President of the General Assembly, Secretary General, and Council Presidents. Appointment positions are Vice President of Councils.

2024 YLA Ohio Youth in Government Governor Candidate



Maggie Gilmore- Washington Courthouse Senior High School

Youth in Government Experience: This will be my 2nd year at Youth in Government. I was a committee chair my first year 21-22.

Qualifications for Office: I want to make a change to our state and I feel with my people skills and argumentative skills I can get the job done.

Leadership Style: I always want people to voice their opinions (even if it is opposite to mine) and I want people to know I will always take ideas.

School Involvement: I'm involved in YLA, High-Y, 4 H, Marching Band, Synphonic Band, Student Council and Yearbook.

Community Involvement: I helped the Student Council with a fun Halloween night project in our town. I have also helped with other town projects.

Meaningful Service Experience: I have helped raise money for our canned food drive for local food pantry.

2024 YLA Ohio Youth in Government

Lt. Governor Candidate

Dayne Neff- Jackson High School



Youth in Government Experience: I have gone to Youth in Government my freshmen, sophomore, and junior year, each time being a part of the legislative assembly. I have brought bills dealing with the expansion of access to mental healthcare, modifying sports gambling requirements, and ensuring the integrity of the state of Ohio's unemployment compensation system.

Qualifications for Office: I bring numerous favorable qualities to office, but the most important ones being my ability to lead/work with my peers and my three years of experience at Youth in Government. Because of my years of experience and ability to effectively communicate with my peers, I anticipate that any complication that comes up I will be able to deal with.

Leadership Style: My leadership style would be to listen to any questions or concerns that any delegates may have; and to address those concerns with the best answer for everyone involved. I would put the needs of my peers above everything else, while also helping run Youth in Government as smoothly as possible.

School Involvement: I am a part of various clubs and organizations at my school. They include: YLA/Youth in Government (3 yrs), National Honor Society (1yr), Varsity Soccer (3 yrs), Varsity Track (1 yr), Leo's Club (3 yrs), Student Health Council (1 yr).

Community Involvement: I have been involved in a copious amount community service projects: The main projects include: organizing and carrying out a school supply drive for local elementary schools that got over \$1,500 worth donation, Eddie Jones Park Restoration, working as a bell ringer for the Salvation Army, working youth basketball concession stands, blood donation (x4), giving tours at a local elementary school's open house, putting on a soccer clinic for elementary school aged children.

Meaningful Service Experience: A meaningful service that I was a part of was setting up the school supply drive. In July I set up various drop off locations in Jackson. I posted on social media to encourage my friends and family to donate. As I stated, I received over \$1,500 worth of supplies. I then distributed these to the three elementary schools in Jackson. I immediately felt proud of the work I had done when I talked to the work I had done when I talked to the principal at Southview Elementary, my former school. The principal had informed me that a pair of siblings had recently moved to Jackson. Their parents had notified the principal that they would have a hard time gathering up the money to pay for supplies for the upcoming school year. A portion of the supplies I received in my drive went directly to those two children. This immediately made me extremely grateful for the work I had done, because of the direct impact that I saw forthwith.

2024 YLA Ohio Youth in Government

Speaker of the House Candidate

Lucas Jolly- Jackson High School



Youth in Government Experience: I have been in YIG for one year, and 2023 will be my second.

Qualifications for Office: I am very mature and I always do what I am told. I try to have fun most of the time too. I was a counselor for two 4 H camps last summer, and before that, I counseled at a summer camp at my local YMCA.

Leadership Style: I am open to many ideas when it comes to my style of leadership. If anyone has an idea I will listen to them and give feedback.

School Involvement: I run cross country and track, and I am in many other organizations, including Leos, Student Council, Student Health Council, Interact,, Youth Climate Action Team, and YLA.

Community Involvement: I have always loved helping out with community service projects. Any chance I get to help out with a service project I will take it. It doesn't matter what it is, any way I can help I will.

Meaningful Service Experience: A couple of months ago, I had helped out with the Salvation Army. I and a few others sat outside collecting donations. I loved to see the smiles on people's faces when we would greet them or tell them thank you for donating. It was a wonderful experience to be able to raise money for a good cause.

2024 YLA Ohio Youth in Government

House Clerk Candidate

Liam Milliken- Jackson High School

Youth in Government Experience: I participated in Youth and Government in 2022. I presented a bill as part of the legislative branch.

