



WASAMUN

Delegate

H A N D B O O K



FRIDAY 21 - SUNDAY 23 JANUARY 2022



@WycombeAbbeyMUN #WASAMUN

mun.wycombeabbey.com

Contents

Programme of Events

1

Welcome to Wycombe Abbey

3

Conference Policies

4

10 Things to Know About the United States Government

6

Calendar of Bills

9

The Legislative Process: Setting the Agenda

11

Standing Rules of the Senate

12

Senate: How to Close Debate: Four Options

15

Senate: Speaking Time & Filibusters

16

Senate: Social Media Simulation

17

Rules of the House of Representatives

20

7 Tactical Tips for Getting What You Want

24

5 Steps for Researching Your Policies

26

Scorecards

28

Programme of Events

Friday 21 January 2022

1300 - 1345	All	Registrations and Refreshments	<i>Courtyard</i>
1345 - 1400	All	Opening Briefing	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
1400 - 1430	Advisers	Advisers Welcome Briefing & Tour of the School	<i>Start from Archer Recital Hall</i>
1400 - 1430	Arctic Council	Plenary Briefing	<i>AMS (Arctic Council)</i>
1400 - 1430	U.S. Senate / House of Representatives	Plenary Briefing	<i>Fisher Library (House) Archer Recital Hall (Senate)</i>
1430 - 1630	Arctic Council	Working Group Meetings	<i>W4 and W5</i>
1430 - 1440	U.S. Senate / House of Representatives	Oaths of Office	<i>Fisher Library Archer Recital Hall</i>
1440 - 1545	U.S. Senate / House of Representatives	Standing Committees Meeting I	<i>Fisher Library Archer Recital Hall</i>
1545 - 1700	U.S. Senate / House of Representatives	Speaker event (tbc)	<i>Archer Recital Hall</i>
1630 - 1645	Arctic Council	Arctic Council: Arctic State Debriefing	<i>AMS</i>
1645 - 1700	Arctic Council	Arctic Council: Arctic Indigenous Permanent Participant Debriefing	<i>AMS</i>
1700 - 1900	All	Break and change for dinner	
1900 - 2000	All	Dinner (black tie)	<i>Marquee</i>
2000 - 2200	All	Highland Ball (black tie)	<i>Sports Hall</i>
2000 - 2200	All	Quiz	<i>Courtyard</i>





Saturday 22 January 2022

0830 - 1230	Arctic Council	Working Group Meetings	AMS
0900 - 1230	House of Representatives	Standing Committees Meeting II	Fisher Library
0900 - 1300	U.S. Senate	Standing Committees Meeting II	Archer Recital Hall
1000	All	Morning break	Music Foyer and Courtyard
1230 - 1330	Arctic Council and House of Representatives	Lunch Session I	Courtyard
1300 - 1400	Senate	Lunch Session II	Courtyard
1330 - 1630	Arctic Council	Senior Arctic Officials' (SAO's) Meeting	AMS
1330 - 1700	House of Representatives	Floor Proceedings I	Fisher Library
1400 - 1700	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings I	Archer Recital Hall
1630 - 1645	Arctic Council	Arctic State Debriefing	AMS
1645 - 1700	Arctic Council	Arctic Indigenous Permanent Participant Debriefing	AMS
1700 - 1900	All	Break and change for dinner	
1900 - 2130	All	Diplomatic Dinner	Marquee

Sunday 23 January 2022

0830 - 1230	Arctic Council	Senior Arctic Officials' (SAO's) Meeting (continued)	AMS
0900 - 1230	House of Representatives	Floor Proceedings II	Fisher Library
0900 - 1300	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings II	Archer Recital Hall
1100	All	Morning break	Music Foyer and Courtyard
1230 - 1330	Arctic Council and House of Representatives	Lunch Session I	Courtyard
1300 - 1400	Senate	Lunch Session II	Courtyard
1330 - 1430	Arctic Council	Ministerial Meeting	AMS
1330 - 1500	House of Representatives	Floor Proceedings III	Fisher Library
1400 - 1500	U.S. Senate	Floor Proceedings III	Archer Recital Hall
1430 - 1500	Arctic Council	Plenary Meeting	AMS
1500 - 1530	All	Prize Giving	Archer Recital Hall

Welcome to Wycombe Abbey

Wycombe Abbey is an exceptional boarding school which produces exceptional girls. Recently celebrating its 125th anniversary, the School was founded by Dame Frances Dove in 1896. She wanted to provide an education for girls that rivalled that experienced by their brothers. It remains true to her founding vision: a place where academic excellence, empathy and integrity thrive.

Over six hundred girls call Wycombe Abbey home during term time. The School is housed within the magnificent Abbey mansion, which was constructed by James Wyatt for the Carrington family in 1798, and set within 160 acres of park and woodland designed by Capability Brown.

The School is one of the best performing in public examinations in the country and is regularly ranked in the top five at both GCSE and A-Levels.

Two former pupils of the school - Jessie Street and Elsie Bowerman - were instrumental in the establishment of the United Nations and its Commission on the Status of Women.



During the Second World War, the Abbey was home to the US Army Air Force and housed the largest telephone exchange in the world.



Jessie
Street

Jessie Street campaigned to include Article 8 in the Charter of the United Nations, which ensures that all jobs in the Secretariat are open to both men and women.

Street was the sole woman on Australia's first delegation to the United Nations in 1945. She served as the Commission on the Status of Women's first Vice Chair.

Street fought for equal status for women in Australia including equal pay and the right of women to retain their jobs after marriage. She also fought for the rights of Aborigines, successfully campaigning for an amendment to the Australian constitution in 1967 to recognise their equal citizenship.



Elsie
Bowerman

Elsie Bowerman helped found the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and served as the first chief of the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, an agency now known as UN Women.

She was a *Titanic* survivor, leading suffragette and the first female barrister at the Old Bailey, where she practiced for 14 years.

She spent the First World War working as a nurse on the Eastern Front and was in St Petersburg to witness the Russian Revolution.

During the Second World War, she worked for the BBC Overseas Service. She later wrote the first history of the School.

Conference Policies

The United Nations Medal is awarded to military personnel who serve as part of peacekeeping missions. These medals are for Bangladeshi combat engineers deployed to South Sudan

UN Photo/Nektarios Markogiannis



Awards Policy

One of MUN's aims is to develop cooperation and collaboration amongst young people of all abilities. While encouraging competitiveness does not necessarily support this process, WASAMUN believes that those who contribute most to the authenticity and success of the simulation deserve recognition.

Secretariat staff will select a number of delegates to win Outstanding Delegate Awards and Highly Commended Awards using the following criteria in their choice:

- Contribution to the process of debate, consensus building and resolution drafting;
- Staying "in character", acting professionally and accurately representing their role;
- Knowledge of the agenda items and standard of research;
- Leadership, diplomacy and the ability to influence others; and
- The ability to work collaboratively and cooperatively including offering support to other participants.

Delegates working in pairs will be recognised as a team rather than individually.

In the Senate and the House of Representatives, a Best Political Party Award will be presented to the political party that most accurately and effectively represents its policy interests throughout the simulation.

A straw poll may be taken in each committee to inform the Secretariat's decisions.

Careful consultation will take place before awarding any prizes to Wycombe Abbey delegates.

Bowerman-Street Prize

The Bowerman-Street Prize is named after co-founders of the Commission on the Status of Women, Elsie Bowerman and Lady Jessie Street.

Schools will be assessed in groups of up to five delegates. For schools with more than five delegates, the best three will be considered.

The prize will be presented to the group that, in the judgment of the Secretariat, has together best met the award criteria.

Behaviour and conduct

Delegates should at all times conduct themselves in a professional and respectful manner. This extends to the drafting of notes.

Participants are not permitted to consume alcohol or smoke anywhere on site. Alcohol may not be brought on site.

Delegates who - in the belief of Wycombe Abbey staff - are showing any signs of having smoked on site, have alcohol in their possession, have consumed alcohol or who demonstrate poor behaviour will be asked to leave, along with all other members of their School attending the conference.

Dress

The conference is a formal event and delegates are asked to dress accordingly.

Delegates should please present themselves in formal business attire according to the conference dress code and school's dress policy.

Gentlemen should wear a lounge suit or smart trousers and a jacket. Ties must be worn.

Ladies should wear female equivalent, including a jacket. Hemlines should be compatible with a professional image and midriffs should not be viewable. Denim and national dress are not permitted.

Delegates not observing the dress code may be denied speaking rights in committee.

Dress for the Diplomatic Dinner & Highland Ball

The dress code for the Diplomatic Dinner and Highland Ball is black tie.

For gentlemen, this means black dinner jacket, white shirt and bow tie. A cummerbund or waistcoat may also be worn. Shoes should be black and polished. A coloured bow tie is fine for this occasion, but would not normally be considered proper for an evening event. A white bow tie would not be considered appropriate as these are reserved for "white tie" occasions. The alternative is a smart suit, shirt and tie.

Ladies might wear an evening dress or cocktail dress.

Flat shoes are required for dancing at the Highland Ball. These may be carried separately if necessary.

Male guests should please not remove their tie or jacket during the meal. Guests should also not remove their shoes.

A briefing on etiquette at these events will be held during the conference.



Meals in the marquee

All meals will be taken in a marquee this year. Although heated, it may be cold in January. Please dress accordingly.



Swedish peacekeepers on patrol in Timbuktu as part of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA).

UN Photo/Harandane Dicko

10 Things to Know

About the United States Government

1 | The United States has a written Constitution and Bill of Rights

The United States has a written Constitution that outlines the structure and powers of government. No government action is allowed to contravene (go against) the Constitution.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights, which protect citizen's fundamental freedoms. These include freedom of speech and religion (the First Amendment), the right to bear arms (Second Amendment) and the right to a fair trial (Sixth Amendment).

