

A Bill to Prohibit Abortion Except in Health Emergencies and Provide Financial and Medical Care For Mothers and Children

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Abortion will be illegal in all states, except for cases where a life threatening health emergency occurs for the mother or child. If a situation such as this occurs, abortions are permitted, if the life threatening emergency is determined by a licensed physician.

SECTION 2. Government must provide financial assistance to mothers to ensure the child has access to childcare services, including but not limited to, subsidized childcare, prenatal care, labor and delivery costs, and postnatal care. The government will also cover all medical expenses for the mother and child until the child becomes a legal adult (turns 18), which includes: Annual check-ups, Vaccinations, Hospital stays, and all other unforeseen medical procedures

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services(HHS) shall be responsible for overseeing the operations of this program. HHS is obligated to work with the mother, child, and their physicians to ensure that they receive the best possible care, and they focus on intermediate care as well as long term health procedures. HHS must also connect the family to health care providers as well as federal family support projects and organizations

SECTION 4. The Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the implementation of this bill, and is in charge of ensuring all eligible families have access to the allotted resources and government assistance.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect one day from the date of passage and it must be operational within months to allow time for necessary resource distribution and infrastructural alterations.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. This includes all state laws that allow or control abortion beyond any exceptions outlined in Section 1

Introduced for Congressional Debate by North Atlanta.

A Bill to Install Bathhouses in all Public Restroom to Promote Public Health, Hygiene, and Community

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The government must mandate the construction of renovated or new public restrooms as federal or state government buildings. They must be designed for both public hygiene and health needs, privacy, sanitation, and easy accessibility.

SECTION 2. In this bill a “Bathroom” is defined as a public restroom that includes a showering area, water supplies and, hygiene products (such as soap, towels, other amenities)

SECTION 3. The funding for this program shall be redistributed from the Watershed Fund, with a portion specifically spent on the infrastructure required for the creation of the bathrooms. Each state’s funding will be entirely based on the population and number of facilities requiring implementation.

SECTION 4. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee the implementation and enforcement of this program. HHS shall have to create and enforce the guidelines on sanitation and public safety to ensure the facilities meet all of the public health, sanitation, and accessibility

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect one day from the date of passage, and must be implemented by a year after its passing. To allot time for the drafting of contractual agreements and the constructions or renovations of the bathrooms

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by _____.

An Amendment to Prohibit Felons from Holding Public Office

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. No citizen convicted of a felony will not be allowed to run, hold or assume any elected or appointed public office at federal, state or local level. This applies to all public offices: Legislative, Judicial, or Executive positions.

SECTION 2. In this bill a “felony” is defined as “A crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.”

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice must do background checks on all possible candidates before they run; if a felon does attempt to run for office they must step down

SECTION 4. The Department of Justice shall be responsible for enforcing, and ensuring compliance during the both the election process and terms of officeholders

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately after it’s passage, and shall be in affect throughout all future elections and appointments.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void, including all that allow felons to hold office in certain emergency circumstances

Introduced for Congressional Debate by North Atlanta High School.