



NorCal Winter Congress

YOU write the bills. YOU give the speeches. YOU cast the votes.
YOU make the laws.

The Northern California State of the Junior State of America invites you to attend an exciting simulation of a Congressional session where you and other high school students become members of the United States Congress. You write the legislation. You vote in committee hearings. You speak on the floor of the House or Senate. This incredible weekend convention is entirely student-run and offers you a fantastic learning experience.



This booklet contains all the information you need to prepare for NorCal JSA's Winter Congress, including instructions on how to assemble a delegation, sponsor legislation, write bills, and understand the Winter Congress rules and procedures.

Winter Congress Booklet Table of Contents

Assembling A Delegation And Sponsoring Legislation	2
How To Write A Winter Congress Bill	4
Detailed Bill Example	6
Sample Bill	7
Sample Amendment	8
Sample Resolution	9
The Basics Of Committee Rules And Procedures	10
Parliamentary Procedure	12
Table Of Parliamentary Motions	13
Winter Congress Cabinet Application	14

Bill Submission Deadline

Submit your bill, amendment, or resolution no later than **December 30th, 2016**. Bills submitted after the deadline may not be considered.

Attach a file of the bill in .doc or .docx format ONLY and submit to: wintercongress@gmail.com.

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth McDonough at emcdonough@norcal.jsa.org, the LTG Chief of Staff Skylar Thoma at sthoma@norcal.jsa.org, or the Northern California Program Director Dan Hess at dhess@jsa.org.



ASSEMBLING A DELEGATION AND SPONSORING LEGISLATION

The NorCal Winter Congress is designed for politically aware high school students. When looking for students to join your delegation, you should approach students in groups like Model U.N., Youth and Government, and Close-Up. Student Government Officers, newspaper staff, and honor society members will probably be interested in the convention, too. Talk to history, government, or social studies teachers about students who may be interested. Some teachers may wish to bring their entire class.

• ASSEMBLING YOUR DELEGATION

Each delegation will have a combination of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

For every three (3) delegates registered from your high school, one (1) may be designated as a Senator; the rest will be Representatives.

For example, a delegation of 19 students would be composed of six (6) Senators and 13 Representatives. (Please remember to round down).

Each delegation will choose Senators prior to the convention. You may opt to either elect Senators or have your Teacher/Advisor or delegation leader appoint the Senators. Most Senators will co-sponsor at least one bill, so your delegation's Senators should be knowledgeable and articulate. Once you have assembled your delegation, follow the registration procedure outlined in the Winter Congress registration packet.

• SPONSORING LEGISLATION

Sponsoring legislation is the best way to fully enjoy NorCal's Winter Congress. Do you think the United States should create and implement a national, single-payer health care plan? Should funding for artists be restricted based on the content of their artwork? What is your strategy for protecting our nation's environment? As the sponsor of a bill, you have the chance to address any topic on the national agenda.

Every delegation must submit at least one (1) bill for every five (5) delegates.

You can submit as many additional bills as you wish. Each bill will be sponsored jointly by one Senator and one Representative. This allows two people to research topics, write legislation, and prepare speeches together.

At the convention, you will present your bill at a committee hearing and on the floor of the House or the Senate. However, speeches alone are often not enough to ensure victory. You will find yourself scrambling to get your bill on the top of the agenda and organizing your supporters to lobby for your bill. Winter Congress will help you learn the process and experience the passions of our nation's legislative process.

• Winter Congress and Your Bill

Winter Congress is a unique JSA convention because *you* get to write what the entire convention debates. Submitting and debating a bill is your opportunity to speak about what you are really passionate about and lobby for the changes you want to see made. It's your bill: you determine what goes in it and what doesn't.

You have three options on the type of "bill" you can debate at Congress: A Bill, a Resolution, or a Constitutional Amendment.

- A Bill is a standard type of legislation that most delegates submit.
 - o Bills can change any U.S. law or policy, so long as they do not directly conflict with the U.S. Constitution.
- A Resolution does not actually change federal law, but can be used to express beliefs nonetheless.
 - o Resolutions are statements, usually used to either honor or condemn certain individuals or groups.
- A Constitutional Amendment is a bill that involves a direct change to the Constitution.
 - o Bills and Resolutions can be passed with a simple majority, but Constitutional Amendments require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to pass.