The Supreme Court is responsible for ensuring that all laws are compatible with the Constitution. Citizens may challenge any law that they think contravenes the Constitution. If the Court agrees, it may strike down a law as unconstitutional. For example, in 2015, the Court struck down state and federal laws that prohibited same-sex marriage in a case known as *Obergefell v. Hodges*.

This means that Congress must consider the compatibility of any law with the Constitution.

2 | It is difficult to change the Constitution

Changing the Constitution is a lengthy and difficult process. First, Congress must pass a Joint Resolution proposing an amendment with a two-thirds majority. The amendment must then be agreed to by states: either in a constitutional convention (requiring a two-thirds majority) or by state governments agreeing (requiring a three-quarters majority).

3 | The government consists of three co-equal branches

The Constitution carefully separates powers across the three branches of government: executive, legislature and judiciary.

The power to enact (make) law is given to Congress (the legislature) and the power to implement the law is held by the President (the executive). The Supreme Court interprets the law (the judiciary).

Powers are carefully divided between the

three branches so that each branch can check the power of another in a system known as "checks and balances". For example, the Constitution gives the power to declare war to Congress, but the President may deploy troops overseas using his powers as Commander in Chief. The Founding Fathers who drafted the Constitution hoped that the system of "checks and balances" would prevent any one branch of government gaining too much power and ruling tyrannically.



Congress
Drafts and enacts law

Bills (draft laws) may originate in either the House or the Senate.

A bill must pass both houses of Congress before it can be sent to the President.



President
Signs bills into law

The President may choose to sign a bill into law or reject it, sending it back to Congress. This power is known as the presidential veto.

A veto can be overridden by Congress with a two-thirds majority.



Supreme Court
May strike down laws that are unconstitutional

No person can be a member of more than one branch of government. This means that, unlike the British Prime Minister, the President does not have a seat in the legislature (Congress) and generally only has the right to speak there once a year in an address known as the State of the Union.

The President therefore has limited power and influence in the process of drafting and enacting new laws. The President may propose new laws, but it is up to Congress to decide what laws should be passed.

4 | There are two chambers of Congress: the Senate and House

Congress consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Each of the 50 states that make up the United States sends two Senators to the Senate. They are elected every six years.

Seats in the House are apportioned according to each state's population. For example, Wyoming has two seats, while California has fifty-three. Members of the House are elected every two years.

Each chamber of Congress has broadly similar

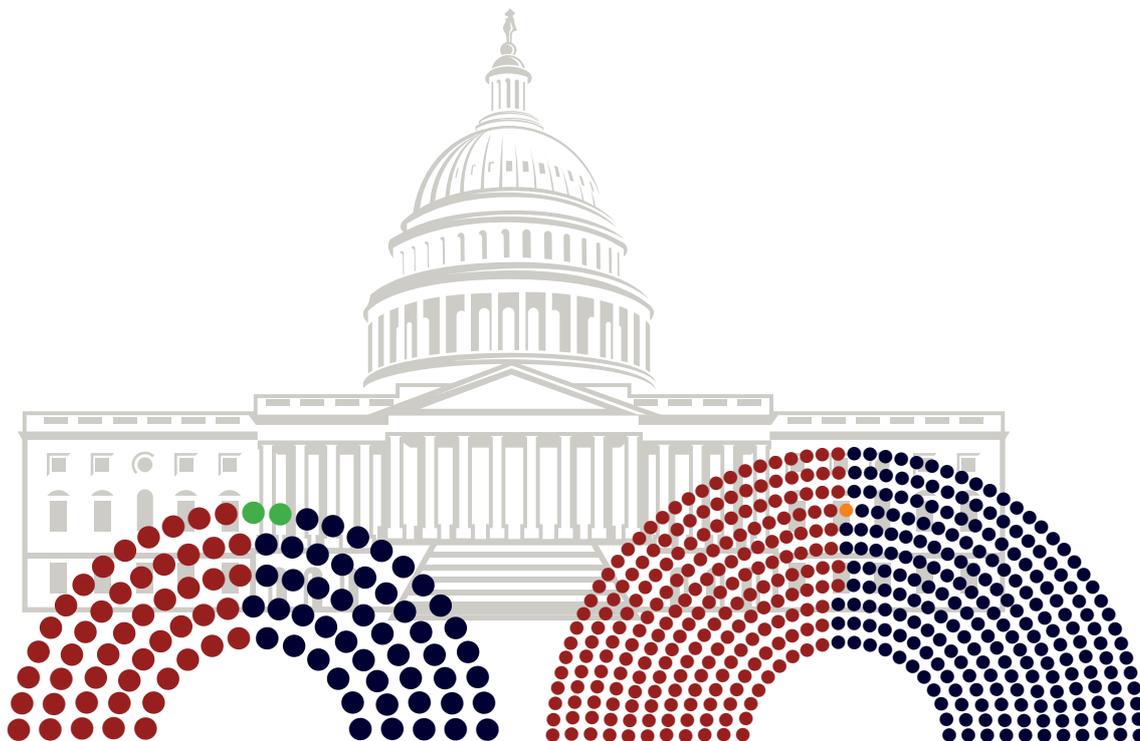
powers over the legislative process (the process of drafting and enacting new laws). Bills (draft laws) can begin in either chamber, but both the House and the Senate must pass a bill for it to become law.

However, there are a few differences in powers. For example, the Senate alone has the power to ratify treaties signed by the President, which requires a two-thirds majority, while all appropriations bills (law authorising the funding of government) must start in the House.

5 | The House is chaired by the Speaker; the Senate by the Vice President

The House is chaired by the Speaker. In the British Parliament, the speaker is a strictly non-partisan official. However, the Speaker of the House is also her party's leader in the House. During times when the White House and Congress are held by opposing parties, the Speaker is often viewed as the *defacto* leader of the opposition. The current Speaker of the House is Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA).

The Senate is chaired by the Vice President of the United States. On occasions when a Senate vote ties, the Vice President may cast the deciding vote. In practice, the Vice



The party balance in the 117th Congress (2020-2022)

The Democrats currently hold the majority in the House.

The Democrats control the Senate through the deciding vote of the Vice President in the event of ties.

U.S. Senate ● 50 Republicans
 100 Senators ● 48 Democrats
 2 Senators per state ● 2 Independents

U.S. House of Representatives ● 213 Republicans
 435 Representatives ● 221 Democrats
 ● 1 Vacant seat
 Seats apportioned to states by population

President rarely chairs sessions in person, instead delegating the role to the President *pro tempore*. This role is traditionally allocated to the longest serving Senator from the majority party. The President *pro tempore* remains a member of his party and may still vote and speak during debates.

6 | The President may veto legislation

The President does hold one significant power over the legislative process: he formally signs all bills before they become law. This means that he can veto any law once it passes Congress. This is another good example of a “check and balance”, with Congress holding the power to enact law and the President able to veto laws that he disapproves.

A presidential veto can be overridden with a two-thirds majority vote in both houses of Congress. The Secretariat will decide if any bills are to be vetoed, and will return bills to Congress to offer the opportunity to override.

Members of Congress must think carefully about the likelihood of any bill being vetoed.

7 | Members of Congress do not always vote along party lines

Members of Congress have significant freedom to vote how they wish. Voting loyally with their political party is not always the first priority. Personal ideology, the views of constituents, interest groups and lobbyists can all play a role in a member of Congress’ decision making.

A minority (49.6%) of Senate votes in 2018 involved party unity (a majority of Democrats aligned against a majority of Republicans). In 2018, only two Republican Senators and five Democrat Senators voted with their party on every vote.

Some Senators rarely vote with their parties. In 2018, twelve Senators voted with their parties in less than 20% of votes. Senator Moran (R-KS) had the worst record of party allegiance, siding with the majority of his party on only 11.4% of votes.

The House is traditionally more partisan. In 2018, 76% of House votes involved each party’s majority voting on opposing sides. Nevertheless sixty-three members of the House sided with their party on less than a third of votes.

That said, party unity is steadily rising in Congress and voting against party can have consequences at election time. Of the eleven

Republicans in the House who most often voted with the majority of Democrats in 2018, seven no longer hold their seats.

8 | The Senate has traditionally been the more deliberative body

Americans call the Senate the “world’s greatest deliberative body”. The traditional ideal of the Senate is that it engages in careful reasoning on the merits of each decision, striving for bipartisan compromise to reach consensus. The House, in contrast, has traditionally been the host to a more partisan style of debate.

Some political scientists believe that the Senate’s deliberative tradition is now lost, but it is still an ideal to which Senators aspire. The Senate rules of procedure also make it very difficult to achieve anything without compromise.

9 | Filibustering is a common feature of Senate debates

While speeches by members of the House of Representatives are subject to strict time limits, Senators have the right to speak indefinitely on the Senate floor. This right is sometimes exploited by Senators to deliver lengthy speeches in an attempt to delay or obstruct bills in a tactic called “filibustering”. Such speeches can stretch to several hours.

See p. 16 for more information about filibusters, how they will operate in our simulation and how they can be ended.

10 | And finally... The Senate chamber has a desk traditionally filled with candy

The desk numbered 80 on the Senate floor plan is traditionally filled with sweets and chocolate.

During the 1960s, Senator George Murphy used to fill his desk with treats to gratify a sweet tooth and maintain his energy during debates. He started sharing chocolates and sweets with colleagues, who often passed his desk near the main entrance to the Senate.

The desk has exchanged hands many times over the past seventy years, but the tradition of filling its drawer with candy continues. The desk is currently held by Senator Patrick J. Toomey (R-PA), whose preference is to stock the drawer with Hershey’s chocolate produced in his home state of Pennsylvania.

Calendar of Bills

Delegates may sponsor a bill by registering using the electronic system prior to the conference.