Qualifications for Office: I am confident, intelligent, and a strong public speaker. I work well with all types of people and understand how to navigate a professional environment.

Leadership Style: Before engaging in activity or process, I like to make sure that everyone understands how to do their part and I make sure that they understand that they are able to ask questions if they feel confused about something.

School Involvement: In school, I am a member of the Student Council, the GSA executive board, the symphonic choir, the band, the drama club advisory board, the Quick Recall team, and the Leo's club. I have been class secretary both freshman and sophomore years, and I was a student ambassador for iBelieve.

Community Involvement: I volunteer in my community with the Leo's club, particularly in their work with the Jackson County Dog Pound, and I help with GSA events in the community, such as tree decorating in Manpower Park at Christmas and Pride in the Park. I also work part time at the Spot on Main in Jackson.

Meaningful Service Experience: A meaningful experience was replacing American flags at the graves of veterans at one of the local cemeteries. It felt like I was able to thank these men for their service, even after they were gone. It was a small action but I felt fulfilled after completing it so that the legacy of what they did for their country will be remembered.

2024 YLA Ohio Youth in Government

House Chaplain Candidate

Allison Causey- Jackson High School



Youth in Government Experience: This is my first year in Youth in Government. I am in the legislative branch.

Qualifications for Office: I plan to bring my great teamwork abilities to this office. I am a community-oriented person. I love helping the people in my community and I plan to do that within this office. I am dedicated to helping others. I also think my character would be great in this position. I always strive to be a warm, welcoming smile in people's day-to-day life. Whether it be guidance, questions, or just a person to listen, I believe I could greatly impact people in YIG.

Leadership Style: My style of leadership is transformational and servant. These styles of leadership will help other delegates because we are able to trust and encourage each other. With this, we are able to be confident in each other and further prioritize the greater good of all.

School Involvement: I play volleyball at my high school. I am also in numerous clubs such as Student Health Council, Youth Leadership Association, Leos Club, Interact, Youth Climate Action Team, and Drug Free Clubs of America.

Community Involvement: I am an active member of one of my community's local churches. At my church, I help kids from ages 4-10. I also help with the community garden in my city.

Meaningful Service Experience: A meaningful experience was when I helped many people with the Feed My Starving Children program. Through this program, I was able to help many people in different countries. This program made me truly realize how good my life is. This program also helped boost my interest in helping my people and my community as a whole.



2024 Certification of Officer Nomination for Ohio

Youth in Government Instructions

2. Certify by signature of the Delegation Leader that -

- A. Nominees meet the qualifications for the office,
- B. Nominees will participate on an intellectual and productive level in the performance of their duties including attendance for the total time at the programs required of Ohio YG Officers.
- C. The nominee(s) have won the nomination of our local Delegation.

Please Type

Delegation Name _____ Delegation Leader _____

School _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Nominee Name

President of the Senate _____

Speaker of the House Nominations Closed

Clerk (Specify House or Senate) _____

Chaplain (Specify House or Senate) Nominations Closed

Lt. Governor Nominations Closed

Governor Nominations Closed

Chief Justice Nominations Closed

Must be in the Judicial Program to run for Chief Justice.

It is YLA policy that an officer who does not participate in the Leadership Summit at Horseshoe in June may be removed from office since they are not there to perform their duties. The newly-appointed officer would then complete the term of office through the April YG Conference.



2024 Officer Nomination Form - Ohio Youth in Government
Each Nominee Completes and Submits this form by 6:00 pm
on Fri. April 13, 2023, at OH YG to the Bill Coordinator

Nominee Name _____ Office Seeking _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____
Email _____
Delegation _____ School _____

Answer these questions (Attach additional sheet)

1. Past Youth in Government participation (years and position);
2. Qualifications for the office - what do you bring to the office?
3. Style of Leadership and how it will help other delegates succeed;
4. School interests and activities;
5. Community interests and activities;
6. An especially meaningful service experience.

It is YLA policy that an officer who does not participate in the Leadership Summit at Horseshoe in June may be removed from office since they are not there to perform their duties. The newly-appointed officer would then complete the term of office through the April YG Conference.

I attest that this information is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and that if elected I will carry out my responsibilities as outlined in the manual.

I have spoken with my parents about the responsibilities, time, commitments, and that if elected my first responsibility is participation in the June 19-25, 2022 Leadership Summit at Horseshoe. My parents understand and support me and the responsibilities of office.