- **Drafting and Submitting a Bill**

Before your bill can be debated at Winter Congress, it must be reviewed and approved by the Winter Congress Cabinet. Although the deadline is at the end of December, *it is to your advantage to submit it as soon as you can*. Note that the Winter Congress Cabinet is at liberty to request that your bill be revised and resubmitted. It is better to submit early so that you have time to revise your bill if this is needed instead of waiting until the last minute and having your bill rejected altogether. Additionally, if two people submit bills that are almost identical in subject matter, whichever bill is submitted first will be chosen. If you get stuck writing your bill or simply want help revising it, your regional officials will be more than happy to help you. All the more reason to submit early!

Anyone planning to attend Congress can submit a bill. There is no limit to how many bills you may *submit* but no more than one of your bills will be *approved* and debated at Congress. You must also find another person attending Congress to sponsor your bill with you. You and your co- sponsor do not need to attend the same high school. Do not worry about who will be the Senator or Representative; the two houses are virtually identical in practice.

Congress shall be divided into two houses: The Senate and the House of Representatives. Each bill must be sponsored and debated by *two* delegates, one from each house of Congress.

If you are having trouble deciding what to write your bill about, choose an issue you are passionate about and can easily debate. Make sure you do extensive research and provide statistics to back up your arguments. The subject of your bill and the solutions you provide can be have a humorous twist, *but they must provide **serious solutions** as well*. Bills submitted as a complete joke will be treated as a complete joke: laughed at and tossed aside.

- **The Path of Legislation at JSA Winter Congress ("How A JSA Bill Becomes A JSA Law")**

Below is a description of the legislative process that is used at JSA's Congress Conventions. The legislative path for this weekend-long convention is a modified version of the actual procedures of the U.S. Congress.

- 1. BILL IS INTRODUCED BY (BILLS DUE ONE MONTH PRIOR TO CONGRESS)**

Legislation is sponsored jointly by a Senator and a Representative. The bill is introduced simultaneously to the Senate and the House and assigned to the proper House and Senate Committees. Legislation is assigned to committees in advance of the convention. You will receive a Legislative Index that contains all the legislation and committee assignments so that your chapter can prepare for the convention.

- 2. HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEE HEARINGS – SATURDAY OF WINTER CONGRESS**

In the committees, the bills are debated in the order prescribed in the Legislative Index. The sponsors of the bill are the proponent or opening speakers on the bill. During debate, the committee may propose and pass amendments to the bill using amendment forms provided by the chair.

- 3. FLOOR SESSIONS – SUNDAY OF WINTER CONGRESS**

After debating the bill, the committee votes on the bill. If both the House Committee and Senate Committee pass the bill, it goes on to the floors of the House and Senate. If neither committee passes the bill, it dies in committee. If one committee passes the bill but the other does not, the bill goes only to the floor of the legislative body whose committee passed the bill. For example, if the House Committee passes the bill but the Senate Committee does not, the bill goes only to the floor of the House.

4. If both legislative bodies pass identical versions of the bill, the bill will be considered law.

5. One or both houses may decide to amend a bill as it moves through committee and onto the floor. If both houses pass the bill in different forms, the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate will appoint a Conference Committee.

6. The committee will produce the version of the bill that will be debated and voted on in both chambers. If both chambers pass this version of the bill, it will be considered law.



HOW TO WRITE A WINTER CONGRESS BILL

When drafting your bill, it is important to remember the audience you will be presenting it to. Be mindful that the delegates attending Congress have probably done little to no research and have no idea what your bill is about until you start speaking about it. Explain the problem, present a solution, and argue as to why your ideas are the best way to solve the problem.

Writing legislation is easier than you might think. If you are politically aware and follow current events, you probably already have some good ideas for legislation. Below are simple guidelines to follow for writing a bill.