Bill	Short title	Official title	Committee	
S.30 / H.R.2572	The Prenatal Non-Discrimination Act of 2022	A bill to prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.Res.45	None	A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Women's National Soccer Team and the United States Men's National Soccer Team should receive equal pay for equal work	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	Bills listed without a House identifier may only be introduced in the Senate.
S.559 / H.R.716	The E-Scooter Safety Act of 2022	A bill to ensure the safe, environmentally and socially conscious use of e-scooters, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.603 / H.R.2134	None	A bill to prohibit any requirement that a member of the Armed Services receive a vaccination against COVID-19	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.708 / H.R.832	The Ending Nicotine Dependence Act of 2022	A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a tobacco product standard prohibiting any e-liquid with a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.1326 / H.R.2434	The End Forced Child Marriages Act of 2022	A bill to clarify the definitions of certain terms relating to marriage under Federal law to prevent child marriages, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.1654 / H.R.3511	The Arctic Protection Act of 2022	A bill to amend Public Law 115-97 (commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act) to prevent oil and gas exploitation in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.2142 / H.R.1213	The Truthful Labelling of Meat Imitations Act of 2022	To ensure that consumers can make informed decisions in choosing between meat products and imitation products, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.2375 / H.R.1382	The Protecting Life & Ending Taxpayer Funded Abortions Act of 2022	A bill to prohibit Federal funding to the Planned Parenthood Federation of America	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.2847 / H.R.3303	The Protection of Troubled Teens Act of 2022	A bill to require to prevent abuse and neglect in residential boarding institutions for teenagers, and for other purposes.	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	
S.2881 / H.R.2215	The Freedom of Speech on Campuses Act of 2022	A bill to ensure that institutions of higher education protect freedom of speech, thought and expression, and for other purposes	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce	

Bill	Short title	Official title	Committee
S.2919	The Keeping Children Safe at Schools Act of 2022	A bill to prohibit the use of corporal punishment in schools	Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce
S.J.Res.18 / H.J.Res.38	None	A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.J.Res.31 / H.J.Res.42	None	A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than nine justices	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.404 / H.R.1342	The End the PIT Manoeuvre Act of 2022	A bill to prohibit use of the pursuit intervention technique (PIT) manoeuvre and similar pursuit tactics by law enforcement agencies	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.722 / H.R.3861	The End Militarization of Law Enforcement Act of 2022	A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to limit the transfer of military equipment to law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.826	The Cameras in Court Act of 2022	A bill to permit the televising of Supreme Court proceedings	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.1521 / H.R.3221	None	A bill to prohibit use of kinetic impact projectiles by law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.1617 / H.R.3922	The Rehabilitation Through Democracy Act of 2022	A bill to secure the right to vote of persons who have been incarcerated	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.2100	The Protect the Military from Extremism Act of 2022	A bill to prohibit members of the Armed Services from having tattoos and body markings that include Confederate symbols	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.2436 / H.R.3377	The Fair Enforcement Act of 2022	A bill to amend Section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to discontinue authorisation for State and local law enforcement officers to investigate, apprehend and detain aliens, and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.2587 / H.R.3281	The Support Our Dog Heroes Act of 2022	A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the charging of fees for the adoption of former military working dogs, and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.2650 / H.R.1137	The Complete the Border Wall Act of 2022	A bill to appropriate sufficient funds for the completion of a border wall between the United States and Mexico, and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary
S.2947 / H.R.1845	The End Swatting Act of 2022	A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to penalize false communications to cause an emergency response (also known as swatting), and for other purposes	Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary

The Legislative Process

Setting the agenda



IN REALITY

Referral to committee

Once a bill has been introduced to one of the houses of Congress, it is referred to one of the 29 specialist House or 24 Senate committees. Committees receive far more bills than they have time to consider, so selection is required to decide which bills will receive attention. The chair has the authority set the committee's agenda.

On successful navigation through the committee process, a bill is placed on the Calendar of the respective chamber. The Calendar is a list of bills eligible for floor debate, but there is no guarantee that time will be allocated for their consideration.

Reaching the floor

In the House, the Speaker and other majority party leaders decide which bills will be considered and in what order. There are a number of ways that a bill can then be given floor attention. Key to the process is the Rules Committee, which sets conditions for a bill's debate and amendment.

The Senate may take up a bill in two ways. Firstly, it may debate and pass a motion to proceed, which is normally proposed by the Majority Leader. Alternatively, it may consider the bill by unanimous consent where, if no Senator objects, the Senate can immediately begin consideration of the bill.

Resolving differences

Once the bill has passed one house of Congress, it is submitted to the other for its consideration. In most cases, the second chamber agrees to the text submitted by the other house of Congress. However, where differences exist, the two chambers engage in a back-and-forth process until there is agreement on a combined text. Sometimes a special conference committee is established to aid this process.

After both House and Senate have passed the bill, it is submitted to the President for signing into law.

AT OUR CONFERENCE

Committee business

Each bill has been allocated to one of two committees: the *Armed Services, Foreign Relations & the Judiciary* committee and the *Health, Education, Labor, Energy & Commerce* committee.

Neither recreates a real congressional committee. Each committee will meet after the first session on Friday and Saturday morning to consider the bills it has been allocated.

The committees will follow the same rules as for floor debate except that speaking time in Senate committees will be limited to two minutes.

Setting the agenda: Party Caucuses

The agenda in both the committees and on the floor of both houses will be decided using the same procedure.

At the start of the first session, an electronic or paper form will be available. Members of the majority party may indicate up to three preferences for which bill will be considered next. The chair will tally votes made on the form and announce which bill has the most votes and will be considered next.

Once debate closes on the first bill, the members of the minority party may select the second bill for consideration using the same procedure.

The choice of the next bill on the agenda will then alternate between the majority and minority parties. Delegates should actively lobby to ensure their legislative priorities reach the agenda of both the committee and the floor.

Precedence will be initially given to floor debate of bills that have passed in the committee, but the Speaker or Presiding Officer may permit floor debate of any bill on the Calendar at their discretion.

The conference will not simulate the process of resolving differences in bill texts between House and Senate or passing bills through both houses.

The Secretariat may determine that some bills have been vetoed by the President, giving the option for overturning the veto with a two-thirds majority.

Standing Rules of the Senate

Rule I The Presiding Officer

Referring to the Presiding Officer

The Senate's chair is known as the Presiding Officer. You should always address him/her as "Mister President" or "Madam President".

Referring to yourself

You may refer to yourself in the first person. The terms "I", "Me" and "My" are all acceptable.

Referring to other Senators

You must refer to other Senators either by their State or surname. For example: "The Senator from Washington" or "Ms. Cantwell". Both will be printed on placards.

Sponsoring bills

Sponsors have the responsibility for guiding a bill or resolution through debate.

You may sponsor up to two bills using the electronic form before the conference.

In the absence of the Vice President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore* to serve as Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer shall enforce order whenever demonstration or confusion in the chamber or gallery calls for it.

The Presiding Officer may rule motions judged not to be constructive to the course of debate or the educational mission of the conference as dilatory with the exception of motions to appeal the decision of the Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer may adjourn meetings.

Rule II Order of business

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his/her duties.

The following oath shall be read:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."

A new legislative day may proceed after the Presiding Officer has taken the chair, a prayer has been read

by the Chaplain, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States has been recited and a quorum is present.

Rule III Quorum

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the

Senate without leave.

A quorum is assumed unless questioned by a Senator. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith call the roll and announce the result.

An order for a quorum call can be rescinded by unanimous consent.

Rule IV The Calendar of Business

The *Calendar of Business* shall be decided by unanimous consent.

The *Calendar of Business* may be changed at any time while the Senate is adjourned.

The Presiding Officer shall propose a time period for the consideration of a bill or resolution and shall seek unanimous consent to close debate once this time period has elapsed.

Rule V Motion to proceed

To propose that the Senate debate a bill or resolution, a Senator should propose a motion to proceed.

If there are objections to passing the motion by unanimous consent, the motion shall be debated with a time limit set by the Presiding Officer.

Rule VI Debate

When a Senator desires to speak, he/she shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer, rising and using the form "Mister/Madam President".

Rule VII Yields

A Senator may yield to questions at the end of his/her speech.

To raise a question, a Senator must stand and wait to be recognized by the Presiding Officer. This may be done silently if a Senator is speaking.

The Senator shall first ask formal permission to ask a question by saying: "Will the Senator yield for a question?"

If a yield is refused, the Senator requesting the yield must return to his/her seat.

Rule VIII Conduct and decorum

No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

Where a Senator believes this Rule has been breached by another Senator, he/she may raise the issue in writing to the Presiding Officer, who may inform the Senate.

Rule IX Appeal

Unless otherwise stated in the Rules, a Senator may appeal any decision of the Presiding Officer where the Rules may have been misinterpreted or misapplied.

The Presiding Officer may make an oral statement to the Senate in defence of the ruling. The Senate will then move directly to vote on the motion.

A three-fifths majority is required to overrule the Presiding Officer's decision.

Rule X Point of Order

A Senator may bring to the attention of the Presiding Officer any matter that violates the Rules. The Senator making the point of order should refer by number or by subject matter to the Rule violated and is expected to explain why or in what way the matter violates the rule.

The Presiding Officer shall decide all such questions without debate and in accordance with the Rules.

Rule XI Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from or revises part of a bill or resolution.

Amendments shall normally be submitted in writing and are subject to the approval of the Presiding Officer. They require sponsors of not less than ten percent of Senators.

Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a bill or resolution may be further amended.

A Senator may motion to introduce an amendment for debate when the floor is open. An amendment will not be debated if the motion to introduce an amendment fails.

Upon successful introduction of an amendment for debate, a Senator may request the floor to debate the amendment.