Signature _____ Date _____
Student Candidate

This delegate has the qualifications for this office and has my support.

Signature _____ Date _____

Advisor/Delegation Leader



**Application for 2024 Ohio YLA Youth in Government
Governor's Cabinet
Submit no later than April 21, 2023**

Applicant's Name: _____ Delegation: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____

Zip _____ Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____

Email _____

Year of Graduation _____

My previous Youth in Government Participation (years and position) include:

Explain how your leadership style, experience, commitment, time, and ideas for and about Youth in Government qualify you for this position. Attach an additional sheet with your answers as needed.

If appointed to the Cabinet by the Youth Governor, I will carry out my responsibilities as outlined above.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

I support this application and understand the responsibilities expected of a Cabinet member.

Parent's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Return application to Ohio Youth in Government, Youth Leadership Association,
3309 Horseshoe Run Road, Parsons, WV 26287 Phone: (304) 478-2481



**Application for 2024 Ohio YLA Youth in
Government Associate Justice**

Submit no later than April 21, 2023

Applicant's Name: _____ Delegation: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____

Zip _____ Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____

Email _____

Year of Graduation _____

My previous Youth in Government Participation (years and position) include:

Explain how your leadership style, experience, commitment, time, and ideas for and about Youth in Government qualify you for this position. Attach an additional sheet with your answers as needed.

If appointed to the Cabinet by the Youth Governor, I will carry out my responsibilities as outlined above.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

I support this application and understand the responsibilities expected of a Cabinet member.

Parent's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Return application to Ohio Youth in Government, Youth Leadership Association,
3309 Horseshoe Run Road, Parsons, WV 26287 Phone: (304) 478-2481



**2024 Ohio YLA Youth in Government
Committee Chair or Vice Chair Application
Submit no later than April 21, 2023**

Please Type or Print

Delegation Name _____

Name _____
First Middle Last Email Address

Address _____ County _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____ Grad. Yr. _____

Email _____

My previous Youth in Government Participation (years and position) include: _____

I am qualified to be a Committee Chair because: _____

I will help the Committee be a successful experience to all members and those who appear before the
Committee by: _____

*If selected I will make every effort to participate in the June Leadership Summit at Horseshoe and the Fall
Conference. I will participate in the Bill Rating/Training in Columbus in February.*

Parent's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

On other side, this application, the Delegation explains why they do or do not support this application for
Committee leadership. The explanation is to be signed by your Advisor.

**Return application to Ohio Youth in Government, Youth Leadership Association,
3309 Horseshoe Run Road, Parsons, WV 26287 Phone: (304) 478-2481**



**2024 Ohio YLA Youth in Government
Application for Press Editor
Submit no later than April 21, 2023**

Delegation Name _____

Name _____
First Middle Last Email Address

Address _____ County _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Cell Phone _____ Home Phone _____ Grad. Yr. _____

Previous Youth in Government Experience (list years and position): _____

Explain how your leadership style, experience, commitment, time, and ideas for and about the YG Press qualify you for this position. Include any experience you have in writing and with a newsletter or other publication. Attach an additional sheet with your answers as needed.

If appointed Press Editor, I will carry out my responsibilities as outlined above.

Applicant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

I support this application and understand the responsibilities expected of a Press Editor.

Parent's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Advisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

**Return application to Ohio Youth in Government, Youth Leadership Association,
3309 Horseshoe Run Road, Parsons, WV 26287 Phone: (304) 478-2481**

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUMMIT

at CAMP HORSESHOE

June 11 –17, 2023



Entrepreneurship Leadership Service Philanthropy Character



- **Meet real-life entrepreneurs**
- **Learn the secrets of success in business**
- **Team-building leadership adventures**
- **Learn from a panel of entrepreneurship experts**
- **Explore the outdoors**
- **Best food of your life!**
- **Connect with teens from across the state**
- **Get ideas to help your community**

Dare to Make a Difference—

Learn the basics of entrepreneurship by creating your own business from the ground up with a team of peers!

We'll learn the basics of starting a business, discover an entrepreneurial mindset, build community, make connections with teens from across the state, and learn how to make a difference for good at home, school, and beyond.

Invest one week at Horseshoe and you'll gain skills, friendships, and memories to last a lifetime.



Who is Eligible?

ANY rising 7th—12th grade students who want to learn, participate and build their futures are eligible.