- *Select an area of interest*
 - The first step in writing your bill is to select a topic.
 - Write a bill on an area of national politics that you know a little bit about.
 - Like the U.S. Congress, the convention will deal with a broad spectrum of issues: foreign affairs, health and human services, finance, the environment, military affairs, business, and commerce.
- *Research*
 - Once you decide an area of interest, read newspaper and magazine articles to get a sense of the current issues being discussed.
 - Your public library should have issues of Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report and Congressional Digest. The Library of Congress offers a database of recently discussed Congressional bills on a website called "Thomas" which can be found at thomas.loc.gov/. The Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides members of Congress with non-partisan research and analysis of issues. Although these reports are not directly available to the public, some members of Congress have provided access to some of these reports on their websites.
- *Select a specific subject/problem*
 - The next step is to pick one problem or issue from your general area of interest on which to focus. For example, if you are interested in the war on drugs you may wish to write legislation on drug testing. Or, if you are interested in foreign affairs, you could write legislation to restrict U.S. intervention abroad.
- *Determining the type of legislation*
 - There are three types of legislation:
 - A Bill establishes a new law
 - A Congressional Resolution expresses the sentiment of Congress
 - A Constitutional Amendment changes or adds to the U.S. Constitution
- *Draft your bill*
 - To begin drafting your bill, you must first concisely, in five to 15 words, state the purpose of your legislation.
 - For example, legislation on drug testing might be "To provide for drug testing of all commercial vehicle operators."
 - Legislation on arm sales might be "To restrict military arms sales to politically unstable countries." This concise statement of purpose will be part of the title of your legislation.
- *Rationale for Bills and Amendments*
 - Next, you need to develop the rationale for your legislation. This should be a short paragraph that explains reasons why your legislation is necessary.
 - For example, a rationale for a bill lowering the minimum wage for teenagers might read:

A lower minimum wage for teens will decrease teen unemployment as statistics show that as the minimum wage increases so does teenage unemployment. In the inner city, where teens need gainful employment, businesses currently won't hire teenagers when they can hire an older person. Giving teenagers a chance to gain valuable job experience far outweighs the fact that they will be paid less.

- *Whereas Clauses for Resolutions*
 - Resolutions are non-binding statements of the opinion of Congress. All resolutions should contain "Whereas clauses" instead of a paragraph that gives reasons why the Congress should adopt the resolution.
 - For example, whereas clauses for a resolution condemning offshore oil drilling might read:

Whereas, Offshore oil drilling is a hazard to our coastlines and coastal wetlands, and;
Whereas, The U.S. needs to decrease its dependence on oil and move to cleaner forms of energy, and;
Whereas, Oil rigs off shore are unsightly.
- *The body of your legislation*
 - The main portion of your legislation is the provisions or sections.
 - The first section should establish the main effect of the legislation.
 - For example, the first section of drug testing legislation could be: "All interstate commercial vehicle operators shall be subject to a random drug test at least once a year." Other sections of your legislation should establish any limitations or restrictions: "The results of the drug test are to be kept confidential by the employer."
 - Also, include any penalties that accompany your new law.
 - For example, "Employers not complying with this law shall be subject to fine of up to \$10,000."
 - All bills passed are assumed to go into effect in 90 days (unless otherwise specified), so you do not have to include the time when the bill becomes law.
 - If your legislation involves federal expenditures, list the amount.
 - Generalized costs are acceptable. For example, you could increase the space budget by 50%.
- *Formatting your legislation*
 - Use Garamond Font
 - The title of your legislation should be centered on the top of the page along with the names of the Senator and Representative who are sponsoring the bill and the name of their high school(s).
 - The first line of your bill should be worded as follows:
 - **For a bill:** "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:"
 - **For an Amendment:** "Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:"
 - **For a Resolution:** "Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:"
 - The body of the bill should be divided into sections and numbered. There are several sample bills for you to follow at the end of the handbook. Please use this format.
 - At the bottom of the page, please include the names, high school(s), phone numbers, and email addresses of the bill sponsors.



DETAILED BILL EXAMPLE

TITLE OF YOUR BILL, AMENDMENT, OR RESOLUTION (What is your bill trying to accomplish?)

Sponsored by: Senator Jane Doe of ABC High School (Senate sponsor of the bill)
Representative John Doe of DEF High School (House sponsor of the bill)

This portion of your bill should introduce the topic your bill addresses, give background information about the issue, 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 members of your committee have a better understanding of the related issue and what you are trying to achieve before they vote on your bill. Why do you think that this issue is important? Provide statistics and explain why you are presenting this bill, as well as how the actual legislative changes will affect the situation. Don’t leave any important information out, but make sure this is concise and easy to understand!

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

(Every bill should have the above clause. Do not edit this sentence, it should be identical in every bill presented.)

Section 1. A Bill Writing Guide be made public and accessible to all members of the Northern California Junior State.