Once debate is closed on the amendment, the Senate will move to an immediate vote. Amendments that do not alter the substance

of a bill or resolution and that are proposed in order to rectify spelling errors or other minor errors can be passed without vote at the discretion of the Presiding Officer. There are no friendly amendments.

Rule XII Speaking time and cloture

Once handed the floor by the Presiding Officer, a Senator may exercise the right to speak indefinitely so long as a motion of cloture has not been passed.

To propose cloture, a Senator must present a cloture petition signed by at least sixteen percent of Senators present.

When a valid cloture petition has been received by the Presiding Officer, any Senator holding the floor shall yield and the petition put to a vote.

A cloture motion requires three-fifths of Senators present to pass. If cloture fails, then the floor is returned to the Senator who was interrupted.

Once a motion of cloture has passed, the Presiding Officer may at their discretion provide up to thirty minutes of further debate to hear Senators who have not yet spoken on the bill or resolution before calling a vote.

If a Senator has been speaking for more than ten minutes, the Presiding Officer may take measures to expedite the business of the Senate and preserve the conference's educational mission while maintaining the procedural effect of the filibuster. Such measures include facilitating negotiations, hearing other speakers or suggesting tabling of a bill or resolution.

Rule XIII Laying on the table

The Senate may lay on the table any bill or resolution under consideration, which shall end further debate on the matter without vote on its substance.

The Presiding Officer may rule a motion to table as dilatory.

Requesting the opportunity to speak

The process of requesting the opportunity to speak is different from regular MUN.

You can request the floor when no other Senator is speaking by standing and saying "Madam President".

The chairperson will select which Senator to call.

Yields and questions

Senators may only yield to questions at the end of a speech or during a speech lasting longer than 2 minutes. They may not yield to other delegates to speak.

Before asking a question, you must request the yield by saying: "Will the Senator yield for a question?"

Closing debate and filibusters

See p. 15 for an explanation of the options available for closing debate.

See p. 16 for an explanation of speaking time and filibusters.

Points of order

Points of order are only to be used to bring the attention of the Presiding Officer to a breach of the Senate's Rules. They should not be used to make substantive points in debate.

The Capitol building in Washington DC accommodates the two houses of Congress. Office buildings are connected to the main building by an underground railway reserved for the use of Congressional staff.



Rule XIV Recess

The Senate may recess for short periods of time. A recess does not count as part of time allocated to a bill or resolution.

The Senator proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit not exceeding thirty minutes.

Suspending the meeting, caucusing, lobbying

Senators may choose to discuss matters in a more informal way by passing a motion to recess.

A recess is similar to a suspension of the meeting, unmoderated caucus or lobbying in a MUN simulation.

Rule XV Voting procedure

Bills and resolutions under consideration shall be put to vote if there is unanimous consent to proceed to a vote or a motion of cloture passes.

The Presiding Officer will assume unanimous consent to vote on any question pending if no Senator wishes to request the floor.

When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer; but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote.

If after the yeas and nays are called the Presiding Officer cannot make a judgement on the result, a vote shall be held by roll call or using electronic devices.

Where votes tie, the Vice President of the United

States shall cast the deciding vote.

Rule XVI Parliamentary inquiry

A Senator may ask for an explanation of the procedural situation from the Presiding Officer by raising a parliamentary inquiry.

Rule XVII Order of Precedence

Points and motions shall be considered in the following, descending order of preference:

1. Point of order
2. Motion of cloture
3. Motion to table
4. Motion to proceed
5. Motion to amend
6. Motion to recess
7. Motion to question quorum
8. Motion to appeal the decision of the Presiding Officer

Rule XVIII Procedure in committees

The Rules of the Senate are the rules of its committees so far as applicable.

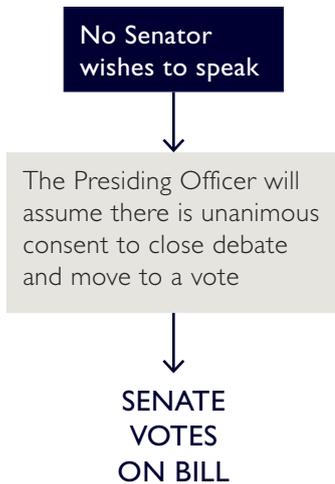
Speaking time is limited to two minutes while in committee.

A vote in committee with respect to any measure or matter may not be cast by proxy.

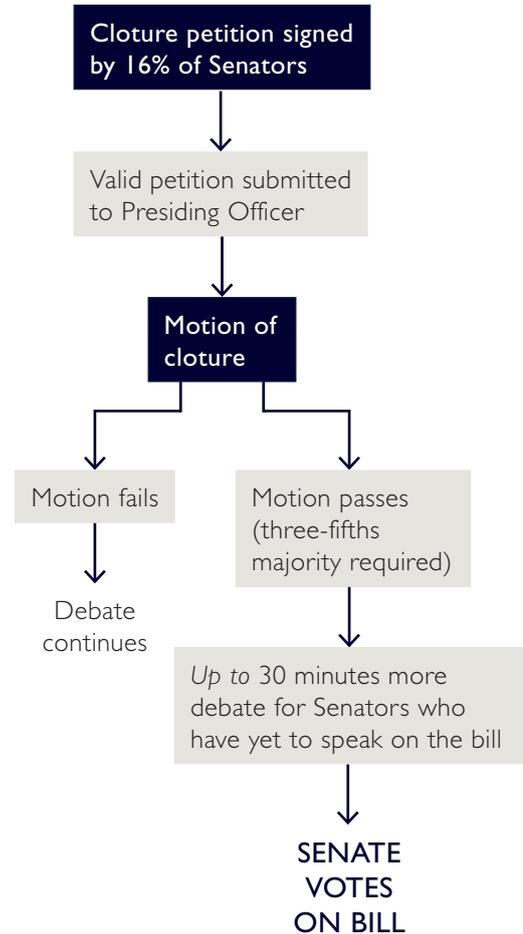
Senate: Closing Debate

Four Options

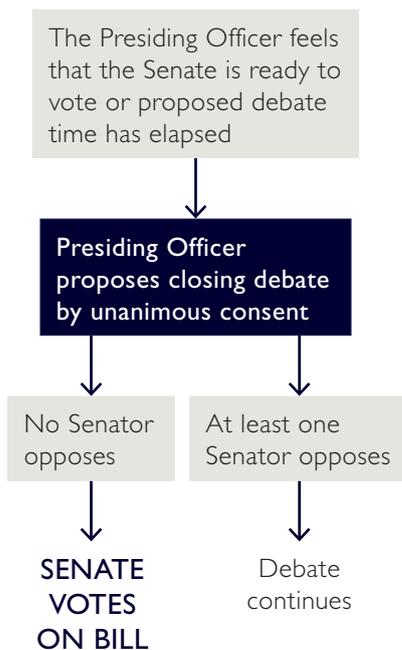
Option (1) No further speakers



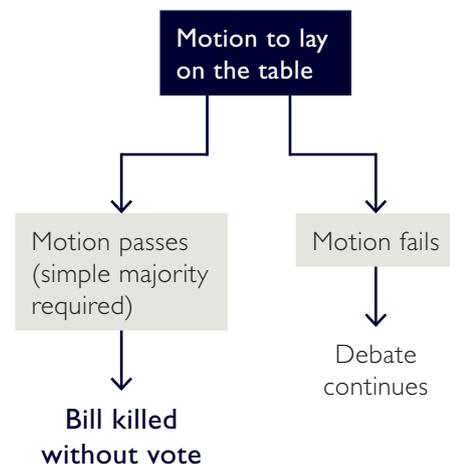
Option (3) Cloture



Option (2) Unanimous consent



Option (4) Laying on the table



Senate: Speaking Time & Filibusters



IN REALITY

The right to speak and filibusters

Senators are permitted to speak for as long as they wish on the floor of the Senate. Their comments do not necessarily have to be germane to the topic of debate.

This right of Senators to speak indefinitely is regularly exploited in order to delay or obstruct a bill. If a Senator can deliver a prolonged speech over several hours without yielding, it is possible to block the passage of a bill entirely. This tactic is known as a "filibuster".

Filibusters are a common feature of Senate debates. A Senator is not permitted to sit down or leave the chamber while delivering a filibuster speech - even for a comfort break.

Senators have been known to read novels, telephone directories and even recipe books. The longest filibuster in the history of Senate extended for 24 hours and 18 minutes and formed part of an attempt to block Civil Rights legislation in 1957.

Options for ending a filibuster

Senators have two options to end a filibuster:

- **Motion to lay on the table**, which requires a simple majority and kills the bill without a vote; or
- **Motion of cloture**, which requires a three-fifths (60%) majority to pass and ends the filibuster before the bill can be put to a vote.

This means that bills without three-fifths majority support can be very effectively obstructed with a filibuster; since a super majority is required to end debate and vote.

To propose a motion of cloture, a Senator must present a cloture petition to the Presiding Officer with the signatures of at least sixteen percent of Senators.

AT OUR CONFERENCE

In our simulation, it is recommended that Senators speak for no longer than two minutes and the chair will notify speakers when they have reached this point in their speech. However, there is no set speaking time and Senators have the right to continue to speak for as long as they wish.

Our model of the Senate has the same two options for ending a filibuster:

- **Motion to lay on the table**, which requires a simple majority and kills the bill without a vote; or
- **Motion of cloture**, which requires a three-fifths (60%) majority to pass and ends the filibuster before the bill can be put to a vote.

A form for petitioning for cloture is available from the Secretariat.

Filibuster speeches during the conference

At our conference, the Presiding Officer will attempt to balance accurate simulation of the filibuster tactic with our educational mission and the time constraints of the event.

If a Senator has spoken for **ten minutes** and no further action has been taken, the chairs may facilitate negotiations towards either tabling or cloture. They may also move on to other speakers, while maintaining the procedural effect of the filibuster - that is, that cloture will still be required before a vote on the bill.

