Title of Your Bill (What is your bill trying to accomplish?)

Senator: Your Name, High School (Who is presenting the bill in the Senate?)

Representative: Your Name, High School (Who is presenting the bill in the House?)

What is the introduction?

This portion of your bill should introduce the topic your bill addresses and state what it is about this problem that needs to change. This part of the bill should also give the “big picture,” so that the delegates have a better understanding of what you are trying to achieve. Why do you think that this issue is important? Include background information that will help your committee members better understand the picture. Make sure that it is concise and easy to understand!

The phrase “whereas,” gives the reader a specific reason as to why this bill should be passed.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: ________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

Section 2: ________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

What are the sections for? What belongs in each section? How should they be divided?

In the area above, write out what legislation the bill would entail. Specifically state what will happen in the event the bill is passed and becomes law. You may include as many sections as you feel necessary, but do not overcomplicate the bill or make it too broad. The best bills are those that are relatively simple so that committees don’t spend a lot of time amending the bills and focus more on what the bill is actually trying to achieve. This part of the bill is very important, because ultimately, the delegates will be voting on the exact measures of your bill and what it will accomplish. Please make sure that your grammar, punctuation, and spelling are correct!

Each section should try to achieve a separate point. As in the sample bill, each section addresses a different issue within the main bill, such as what it would declare legal (or illegal, depending on your bill), when the bill will take effect, or any exceptions that must be made.
A BILL TO ABOLISH ABORTIONS IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER

Senator: Adam Quaal, Santiago H.S.

Representative: Christen Brown, Northwest Christian H.S.

The practice of abortion is cruel and unnecessary. Depriving life, even in the form of a fetus, is inhumane. As a society, citizens must deal with the consequences of their actions and look to other options such as adoption.

Whereas, it is the duty of the government to protect the right of life,

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1. The practice of third trimester abortions shall be considered illegal in all fifty states. Federal grants and aid may be suspended based on compliance with this act.

Section 2. Abortions during the third trimester may occur solely in the extreme cases listed: Life threatening medical conditions, fatal illnesses, and rape.

Section 3. Medical conditions and fatal illnesses must be proved and confirmed to the institution performing the abortion.

Section 4. Rape victims seeking an abortion must file a police report and provide documentation to the institution performing the abortion.

Section 5. This bill shall take effect January 1st, 2010.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ADMIT THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO THE UNION

Senator: Matt Saunders, The Buckley School

Representative: Jason Rosenbaum, The Buckley School

One of the fundamental rally points during the American Revolution was the insistence of “No taxation without representation.” Washington D.C. today acts as a municipality run by the National Legislatures and a small local government, but has no voting representation in Congress. The ineffective governance of Washington D.C. has caused it to be one of the least safe cities in the nation. Gaining a stable state government with respective state bureaucracies, Washington D.C. will be given the opportunity become a safer city with equal representation in Congress.
BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that:

Section 1. Washington D.C. shall be admitted to the United States of America as the 51st state in the nation.

Section 2. Washington D.C. shall have one voting member in the House of Representatives and shall receive two voting United States Senators.

A BILL TO REFORM THE WELFARE SYSTEM

Senator: Aaron Burkart, Apple Valley H.S.

Representative: Jairus Nytes, Apple H.S.

The current welfare system in the United States serves as a giveaway that allows for relatively unregulated money and food-stamps to be sent to all welfare recipients with very little accountability. The system's original purpose was to aid Depression-era families, however due to the collective action problem, welfare recipients are allowed to 'free ride' by remaining in the system, receiving benefits with little incentive to enter the job market. This is because that job will pay roughly the same amount as a welfare check, but will require working, while the current system does not. We should follow President Barack Obama's creed to 'take personal responsibility in bettering the economy', and the most responsible way to run this welfare system is to give a window of time for recipients to get a stable source of money, and to tax these recipients in a fair, simple way, with no loopholes or deductions.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1. All government-sponsored welfare recipients shall be required to be legal United States residents, whether they be natural-born or naturalized.

Section 2. All government-sponsored welfare recipients shall be given an eighteen-month time-period to obtain a secondary source of income. If said recipients fail to find said source within eighteen months, the recipient will be removed from the welfare system and be barred from re-applying for six months.

Section 3. All government-sponsored welfare recipients shall not be taxed under the current system under the Internal Revenue Service; instead, they will be assessed a flat tax of 10% of their income.

Section 4. A salary cap of $2,500 shall be placed on the welfare recipient, that being the combined amount of the welfare check and monthly salary from the recipient's occupation. Once the salary...