A. The Bill Writing Guide shall be made accessible no later than ten (10) weeks prior to Winter Congress.

Section 2. This bill shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

(In the area above, write out what legislation the bill would entail. Specifically state the changes to U.S. policy that would occur should your bill pass and become law. Keep in mind this is a bill for the Federal Government not state or local governments. 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.)

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 trying to achieve. Each section should try to achieve a separate point, 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. Subsections may be used accordingly as qualifying clauses or to explain how the goals mentioned in the sections would be achieved.

There is no limit to the number of sections or subsections, but make your bill relatively short, simple, and easy to understand. There is a much higher chance of your bill failing if it is too complicated or confusing. Please make sure that your grammar, punctuation, and spelling are correct!

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(Provide the names and basic contact information of the sponsors at the end of the bill in case the need arises to contact one of the sponsors.)



SAMPLE BILL

The following provide examples of the wording and formatting for bills, amendments, and resolutions.

A Bill is a standard type of legislation that most delegates submit.

Bills can change any U.S. law or policy, so long as they do not directly conflict with the U.S. Constitution.

A BILL TO BAN COSMETIC RESEARCH ON ANIMALS

Sponsored by: Senator Jane Doe of ABC High School
Representative John Doe of DEF High School

The cruel and inhumane use of animals for testing cosmetic products must stop. Every year over 50,000 cats, rabbits, and other animals are tortured, maimed, or even killed for the only purpose of developing new cosmetic products. Unlike animal testing for medical research, this experimentation does not benefit society in any productive way.

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

- Section 1.** This act bans the use of animal testing for the development of cosmetic products.
- Section 2.** Animal testing will be allowed for medical research. A five member National Animal Experimentation board will be appointed by the President to establish the necessity and validity of all animal experimentation.
- Section 3.** If any animal experimentation is conducted without approval from the National Animal Experimentation Board the person(s) or company involved will be fined \$7,000 for each animal harmed.

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SAMPLE AMENDMENT

A Constitutional Amendment is a bill that involves a direct change to the Constitution.

Bills and Resolutions can pass with a simple majority, but Constitutional Amendments require a two-thirds (2/3) vote to pass.

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

Sponsored by: Senator Jane Doe of ABC High School
Representative John Doe of DEF High 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 AMENDED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress 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.

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SAMPLE RESOLUTION

A Congressional Resolution expresses the sentiment of Congress.

A Resolution does not actually change federal law, but can be used to express beliefs nonetheless.

Resolutions are statements, usually used to either honor or condemn certain individuals or groups.

A RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Sponsored by: Senator Jane Doe of ABC High School
Representative John Doe of DEF High School

Whereas, nuclear power is a cheap and efficient source of energy; and

Whereas, pollution from other forms of energy, specifically coal and natural gas, is threatening to have an irreversible detrimental impact on the environment; and

Whereas, with today's technology, nuclear power is almost completely safe

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

Section 1. The U.S. Department of Energy should take every step possible to encourage the use of nuclear power.

Section 2. The Federal government, state governments, and private industry should invest money into researching ways to make nuclear power sources even safer.

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THE BASICS OF COMMITTEE RULES AND PROCEDURES

If your bill has been chosen for debate at Winter Congress, congratulations on being a great policy-maker. Now it's time to speak on behalf of your proposed changes. At Congress, your bill will be assigned to a certain committee in the House and Senate. For example, if you are a Senator, you will attend the Senate committee session that your bill is debated in. Your co-sponsor is always in the other house of Congress, so they will be in the same committee in the House.

• COMMITTEE HEARINGS (DEBATING YOUR BILL)

All student delegates are assigned to committees prior to the convention. The committees will:

1. Determine the wording of the bills, by passing them as submitted or amending them
2. Rank the passed bills in order of importance
3. Send legislation to the floors of the House and Senate
4. Choose one committee member to be the main opponent of the bill on the floor of the House and the Senate

Committee Chairs, selected in advance of the convention, will determine the order of discussion.

When you finally get to debate, you will have six minutes to speak on behalf of your bill. It is strongly advised that you allow sufficient time (around two minutes) for questions. No matter how clear your bill or speech is, there are usually a few people who are confused and have questions, and a delegate who doesn't understand your bill will most likely vote against it.

After your six-minute opening speech, a member of the audience will give the first speech against your bill. This first "Con" speaker shall become the main opponent of your bill, and should your bill pass committee, that same opponent will be offered first opportunity to speak against your bill in full session the next day. After the first "Con" speech is given, the bill will be open to subsequent "Pro" and "Con" speeches, like those at a typical JSA debate.