Take care using filibusters!

Senators should use the filibuster tactic sparingly - fellow Senators are unlikely to be in the mood for compromise when faced with a filibuster; and you may need their support for passing other bills.

Attempting a filibuster may also make other Senators more likely to use the tactic in retaliation!

Senate: Social Media Simulation

Social media has become a significant form of political participation and democratic discourse. Elected officials can use it to engage directly with constituents, express opinions and share political news with the public. For citizens, it provides a tool for political participation, education and organisation. Pew found in 2020 that 53% of American adults at least sometimes get their news from social media, and more than one in ten Americans (11%) say that social media is their preferred source of news.

Members of Congress on social media

According to a 2020 Pew study of legislatures in English-speaking countries, the United States is the only country where every single legislator operates an active Twitter account. Pew found that Democratic members tend to post more regularly and have more of a following. Compared to the average Republican member of Congress, the typical Democratic member has over 17,000 more Twitter followers and posts nearly twice as often (130 tweets per month compared to 73). To some extent, this matches the profile of Twitter users, with 62% identifying as Democrats in 2019.

Potential negative impact

However, social media is not always a positive force in democratic politics. Social media is used to spread false political information or conspiracy theories, and was central to the mobilisation and organisation of protestors during the 2020 storming of the Capitol.

Many politicians are subject to abuse online. A study of the 2020 elections by the Institute for Strategic Dialogue found that between 5 and 39 percent of tweets received by candidates were abusive. Women politicians are particularly prone to online abuse. The study found that 39.1% of tweets referencing Ilhan Omar (D-MN) were abusive.

Sometimes members of Congress have been guilty of spreading inappropriate content. In November 2021, Paul Gosar (R-AZ) became the first member of Congress to be censured

Instructions for using the Conductrr TeamXP platform

The Senate will be using an online platform called TeamXP, which simulates a real-life social media environment. It is used for professional training in strategic communications and crisis management by organisations including the United Nations, Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence.

Delegates in the Senate will be handed a username and password at registration. Please keep your login details private. You are responsible for the output of your account at all times.

Use your device to scan the QR code or go to:

<https://conductrr.cm.cr?p=42271>

Your simulated Twitter account operates like a real account. You can tweet new content as well as like and share tweets from other Senators and organisations.

Remember that any tweet you send will be viewable by everyone participating in the simulation and must be subject to the social media rules (p. 19).



for inappropriate use of social media having shared an animated video showing a violent attack on Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) and President Biden.

Dominant members

While every member of Congress operates a Twitter account, congressional social media is dominated by a small proportion of legislators.

The 10% of members with the most followers on Facebook and Twitter receive more than three-quarters of all favourites, shares and retweets. For example, tweets from members of Congress received about 1.1 billion

favourites in the first six months of 2019, with 907 million of these related to just 10% of members.

Members of 116th Congress with most Twitter followers by party

Democrats / Independents	Republicans
1 Bernie Sanders (I-VT) 21.8m	1 Ted Cruz (TX) 5.2m
2 Elizabeth Warren (MA) 10.1m	2 Marco Rubio (FL) 4.3m
3 Alexandra Ocasio-Cortez (NY) 7.2m	3 Rand Paul (KY) 2.9m
4 Nancy Pelosi (CA) 5.2m	4 Mitt Romney (UT) 2.1m

Source: Pew (2020)

How do members of Congress use social media?

To comment on current issues

 **Senator Mitt Romney** @SenatorRomney

The American people are loud and clear: they want our border secured. With the unrestrained amount of people crossing our border—and amid such unbridled drug and human trafficking—I can't understand why the Administration is avoiding completing the barrier at our southern border.

 **Elizabeth Warren** @SenWarren

The atrocities against Lakota men, women & children at the Wounded Knee Massacre should be condemned—not glorified with Medals of Honor. @SenJeffMerkley, @RepKahale & I are urging @POTUS to revoke the medals from soldiers who perpetrated this massacre.

 **Tom Cotton** @SenTomCotton

A democracy that doesn't tolerate free speech will not remain a democracy for long. It's essential that we reclaim our colleges and universities so that they provide value to future generations of Americans, not just an exclusive safe haven for radicals.

 **Rep. Pramila Jayapal** @RepJayapal

The decision to have an abortion is an incredibly personal one — and it shouldn't involve anyone other than the pregnant person and who they choose to involve.

It's time to end the filibuster and guarantee the right to a safe abortion across America.

 **Senator Ted Cruz** @SenTedCruz

The government has no business forcing anybody to take the COVID vaccine.

To advocate for their legislative priorities

 **Elizabeth Warren** @SenWarren

Experts agree that #BuildBackBetter won't drive inflation. Regardless of the attacks Republicans gin up, this bill will help rebuild our economy, create millions of good paying jobs, and reduce prices for consumers in the long run.

 **Amy Klobuchar** @amyklobuchar

I've met thousands of Minnesotans and I have yet to meet one person who is against cheaper prescription drugs.

In fact, the only people who DO want higher prices run major pharmaceutical companies.

 **Rep. Jim McGovern** @RepMcGovern

Diet-linked illnesses are a leading cause of death & disability in America.

Yet med students only get an average of 19 hours of #nutrition education over 4 years.

I'm teaming up w/ Rep. @MichaelCBurgess to call for more nutrition education.

 **Chuck Schumer** @SenSchumer

Build Back Better will create jobs, lower costs, and expand health care and family investments that have long been overdue in America.

It will deliver on home-and-community-based services. It will deliver on child care. It will deliver to help families in America.

#CareCantWait

 **Kirsten Gillibrand** @SenGillibrand

When kids are seriously ill, too many parents face a horrible choice between taking time to care for their child or losing their job, paycheck, and maybe even the health insurance that covers their care. We need to pass #PaidLeave and get working families the support they need.

 **Amy Klobuchar** @amyklobuchar

More than 100 Minnesota veterans die of suicide each year.

The 327,000 veterans living in our state need mental health resources, but there are only 3 Vet Centers to help provide them. That's not enough, and it's why we've got a bill to add more.

To inform the public about the progress of legislative work in Congress

 **Senator Rubio Press** @SenRubioPress

Senator Rubio filed dozens of amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2022.

 **Thomas Massie** 
@RepThomasMassie

HR 3860, my bill to prohibit any requirement that a member of the Armed Forces receive a COVID-19 vaccination, now has 50 sponsors.

Is your member of Congress on this list? If so, please thank them for supporting our military members and their families.

 **Carolyn B. Maloney** 
@RepMaloney

It is 8:22 AM and House Republican's just motioned to adjourn to try to prevent us from passing @POTUS's agenda.

We will not let them.

 **Rep. Shontel Brown** 
@RepShontelBrown

Slavery is America's original sin, resulting in generations of disparities that continue to impact our society today.

I am proud to add my name in support of #HR40, @JacksonLeeTX18's bill to establish a commission to study and recommend reparation proposals.

 **Amy Klobuchar** 
@amyklobuchar

Important news Minnesota: The Biden Administration listened to our calls for funding to make sure families can afford their heating bills this winter. No one should have to go cold, and it's going to make all the difference for people.

To criticise the policies of the opposing party

 **Senator Mitt Romney** 
@SenatorRomney

Two big differences between my Family Security Act and Dems': 1) mine doesn't create new taxes, 2) mine lets parents choose among pre-K options of home, private day care, or public programs like Head Start— Dems push your 3 and 4 year olds into "federal approved" public schools.

 **Cory Booker** 
@CoryBooker

Deeply disappointed that my Republican colleagues opposed legislation to ensure every American's right to vote is protected. We must continue to do everything we can to stop the ongoing assault on voting rights and ensure our democracy works for the people.

 **Senator Ted Cruz** 
@SenTedCruz

Inflation is at the highest level in 3 DECADES under President Biden and his wild spending will cause these numbers to go even higher.

-  Gas  43%
-  Used cars  38%
-  Rent  16.4%
-  Eggs  29%
-  Ground beef  17.7%

Social media rules

The tweets shown here provide good examples of the style and tone commonly taken by members of Congress on social media. Try to emulate their approach.

Please observe the following rules during the social media simulation:

- 1 **High standards of decorum and courtesy that apply to the content of speeches continue on Twitter.** Do not tweet anything that you would not be appropriate in a speech in front of the full committee.
- 2 **Use formal language** that respects other delegates and political opponents.
- 3 **Other delegates should only be mentioned in positive messages of support or praise.** Do not single out any other delegate for negative comments.
- 4 **Do not criticise individual delegates' performance** during the simulation, such as the quality of their speeches. Criticism should be generic and directed only towards a group or party.
- 5 **Tweets may contain political opinion but must be factually accurate.** Do not repeat false claims or conspiracies.
- 6 **Discriminatory language is unacceptable.** The conference agenda does not avoid debate of politically and culturally sensitive topics. These topics should be discussed with nuance and sensitivity to the feelings and identity of others.

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of a tweet, please discuss it with conference staff.

Rules of the House of Representatives

Introduction

The Rules of the House are notoriously complex. The official House manual extends to more than 1,000 pages supplemented by over 30 volumes of precedents. Rather frustratingly for those wishing to model the House's deliberations, there is also no one set of procedures that the House follows in the process of considering a bill or resolution on its floor.

Our adapted version of the House Rules aims to recreate the sense and feeling of House procedure while providing a relatively simple set of rules to learn and apply in an educational setting.

Rule I Definitions

In these rules, the term "Member" is used to refer to any Member of the House, the Delegates of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, the Delegate of the District of Columbia, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

Rule II The Speaker

Duties

1. All sessions shall be chaired by the Speaker. The Speaker may rule motions judged not to be constructive to the course of debate or the educational mission of the conference as dilatory with the exception of motions to appeal the decision of the Speaker.