Scholarships

Students, parents, or local sponsors may pay the total fee or a student may apply for a scholarship provided by business, industry, civic groups, foundations, individuals, and others.

Getting Down to Business!

Learn by doing with other teens, college age counselors, business people, entrepreneurs, and others engaging in the principles of business and entrepreneurship.

Leadership

Practice skills of organization to get things done, communication, teamwork, and how to help groups succeed through effective governance.

Friendship!

You'll make **friends for a lifetime** with people who care, listen, and encourage you.

Fun!

Be ready for days full of great times in active learning sessions with plenty time for **recreation, sports, music, the great outdoors, campfires, Variety Show, swimming, and much more!**

Service

You'll experience the value of doing good things for others, how to improve your school and community, and basically how to build a better world.

Arrival/Departure

Sunday 2 pm to Saturday 9 am. Only register if you can and will attend for the **total time**.

To Register

Register online at:
Ylaleads.org

or mail registration form to:

Entrepreneurship Summit
Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287



Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029
(304) 478-2481
www.ylaleads.org

Teens tell their friends why they should attend Entrepreneurship Summit



"I really have enjoyed my week at Camp Horseshoe. It has been amazing. I have learned a lot and all of the activities have been so much fun. From "creating" our own business. A field trip to local entrepreneurs, climbing the rock wall and hiking in the creek this experience has made ever lasting memories."

—A Happy Camper

"This was my first time at a summer camp. I had so much fun. I made so many new friends and had so many new experiences. I am not typically an outgoing person, but I got really out of my comfort zone this week. I also learned many things about entrepreneurship. We did a simulation marketplace where we had to build a business from the ground up. I really enjoyed it. We also went on a field trip and learned many things from local entrepreneurs." - Lelia Brock, Williamson, WV, Mingo Central High School

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Marketplace Simulation with business professionals
- Field trip touring industries and small businesses in historic Davis and Thomas, WV
- The Incredible Journey
- Variety Show
- Campfires
- Home-cooked meals
- Cabin living
- Swimming
- Hikes
- Hands-on workshops
- Outdoor Challenge Course
- Nature exploration
- Tour Blackwater Falls State Park
- Create a business idea and redesign a community
- Service projects
- Introduction to Youth in Government, Model United Nations, and other YLA programs
- Dancing
- Sports
- Music
- Special Interest Time
- Fun, Friends, Learning!



West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION



**46th Annual
Teen Entrepreneurship Summit
Horseshoe Leadership Center
June 11-17, 2023**



1. To be completed by Student

Name _____ Home Phone _____ County _____
Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Age _____ Date of Birth _____ Male _____ Female Grade in Fall _____
Camper E-mail _____ Campers Cell Phone _____ School in Fall _____
Parent 1 Name _____ Parent 2 Name _____
Parent 1 Cell Phone & E-mail _____ Parents 2 Cell Phone & E-mail _____
Place of employment _____ Place of employment _____
Telephone (for emergency) _____ Telephone (for emergency) _____
Name & E-Mail Address of Local Newspaper (we try to recognize all participants with news releases)

Affirmative Action Survey: Funding agencies require periodic report on the sex, ethnicity, and disability status of the applicants. This data is for analysis and affirmation action only. **Submission of this information is voluntary.** Check all that apply:

☐ American Indian/Alaska Native ☐ Asian ☐ Black or African American
☐ Hispanic or Latino ☐ White ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

2. Fee Per Student: \$320 when paid by May 15 \$365 when paid After May 15

Note: Each session is limited to no more than eighty (80) male and eighty (80) female. Register early to secure a place.

(Teen Entrepreneurship Summit has scholarships available, WV student pays just \$175, and has section 5 completed.)

Payment: ☐ Check enclosed* ☐ Master Card ☐ Discover ☐ VISA Amount Paid \$ _____

Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Card Holder Signature _____ Date _____

** make check payable to "YLA". All payments must be received at the Horseshoe office on or before May 15th to receive the discount, this includes those filling electronically.*

3. If part or all of your fee is paid to Horseshoe by a local sponsor, please list them here:

Name of Service Club, or other group _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contact Person for this group _____ Phone _____

Amount paid to Horseshoe \$ _____

(complete other side)

Horseshoe Is For Teens Who Are

- **Interested** in learning and developing social, civic, leadership, service, entrepreneurial skills;
- **Positive** in meeting and working with others, participating, helping others and groups succeed;
- **Doers – who do their part** to keep a place and activities clean, safe and positive for others;
- **Ready** to live away from home with more than 100 teens, to step out of their daily routine into a new world of activities and experiences;
- **Committed** to building real relationships by "unplugging" from the virtual world to meet face- to-face with other teens and adults without the distractions of the electronic world (cell phones, internet, television, etc.).
- **Able** to be a key part of the week's success in the lives of others and to take what's learned home to make their homes, schools, organizations and communities better places for all.