Depending on time constraints, you and the main opponent of your bill will usually give a three-minute closing speech. If there is sufficient time, you will always be the last person to speak on behalf of your bill.

• AMENDMENTS

Amendments are often added to legislation during the debate after the main speeches have been given.

If you would like a provision added or deleted from a piece of legislation you must:

1. Raise your hand and be recognized by the presiding officer.
2. Submit the amendment in writing to the presiding officer.
3. Introduce your amendment by reading the specific language of the provision you wish added or deleted.
4. The presiding officer will ask the sponsor of the legislation if the amendment is "friendly" -- this means the sponsor thinks your amendment improves the legislation and agrees with it. If the amendment is "friendly", the amendment can be incorporated into the legislation by unanimous consent.
5. If the amendment is not "friendly", or if unanimous consent is not given, the amendment must be seconded by another member of the house.
6. At this point the debate will shift focus to a discussion of the amendment, not the whole legislation. You, as the person who proposed the amendment, will have three minutes to explain why you feel the amendment is needed. Then speeches will alternate between opponents of the amendment and proponents.
7. Debate on the amendment ends when someone moves the previous question on the amendment, it is seconded, and passed.
8. A vote is then taken on whether or not to adopt the amendment. Amendments require a majority vote to pass.
9. If the amendment fails, debate resumes on the original version of the legislation.
10. If the amendment passes, the debate resumes on the legislation as amended.

Even though it is your bill, the members of your committee can choose to amend it any way they wish. If your bill is amended so radically that you actually *oppose your own bill*, you can always speak against your own bill during your closing speech.

If your bill is amended in any way, your co-sponsor must debate the bill with its new amendment. If your bill has already passed one house of Congress without an amendment, *no amendments can be made to your bill in the other house*.

- **VOTING**

Once speeches have concluded, voting on the bill ensues. If you are presenting a bill or resolution, a simple majority is needed to pass committee. If you are presenting a constitutional amendment, a two-thirds (2/3) vote is needed to pass committee. If your bill passes committee in *both* the Senate and House, it will be debated in the full Senate and House Session the next day. If your bill passes in one committee but fails in another, *your bill will not move on*.

If your bill passes in *both* the full House and full Senate, your bill will become an official part of the Northern California Junior State Platform. This is a significant accomplishment! Only 5-10% of all the bills debated at Winter Congress will pass both houses in full session.

- **FULL HOUSE AND SENATE SESSIONS**

The House and Senate Sessions are presided over by the Speaker of the House and President Pro Tempore of the Senate, respectively. These two Congressional leaders are selected in advance of the convention.

Before the general sessions begin, the Rules Committee determines the order in which the bills are debated, and establishes any modifications of the debate procedures for floor debate. The Rules Committee is composed of the Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and other student leaders of the House and Senate Committees.

The first order of business in the full sessions of the House and Senate is to hear reports from the committees. Each Committee Chair will report on the bills that passed out of committee. After the reports have been read, debate can commence on the bills. Debate procedure is as follows:

1. The presiding officer reads or distributes the bill as approved by committee
2. Debate begins with a six-minute opening speech from the sponsor of the bill, followed by a six-minute opening speech from the main opponent of the bill (as selected by committee). If the main speakers do not use all of their time, they may yield the remaining time to questions or to the chair.
3. After the main speeches are over, the presiding officer asks for subsequent speeches from members of the house. These speeches are three minutes long and alternate between the affirmative and the negative. Subsequent speakers, if they have not used their full three minutes, may yield their remaining time to:
 - a. questions
 - b. another speaker on the same side
 - c. the chair
4. Subsequent speeches continue until previous question is moved and passed by a 2/3rds vote. At that time, the main opponent is given three minutes to make a closing speech and finally, the sponsor will be given three minutes to make a closing speech.
5. Immediately after the closing speeches, the house votes on the legislation. A majority is required to pass bills and resolutions. Constitutional Amendments require a 2/3rds vote to pass.



PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Committee Hearings as well as Full House and Senate Sessions are run according to parliamentary procedure as stated in Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised.

After each session is called to order, the rules are in effect. Motions are made by raising your hand, being recognized by the presiding officer, and telling the chair under what point (or motion) you rise.