Preservation of order

2. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.

Questions of order

3. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member.

Discretion to vote

4. The Speaker is not required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except when such vote would be decisive.

Speaker pro tempore

5. The Speaker may appoint a designate to perform the duties of the chair.

Rule III Bill sponsorship

1. Bills, memorials, petitions, resolutions and amendments, endorsed with the names of Members sponsoring them, may be delivered to the Speaker.

2. The name of a sponsor of a bill or resolution may be deleted by unanimous consent. The Speaker may entertain such a request only by the Member whose name is to be deleted or by the sponsor of the bill or resolution.

Rule IV Order of business

The daily order of business shall be as follows:

First. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Second. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Third. Consideration of bills and resolutions.

Rule V Conduct, decorum and comportment

Conduct

1. A Member, officer, or employee of the House shall behave at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House.

2. A Member, officer, or employee of the House shall adhere to the spirit and the letter of the Rules of the House and to the rules of duly constituted committees thereof.

Decorum

3. A Member who desires to speak or deliver a matter to the House shall respectfully address the Speaker and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor. When invited by the Chair, a Member may speak from the Clerk's desk.

4. Remarks in debate (which may include references to the Senate or its Members) shall be confined to the question under debate,

Referring to the Speaker

The House's chair is known as the Speaker. You should always address him/her as "Mister Speaker" or "Madam Speaker".

Referring to yourself

You may refer to yourself in the first person. The terms "I", "Me" and "My" are all acceptable.

Referring to other Members

You must refer to other Members of the House by their state (never by their name) using the form:

"The gentleman (or gentlewoman) from _____".

For example, you might refer to the "Gentlewoman from Massachusetts".

Each Member's name, district and state will be printed on placards.

avoiding personality.

Comportment

5. When the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House, a Member may not exit or cross the Hall. When a Member is speaking, a Member may not pass between the person speaking and the Chair. During the session of the House, a Member may not wear non-religious headdress or a hat or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots.

6. A person on the floor of the House may not smoke or use a mobile electronic device that impairs decorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

7. A Member, officer, or employee of the House may not engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in the Chamber.

Calls to Order (Take Down the Words)

8. Where one Member believes another has breached standards of conduct or decorum in a speech, they may demand that the offending words be taken down by the Clerk. The offending Member shall immediately sit down. If the Speaker determines that the words are out of order, an opportunity shall be given to withdraw or amend them. If the case requires it, an offending Member shall be liable to censure or such other punishment as the Speaker may consider proper.

Rule VI Speeches and yields

Recognition

1. When two or more Members seek recognition, the Speaker shall name the Member who is first to speak.

Speaking time

2. A Member may not occupy more than the time allocated by the Speaker.

Interruption

3. No Member may interrupt another while speaking except to request a yield. Points or motions must only be made after recognition by the Speaker.

Referring to other members

4. No person, in speaking, is to mention a Member by name, instead using the form: "The gentleman (or gentlewoman) from _____".

Yields to other members

5. A Member may yield remaining time to another Member using the form, "I yield to the gentleman (or gentlewoman) from _____". The time being consumed belongs to the Member who yielded. Therefore, the Member who was

yielded to cannot yield to a third Member.

Yields for questions

6. At the end of a speech, a Member may be willing to yield to questions. Members may indicate a wish to ask a question by standing. On being selected by the Member, the questioner should ask, "Will the gentleman (or gentlewoman) yield?" before beginning their question.

7. The Speaker may limit the number of questions.

Rule VII Motions

Adoption of motions

1. Unless otherwise stated, all motions shall be debated by at most two speakers opposed and two speakers in favour.

2. Where no opposing speaker is forthcoming, the motion is considered adopted by unanimous consent.

Precedence of motions

3. When a question is under debate, only the following motions may be entertained (which shall have precedence in the following order):

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To recess.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) To amend, striking the enacting clause.
- (5) To consider an amendment.
- (6) To reconsider (a vote).
- (7) To close debate.

Adjourn

4. A motion to adjourn suspends a meeting of the House for an extended period of time. The Member proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit not less than thirty minutes. It shall be decided without debate.

Recess

5. A motion to recess temporarily suspends a meeting of the House for a short period of time. The Member proposing the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit not exceeding thirty minutes. This motion shall be decided without debate.

Sponsoring bills

Sponsors have the responsibility for guiding a bill or resolution through debate.

You may sponsor up to two bills using the electronic form before the conference.

Speeches that breach standards of conduct or decorum

If you believe there has been a breach of standards of conduct or decorum in a speech, you should ask the dais to "Take down the words". The Speaker will then assess the appropriateness of the offending speech.

Yielding to questions

To take questions from other delegates at the end of your speech, say: "I would like to yield for questions."

Those wishing to ask questions will then stand and be selected by the Speaker

Before asking a question, you must say: "Will the gentleman (or gentlewoman) yield?" to formally request permission.

Closing debate

There are a variety of ways to close debate:

Motion to amend, striking the enacting clause: Ends debate on the bill currently under consideration without taking a vote on its substance.

Motion to lay on the table: Rejects any bill without further debate or a vote regardless of whether it is currently under active discussion by the House.

Motion to close debate: Ends debate on a question before taking a vote on its substance.

All these motions require debate, with two speakers for and two against before being put to a vote.

Lay on the table

6. A pending bill, resolution or amendment laid on the table is rejected without further debate or a vote on its substance. This motion can be proposed on questions that are not under current debate by the House. The Speaker may rule such motions as dilatory.

Strike the enacting clause

7. A motion to strike the enacting (or resolving) clause amends a bill or resolution so that it no longer contains wording to enact its content. If carried in the House, it constitutes a rejection of a bill or resolution as a whole without further debate. This motion can only be proposed on a bill or resolution that is under current debate by the House. The Speaker may rule such motions as dilatory.

Reconsider

8. With the discretion of the Speaker, a Member may make a motion that the House reconsider a vote on any question that it has considered. The motion to reconsider must be offered on the same day as

the original vote or on the next legislative day. Following successful passage of a motion to reconsider, the vote concerned is immediately retaken using a method of the Speaker's choice. The Speaker may rule such motions as dilatory.

Closing debate

9. A motion to close debate ends further discussion of the current bill, resolution or

amendment causing an immediate vote on its substance. The Speaker may rule such motions as dilatory.

Rule VIII Amendments

In general

1. An amendment is a proposal that adds to, deletes from or revises part of a bill or resolution.

2. Amendments that do not alter the substance of a bill or resolution, and that are proposed in order to rectify spelling errors or other minor errors, can be passed without vote at the discretion of the Speaker. There are no friendly amendments.

Submission, approval and motions

3. Amendments shall normally be submitted in writing and are subject to the approval of the Speaker. They require sponsors of not less than ten percent of Members before being proposed for debate.

4. When an amendable proposition is under consideration, a motion to consider an amendment shall be in order. The proposer may speak in favour of the amendment's introduction. An amendment will not be debated if the motion to introduce an amendment fails.

Amendments to amendments

5. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a bill or resolution may be further amended.

Withdrawal

6. An amendment may be withdrawn in the House at any time before a decision or amendment thereon.

Amending the title

7. An amendment to the title of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until after its passage or adoption and shall be decided without debate.

Debate

8. Once the House has passed a motion to consider an amendment, a Member who offers an amendment shall be allowed to explain it. Other speakers can then obtain the floor to debate the amendment for a period decided by the Speaker. A vote shall then be taken on adoption of the amendment.

Rule IX Quorum

1. A majority of Members must be present to conduct business. A Member may only make a point of order that a quorum is not present when a vote is about to take place on a pending matter.

Amendment process

Amendments follow the following process:

1. The amendment is submitted to the Speaker with the signatures of at least 10% of the Members. Amendments can be drafted from scratch or adapted from suggestions already detailed after each bill.
2. The amendment is approved by the Speaker.
3. The amendment can be proposed for debate with a motion to introduce an amendment. The proposer may make a short speech in favour of debating the amendment.
4. A vote is taken to decide whether or not the amendment deserves further debate.
5. If the vote to introduce the amendment passes, the Speaker establishes a time period for debate of the amendment.
6. Once debate closes, a vote is taken on the amendment to decide if it is adopted and the text of the bill altered.

2. The Speaker may direct the Clerk to conduct a quorum call by call of the roll. In such a case the Clerk shall call the names of Members, alphabetically by surname. After the roll has been called once, the Clerk shall call the names of those not recorded, alphabetically by surname.
3. The Speaker may propose that the order for the quorum call be rescinded by unanimous consent.

Rule X Voting

Form of a question

1. The Speaker shall put a question in this form: "Those in favor (of the question), say 'Aye.'"; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "Those opposed, say 'No.'". After a vote by voice under this clause, the Speaker may use other voting procedures.

Conduct of votes

2. A division vote or vote using electronic device shall be conducted if the Speaker is in doubt of the outcome of a voice vote.
3. For a division vote, the Speaker shall ask those in favour to stand and be counted by the Clerk. Those opposed shall then be asked to stand and be counted.
4. For votes by electronic device, the Speaker shall provide a minimum time for the vote to be concluded. When the electronic voting system is inoperable or is not used, the Speaker may direct the Clerk to conduct the vote using an alternative method.

Ties

5. In case of a tie vote, a question shall be lost.

Delegates and the Regional Commissioner

6. Whenever a recorded vote on any question has been decided by a margin within which the votes cast by the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner have been decisive, the Speaker shall put such question *de novo* without intervening motion.

Rule XI Points

Point of order

1. A Member may bring to the attention of the Speaker any matter that violates the Rules of the House. The Member making the point of order should refer by number or by subject matter to the rule of the House violated and is expected to explain why or in what way the matter violates the rule.
2. The Speaker shall decide all such questions without debate and in accordance with the Rules.