4. Agreements

*I attest that if my application to attend is accepted, I will attend the total Summit beginning Sunday afternoon and ending after breakfast on Saturday. I will not ask to come later or leave early. I will not take the place of a person who can attend the whole week so I can be accommodated for only part of the week. **___ YES ___ NO***

X _____
Applicant Signature

Date

*I support my son/daughter's application and participation in this program at Horseshoe. I certify they are free of habits or attitudes that would make them a negative participant and that my child is amenable to positive group life in a camp setting. I authorize Horseshoe (Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association) to have and use the name, photographs, slides, digital images, or video tape of the person named on this application as may be needed for its records or public relations programs including its web site and news releases. **___ YES ___ NO***

X _____
Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

5. Reference for Financial Aid

Students seeking financial aid from Horseshoe, please have the School Principal or Designated School Official sign this reference.

This student has shown interest in this program and is capable of positively participating in a week-long residential program. I support their application without any reservation.

X _____
Principal/Official Signature

School

Date

6. Send completed application to:

**Teen Entrepreneurship Summit
Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029
Phone - 304-478-2481
Fax - 304-478-4446**

To make Horseshoe affordable to as many as possible, Horseshoe fees are about one-half of our actual costs. The total fee of \$365 is reduced to \$320 for those who pay the total amount by May 15. Refunds: \$75 of the fee reserves a place and is for administrative/processing expenses. IT IS NOT REFUNDABLE OR TRANSFERABLE. The balance of the fee may be refunded if Horseshoe is notified in writing two weeks prior to the camp week.



LEADERSHIP SUMMIT

at CAMP HORSESHOE

June 18-24



Character • Leadership • Service • Entrepreneurship • Philanthropy

**Join US THIS
SUMMER AT CAMP
HORSESHOE FOR A
UNFORGETTABLE
WEEK!**



- ♦ **Brainstorm and network with youth from across Ohio and West Virginia**
- ♦ **Practice skills for Youth in Government and Model United Nations**
- ♦ **Strengthen connections and friendships**
- ♦ **Team-building leadership adventures**
- ♦ **Explore the great outdoors**
- ♦ **Best food of your life!**



Prepare for Success —

Gather with youth leadership officers, interested teens, and other service-minded people to make a real difference for good.
Discover your potential by expanding your mind and developing skills for leadership success. Plus, learn how to lead your student groups with excellence.
Invest one week at Horseshoe and you'll gain skills, friendships, adventures, and memories to last a lifetime.



Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029
(304) 478-2481
www.ylaleads.org

Who is Eligible?

ANY rising 9th– 12th grade students who want to learn, participate and build their futures are eligible.

Scholarships

Students, parents, community organizations, or local sponsors may pay the total fee OR individual YLA chapters can organize fundraising events to help their members participate.

Leadership

Practice skills of organization to get things done, communication, teamwork, and how to help groups succeed through effective governance.

Friendship!

You'll make **friends for a lifetime** with people who care, listen, and encourage you.

Fun!

Be ready for days full of great times in active learning sessions with plenty time for **recreation, sports, music, the great outdoors, campfires, Variety Show, swimming, and much more!**

Service

You'll experience the value of doing good things for others, how to improve your school and community, and basically how to build a better world.

Arrival/Departure

Sunday 2 pm to Saturday 9 am. Only register if you can and will attend for the **total time**.

To Register:

Register online at:

www.ylaleads.org

or mail registration form to:

Leadership Summit
 Horseshoe Leadership Center
 3309 Horseshoe Run Road
 Parsons, WV 26287-9029

Here's why teens say "You've got to get to Horseshoe!"