For example, if a member of the house wanted to suspend the rules of the debate to make subsequent speeches two minutes long instead of the established three, s/he would:

1. Raise his/her hand and wait to be recognized by the presiding officer.
2. Tell the presiding officer the motion and the purpose of the motion: "I move to suspend the rules to limit subsequent speeches to two minutes."
3. The motion would then have to receive a second from another member of the house.
4. This particular motion is not debatable under parliamentary procedure so a vote is taken right away.
5. This motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

Another important motion is previous question. If this motion passes, subsequent speeches are discontinued, closing speeches are presented (on bills and amendments), and the vote is taken.

A common motion is point of personal privilege. You should rise to a point of personal privilege if you are unable to hear the speaker, need to leave the room, and so forth. If you simply feel some personal discomfort (the room is too warm or too cold), you may not interrupt the speaker. If, however, something is seriously affecting the orderly progress of the debate, such as your being unable to hear due to lack of amplification or disruptive delegates, then you may interrupt the speaker and ask the presiding officer to rectify the situation.

A subsequent speaker may have his/her time extended if a motion stating the amount of additional time is made, seconded, and passes with a vote of two-thirds or more.

Legislation at the end of the orders of the day may be moved up and discussed immediately with a motion to change the orders of the day, which requires a 2/3rds vote



TABLE OF PARLIAMENTARY MOTIONS

MOTION TO USE	PURPOSE OF MOTION	INTERRUPT SPEAKER?	SECOND NEEDED?	DEBATABLE	VOTE REQUIRED TO PASS
A POINT OF ORDER	To correct an error in Parliamentary Procedure	YES	NO	NO	Decision of the Chair
POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE	To make a personal request during the proceedings	YES	NO	NO	Decision of the Chair
POINT OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY	To ask a question about the proceedings	YES	NO	NO	Answer from Chair
MOVE TO ADJOURN	To dismiss the meeting	NO	YES	NO	Majority
MOVE TO RECESS	To dismiss the meeting for a specific length of time	NO	YES	NO	Majority
CALL FOR DIVISION	Request for a hand count instead of a voice count	YES	NO	NO	Decision of the Chair
MOVE TO TABLE	Postpone debate on a motion until a later time	NO	YES	NO	Majority
MOVE THE PREVIOUS QUESTION	End debate	NO	YES	NO	2/3rds
MOVE TO AMEND	To add, delete, or modify provisions of legislation	NO	YES	YES	Majority
MOVE TO LIMIT DEBATE	To set a time limit on debating the legislation or amendment	NO	YES	NO	2/3rds
MOVE TO SUSPEND THE RULES	To take action contrary to established rules or set time limits	NO	YES	NO	2/3rds
MOVE TO CHANGE THE ORDERS OF THE DAY	To change the agenda to move a piece of legislation up on the agenda	NO	YES	NO	2/3rds
MOVE TO EXTEND THE SPEAKER'S TIME	To give the current speaker a specific amount of extra time.	NO	YES	NO	2/3rds



WINTER CONGRESS CABINET APPLICATION

As a student-run Congressional Session, these conventions have several leadership positions open to student delegates. The positions of Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Committee Chair will be selected prior to the conventions. The Speaker of the House and President of the Senate chair the House and Senate, respectively, and also serve on the Rules Committee of their house. The Committee Chairs will preside over the House and Senate Committees.

If you wish to apply for one of these prestigious positions, you must submit a brief resume highlighting your experience with parliamentary procedure and leadership positions you hold along with the application below.

Additionally, Winter Congress needs a number of Committee Clerks and Congressional Pages to run smoothly. Committee Clerks will keep track of bills as they travel through each committee. Pages will help ensure that the House and Senate sessions run smoothly by delivering messages between the Members of Congress.

You can also fill out an application online at <http://bit.ly/2fLJrr3>

APPLICATION FOR WINTER CONGRESS LEADERSHIP POSITION

Name _____ Grad Year _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone (____) _____ High School _____

Email _____

Position Interested in:

_____ **Speaker of the House/President of the Senate/Committee Chair**
(please submit a brief resume along with this application)

_____ **Committee Clerk**

_____ **Congressional Page**

Email application to wintercongress@gmail.com or sent via mail to:

ATTN: Dan Hess
Northern California Program Director
Junior State of America
111 Anza Blvd., Suite 109
Burlingame, CA 94010

Questions? (800) 334-5353