Appeal

3. Any ruling or decision made by the Speaker

that has misinterpreted or misapplied the Rules of the House can be appealed. The appeal must be made immediately after the ruling or decision. A two thirds majority is required to successfully overturn the ruling of the Speaker.

Point of parliamentary inquiry

4. A Member may ask for an explanation of the procedural situation from the Speaker by raising a parliamentary inquiry.

Point of personal privilege

5. Where they believe that their rights, reputation or conduct have been called into question, a Member may raise a question of personal privilege. If the Speaker determines that a matter qualifies under the Rules and precedents of the House, the Member may be given the floor to speak.

Rule XII Procedures of committees

In general

1. The Rules of the House are the rules of its committees so far as applicable.

Referral

2. The Speaker shall refer each bill, resolution, or other matter to standing committee.
3. The Speaker may subject a referral to appropriate time limitations; and may make such other provision as may be considered appropriate.

Prohibition against proxy voting

4. A vote by a member of a committee with respect to any measure or matter may not be cast by proxy.

Points of order

Points of order are only to be used to bring the attention of the Speaker to a breach of the Rules of the House. They should not be used to make substantive points in debate.

Points of personal privilege

Points of personal privilege are used to raise the attention of the Speaker to a speech that has challenged a Member's rights, reputation or conduct.

7 Tactical Tips for Getting What you Want

Here are some tips to shape your tactics during the conference.

1 | Reach across the aisle

Remember that members of Congress do not always vote completely along party lines. On most issues, you should be able to find some support amongst Representatives or Senators of the opposing party. Successful delegates will find allies amongst both Republicans and Democrats.

Resources such as Vote Smart and voting scorecards will allow you to identify members of the opposing party who might be sympathetic on specific issues.

2 | Use scorecards and the list of voting intentions

Scorecards are produced by interest groups. They score each member of Congress for their support (or opposition) to a particular area of policy. Scorecards for ideology can be found on p. 28.

The electronic list of voting intentions will

be open at the start of the conference.

Delegates may complete it for each bill on the calendar, responding Yay, Nay, Undecided or Persuadable. You can use the list to identify members of Congress who might be able to open to persuasion on a particularly issue or open to “horse trading” support for their own legislative priorities.

3 | Specialise and pick legislative priorities carefully

The bills cover a huge variety of issues. You cannot be an expert on all of them.

Pick one or two issues to research and become the House or Senate expert. Members of Congress who are bill sponsors will need to focus their attention on these policy issues.

You will need to prioritise what you want to achieve during the conference. Pick one or two bills that you either want to have passed or block, and devote your efforts to that goal.

The bills vary in how controversial they are. Balance what you want with the likelihood

The *Apotheosis of Washington* is a fresco painted on the inside of the Capitol's rotunda dome. It shows in allegorical form the various sources of America's national power.



of securing enough votes to get the measure through.

4 | Research before and during the conference

A well-researched fact can be a very effective addition to a debate. Use the Internet to research throughout the conference and find effective arguments for and against your policies.

This tactic can work particularly effectively with questions.

You can find instructions on how to research your member of Congress' policies on p. 26.

5 | Work both inside and outside the chamber

Balance your time between formal debate inside the chamber and informal negotiations outside. To get approval for your legislative priorities, you may need to make some backroom deals, trading your vote on other bills in return for support.

This will require spending some time lobbying and "horse trading" outside of formal debate.

6 | Form informal voting caucuses and blocs

There is strength in numbers.

If you can gather like-minded members of

Congress into an informal voting caucus or bloc, you can make more effective deals to secure what you want.

Blocs that contain both Republican and Democrat delegates can be particularly effective.

You can use the scorecards or indicative voting list to find members of Congress who are likely to side with you on significant issues.

7 | In the Senate, filibuster effectively

The filibuster is a very powerful tool.

You may be able to block or obstruct a bill you oppose by employing the tactic. You may even be able to use the threat of a filibuster to negotiate for what you want.

Remember that you cannot stop speaking or sit down during a filibuster. Have something to read out loud - real-life filibusterers have read the telephone directory, children's stories and recipe books!

However, remember that the filibuster tactic is likely to make opponents reluctant to compromise. You may also have the tactic used against you in retaliation.



Designed by Thomas Crawford, the *Statue of Freedom* has stood on the top of the Capitol dome since 1863. Ironically, it was commissioned by Senator Jefferson Davis, who later became President of the Confederacy. He objected to the first design, which included a Roman cap representing emancipation from slavery. It was principally cast by the craftsman and slave Philip Reid, who was later emancipated.

5 Steps for Researching Your Policies

1 | Are you a Republican or Democrat?

The member of Congress' party allegiance will give some clues to their political ideology.

There is a summary of key Republican and Democrat beliefs in the boxes below.

However, American parties are broad churches and moderate Republicans and moderate Democrats may agree on many issues.

Remember that members of Congress regularly do not vote along party lines, so voting with your party will only be appropriate on some occasions.

2 | Are you on the conservative or liberal wing of your party?

The scorecards on p. 28 give ratings on each member of Congress' alignment with conservative and liberal ideologies. This will give an indication of

the wing of the party your character lies on.

Firm conservatives or liberals are likely to be more loyal to their core party ideology than moderates. On some issues, moderate Republicans and Democrats may find it easier to reach across the aisle and work with members of Congress from the other party.

3 | How have you voted on similar legislation in the past?

Your member of Congress' past voting record on relevant bills will give clues as to their views.

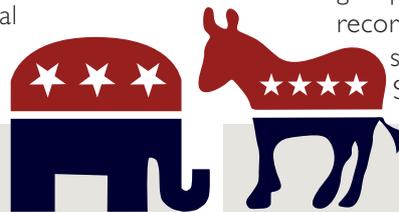
You can search for voting records on major legislation on the Vote Smart website.

4 | What is your scorecard rating?

Pressure groups in the United States often give politicians scores based on their voting records on relevant legislation. These are called scorecards and can be accessed on Vote Smart. Some relevant scorecards can also

Republican Party

- Socially conservative, opposing measures such as same-sex marriage.
- In favour of a neo-classical, *laissez faire* approach to the economy, which minimises federal government spending, business regulation and maintains low taxes.
- Against excessive business regulation as it reduces the American economy's competitiveness against foreign rivals.
- Sceptical on climate change.
- In favour of controlling immigration and preventing illegal entry to the United States.
- Supportive of a "Hawk" approach to foreign policy: deterring America's enemies with large armed forces and using military force to protect national interests.
- Protective of the Second Amendment right to bear arms.
- Pro-life on abortion.



Democratic Party

- Socially liberal, in favour of same-sex marriage and protecting the rights of LGBTQ+ people.
- In favour of the federal government stepping in to look after those in need through programmes such as medicare.
- Supportive of business regulation to prevent corporate excesses and to protect workers and consumers.
- In favour of action being taken to address climate change and protecting the environment.
- In favour of a "Dove" approach to foreign policy, preferring the use of diplomacy and negotiation to settle foreign policy problems.
- In favour of gun control and limitations on the right to bear arms.
- Pro-choice on abortion issues.

be found on p. 28.

Scorecards will give a clue to a character's political views. For example, a high rating from the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) would indicate that a member of Congress would be pro-choice on abortion. Similarly, a high rating from the National Rifle Association (NRA) would suggest that a member of Congress would oppose gun control legislation. Use these scores to assess your character's likely response to certain issues.

5 | What public speeches have you made in the past?

Past speeches and statements are easily accessible on Vote Smart and members of Congress' personal websites.

Reading these public statements will give clues on the main arguments that members of Congress forward in favour of their policies.

It will also provide an insight into the tone that the member of Congress uses in debate.

The Vote Smart website is a free portal providing information on American politicians. For each member of Congress, it offers a biography, analysis of voting records on key legislation, ratings and endorsements from dozens of pressure groups, and links to speeches on key policy issues. <https://votesmart.org/>

The screenshot shows the Vote Smart website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Vote Smart logo, a search bar, and buttons for 'HAVE OUR BACKS' and 'MYVOTESMART SIGN UP'. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'THE FACTS', 'BIO', 'VOTES', 'POSITIONS', 'RATINGS', 'SPEECHES', and 'FUNDING'. The main content area displays the profile for Lisa Murkowski, including her photo, office information (U.S. Senate (AK) - Sr, Republican), and a 'TRACK THIS POLITICIAN' button. There are also filters for 'ISSUE CATEGORY' and 'DATA TYPE' (Key Votes, Public Statements, Ratings/Endorsements, Political Courage Test). A list of speeches is shown, including a letter to Joe Biden and a floor speech.