"Leadership Summit equipped me with tools not only to grow my YLA chapter but my other school clubs. I was also granted the experience to meet people from all over Ohio and West Virginia, offering extensive friendship and personal growth. I would recommend Camp Horseshoe to absolutely anyone!"
Emma Markins, Hurricane High School



"Leadership Summit is the perfect excursion for leadership honing, character building, and friendship making. I attended Camp Horseshoe's summit this Summer and was shocked by the experiences I was given. I encourage all, even if you don't believe you're ready, to attend Leadership Summit."
Donald Cruze, Jackson High School



HIGHLIGHTS:

- Youth Officer planning sessions
- Keynote speakers
- Amazing Race
- Variety Show
- Campfires
- Home-cooked meals
- Cabin living
- Swimming
- Hikes
- Hands-on workshops
- Outdoor Challenge Course
- Nature exploration
- Service projects
- Team building adventures
- Youth in Government
- Model United Nations
- How to start a YLA chapter
- Community action ideas
- Dancing
- Sports
- Music
- Goal Setting
- Camp Traditions
- Special Interest Time
- Fun, Friends, Learning!



West Virginia DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

The Ohio-West Virginia Youth Leadership Association is an equal opportunity provider.



2023 Teen Leadership Summit Horseshoe Leadership Center June 18 – 24, 2023



1. To be completed by Student

Name _____ Home Phone _____ County _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Age _____ Date of Birth _____ Male _____ Female _____ Grade in Fall _____

Camper E-mail _____ Cell Phone _____ School in Fall _____

Are you in a YLA group or HI-Y? ____Y ____N Group Name _____

Parent 1 Name _____ Parent 2 Name _____

Parent 1 Cell Phone & E-mail _____ Parent 2 Cell Phone & E-mail _____

Place of employment _____ Place of employment _____

Telephone (for emergency) _____ Telephone (for emergency) _____

Name & E-Mail Address of Local Newspaper (we try to recognize all participants with news releases)

Affirmative Action Survey: Funding agencies require periodic report on the sex, ethnicity, and disability status of the applicants. This data is for analysis and affirmation action only. **Submission of this information is voluntary. Check all that apply:**

____ American Indian/Alaska Native ____ Asian ____ Black or African American
____ Hispanic or Latino ____ White ____ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

2. Fee Per Student: **\$320 when paid by May 15** **\$365 when paid After May 15**

Note: Each session is limited to no more than eighty (80) male and eighty (80) female. Register early to secure a place.

Payment: ____*Check enclosed ____Master Card ____Discover ____VISA Amount Paid \$ _____

** make check payable to OH-WV YLA. All payments must be received at the Horseshoe office on or before May 15th to receive the discount, this includes those filling electronically.*

Now charging 3% convenience fee for all credit card transactions starting January 1st 2023.

Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Card Holder Signature _____ Date _____

3. If part or all of your fee is paid to Horseshoe by a local sponsor, please list them here:

Name of Service Club, or other group _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contact Person for this group _____ Phone _____

Amount paid to Horseshoe \$ _____.

(Please complete the other side of this form.)

Horseshoe Is For Teens Who Are

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- **Positive** in meeting and working with others, participating, helping others and groups succeed;
- **Doers – who do their part** to keep a place and activities clean, safe and positive for others;
- **Ready** to live away from home with more than 100 teens, to step out of their daily routine into a new world of activities and experiences;
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4. Agreements

I attest that if my application to attend is accepted, I will attend the total conference beginning Sunday afternoon and ending after breakfast on Saturday. I will not ask to come later or leave early. I will not take the place of a person who can attend the whole week so I can be accommodated for only part of the week. **___ YES ___ NO**

Applicant Signature

Date

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Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

5. Send completed application to:

**Horseshoe Leadership Center
3309 Horseshoe Run Road
Parsons, WV 26287-9029
Phone (304) 478-2481**

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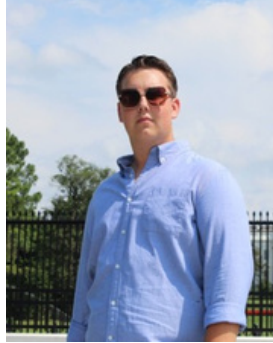
Horseshoe Leadership Center, a partner with the Monongahela National Forest and USDA, is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

MEET THE TEAM

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LT. GOVERNOR

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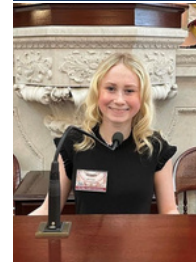
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Maggie Gilmore

CHAPLAIN



Isabel Schmidt

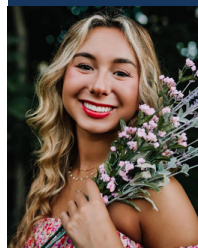
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