Scorecards

U.S. House of Representatives Scorecards

Scores are shown for 60 selected Members

First name	Last name	Party	District	Liberal score (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Liberal grade (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Conservative score (Heritage Action for America, 2021)	Pro-choice (NARAL, 2019)
Buddy	Carter	Republican	GA-01	0	F	98%	0%
Scott	Fitzgerald	Republican	WI-05	0	F	100%	0%
Mike	Johnson	Republican	LA-04	0	F	100%	0%
Diana	Harshbarger	Republican	TN-01	0.4	F	98%	0%
Carol	Miller	Republican	WV-03	0.4	F	98%	0%
Lisa	McClain	Republican	MI-10	0.81	F	98%	0%
Jim	Hagedorn	Republican	MN-01	0.85	F	96%	0%
Bruce	Westerman	Republican	AR-04	1.21	F	96%	0%
Madison	Cawthorn	Republican	NC-11	1.23	F	98%	0%
Debbie	Lesko	Republican	AZ-08	1.36	F	98%	0%
Kat	Cammack	Republican	FL-03	2.02	F	100%	0%
Lance	Gooden	Republican	TX-05	2.42	F	100%	0%
Blaine	Luetkemeyer	Republican	MO-03	2.49	F	96%	0%
Richard	Hudson	Republican	NC-08	2.82	F	100%	0%
Bill	Huizenga	Republican	MI-02	3.28	F	96%	0%
Brian	Mast	Republican	FL-18	3.73	F	96%	0%
Chris	Stewart	Republican	UT-02	4.07	F	98%	0%
Mike	Gallagher	Republican	WI-08	4.49	F	98%	0%
Marjorie Taylor	Greene	Republican	GA-14	5.31	F	96%	0%
Lauren	Boebert	Republican	CO-03	5.35	F	96%	0%
Andy	Biggs	Republican	AZ-05	6.5	F	98%	0%
Mike	Garcia	Republican	CA-25	6.91	F	98%	0%
Liz	Cheney	Republican	WY-AL	8.05	F	96%	0%
Tony	Gonzales	Republican	TX-23	9.68	F	96%	0%
Nancy	Mace	Republican	SC-01	12.05	F	96%	0%
Don	Young	Republican	AK-AL	16.23	F	96%	0%
Jeff	Van Drew	Republican	NJ-02	21.46	F	82%	0%
Fred	Upton	Republican	MI-06	23.29	F	55%	0%
John	Katko	Republican	NY-24	29.84	F	69%	0%
Brian	Fitzpatrick	Republican	PA-01	36.14	F	41%	10%
Jared	Golden	Democratic	ME-02	83.82	F	41%	100%
Stephanie	Murphy	Democratic	FL-07	91.7	F	0%	100%
Kurt	Schrader	Democratic	OR-05	91.87	F	14%	100%

U.S. House of Representatives Scorecards

(Continued)

First name	Last name	Party	District	Liberal score (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Liberal grade (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Conservative score (Heritage Action for America, 2021)	Pro-choice (NARAL, 2019)
Henry	Cuellar	Democratic	TX-28	92.37	F	0%	50%
Angie	Craig	Democratic	MN-02	93.15	F	0%	100%
Carolyn	Bourdeaux	Democratic	GA-07	93.57	B	0%	100%
Lizzie	Fletcher	Democratic	TX-07	93.95	D	0%	100%
Cindy	Axne	Democratic	IA-03	93.98	F	0%	100%
Chrissy	Houlahan	Democratic	PA-06	94.78	F	0%	100%
Dean	Phillips	Democratic	MN-03	95.93	D	0%	100%
Kathleen	Rice	Democratic	NY-04	96.37	F	0%	100%
Sean Patrick	Maloney	Democratic	NY-18	97.17	F	0%	100%
Alexandria	Ocasio-Cortez	Democratic	NY-14	97.18	A	0%	100%
Salud	Carbajal	Democratic	CA-24	97.19	F	0%	100%
Cori	Bush	Democratic	MO-01	97.58	A	0%	100%
Katie	Porter	Democratic	CA-45	97.59	D	0%	100%
Lori	Trahan	Democratic	MA-03	97.98	A	0%	100%
Jake	Auchincloss	Democratic	MA-04	98.38	A	0%	100%
Juan	Vargas	Democratic	CA-51	98.39	D	0%	100%
Mark	Takano	Democratic	CA-41	98.78	A	0%	100%
Lisa	Blunt Rochester	Democratic	DE-AL	98.79	C	0%	100%
Ilhan	Omar	Democratic	MN-05	98.8	A	0%	100%
Nikema	Williams	Democratic	GA-05	98.8	A	0%	100%
Frederica	Wilson	Democratic	FL-24	98.8	B	0%	100%
Raúl	Grijalva	Democratic	AZ-03	99.2	A	0%	100%
Judy	Chu	Democratic	CA-27	99.6	A	0%	100%
Donald	Payne	Democratic	NJ-10	99.6	A	0%	100%
Chuy	Garcia	Democratic	IL-04	99.6	A	0%	100%
Jim	McGovern	Democratic	MA-02	100	A	0%	100%
Nancy	Pelosi	Democratic	CA-12	100	A	0%	100%

U.S. Senate Scorecards

Scores are shown for all 100 Senators

First name	Last name	Party	District	Liberal score (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Liberal grade (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Conservative score (Heritage Action for America, 2021)	Pro-choice (NARAL, 2019)
Ted	Cruz	Republican	Texas	0.28	F	98%	0%
John	Boozman	Republican	Arkansas	1.35	F	98%	0%
James	Lankford	Republican	Oklahoma	1.35	F	98%	0%
Tommy	Tuberville	Republican	Alabama	1.36	F	96%	0%
Rick	Scott	Republican	Florida	1.39	F	98%	0%
Marsha	Blackburn	Republican	Tennessee	1.69	F	96%	0%
Tom	Cotton	Republican	Arkansas	1.9	F	96%	0%
John	Barrasso	Republican	Wyoming	1.94	F	100%	0%
Josh	Hawley	Republican	Missouri	2.17	F	96%	0%
Cynthia	Lummis	Republican	Wyoming	2.17	F	98%	0%
Bill	Hagerty	Republican	Tennessee	2.45	F	96%	0%
Roger	Marshall	Republican	Kansas	2.5	F	96%	0%
Mike	Braun	Republican	Indiana	3.07	F	98%	0%
Richard	Shelby	Republican	Alabama	3.31	F	96%	0%
Steve	Daines	Republican	Montana	3.32	F	98%	0%
Jim	Inhofe	Republican	Oklahoma	3.53	F	96%	0%
John	Kennedy	Republican	Louisiana	3.95	F	98%	0%
Rand	Paul	Republican	Kentucky	4.47	F	96%	3%
Mike	Lee	Republican	Utah	4.89	F	96%	0%
Marco	Rubio	Republican	Florida	5.13	F	98%	0%
John	Thune	Republican	South Dakota	5.43	F	98%	0%
Tim	Scott	Republican	South Carolina	5.71	F	98%	0%
Ben	Sasse	Republican	Nebraska	5.83	F	96%	0%
Ron	Johnson	Republican	Wisconsin	6.2	F	96%	0%
Joni	Ernst	Republican	Iowa	6.22	F	96%	0%
Jim	Risch	Republican	Idaho	7.78	F	98%	0%
Jerry	Moran	Republican	Kansas	8.38	F	96%	0%
Cindy	Hyde-Smith	Republican	Mississippi	8.65	F	98%	0%
John	Hoeven	Republican	North Dakota	8.67	F	96%	0%
Pat	Toomey	Republican	Pennsylvania	9.55	F	98%	0%
Mike	Crapo	Republican	Idaho	10.38	F	96%	0%
Roger	Wicker	Republican	Mississippi	11.05	F	96%	0%
Deb	Fischer	Republican	Nebraska	11.11	F	96%	0%
Kevin	Cramer	Republican	North Dakota	11.14	F	100%	0%
Dan	Sullivan	Republican	Alaska	11.33	F	72%	0%
Bill	Cassidy	Republican	Louisiana	12.15	F	96%	0%
Mitch	McConnell	Republican	Kentucky	12.94	F	96%	0%
Todd	Young	Republican	Indiana	13.37	F	98%	0%
John	Cornyn	Republican	Texas	15.99	F	96%	0%

U.S. Senate Scorecards

(Continued)

First name	Last name	Party	District	Liberal score (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Liberal grade (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Conservative score (Heritage Action for America, 2021)	Pro-choice (NARAL, 2019)
Thom	Tillis	Republican	North Carolina	16.33	F	98%	0%
Mike	Rounds	Republican	South Dakota	18.34	F	96%	0%
Richard	Burr	Republican	North Carolina	20	F	96%	0%
Roy	Blunt	Republican	Missouri	21.29	F	98%	0%
Chuck	Grassley	Republican	Iowa	22.1	F	96%	0%
Shelley Moore	Capito	Republican	West Virginia	23.51	F	77%	0%
Mitt	Romney	Republican	Utah	25.54	F	77%	3%
Rob	Portman	Republican	Ohio	26.22	F	79%	3%
Lindsey	Graham	Republican	South Carolina	36.89	F	96%	0%
Lisa	Murkowski	Republican	Alaska	49.3	F	58%	14%
Susan	Collins	Republican	Maine	57.41	F	58%	32%
Joe	Manchin	Democratic	West Virginia	89.84	F	0%	58%
Dianne	Feinstein	Democratic	California	94.94	F	0%	100%
Kyrsten	Sinema	Democratic	Arizona	96.15	F	0%	79%
Mark	Kelly	Democratic	Arizona	96.49	A	0%	100%
Maggie	Hassan	Democratic	New Hampshire	96.75	D	0%	100%
Jon	Tester	Democratic	Montana	96.76	B	0%	100%
Angus	King	Independent	Maine	97.83	F	0%	100%
Jacky	Rosen	Democratic	Nevada	98.11	A	0%	100%
Catherine	Cortez Masto	Democratic	Nevada	98.11	A	0%	100%
Raphael	Warnock	Democratic	Georgia	98.34	A	0%	100%
Jeanne	Shaheen	Democratic	New Hampshire	98.37	C	0%	100%
Mark	Warner	Democratic	Virginia	98.37	F	0%	100%
John	Hickenlooper	Democratic	Colorado	98.38	A	0%	100%
Bob	Casey	Democratic	Pennsylvania	98.38	A	0%	100%
Bernie	Sanders	Independent	Vermont	98.6	A	0%	100%
Martin	Heinrich	Democratic	New Mexico	98.61	A	0%	100%
Gary	Peters	Democratic	Michigan	98.63	A	0%	100%
Tim	Kaine	Democratic	Virginia	98.63	C	0%	97%
Debbie	Stabenow	Democratic	Michigan	98.64	A	0%	100%
Chuck	Schumer	Democratic	New York	98.65	A	0%	100%
Michael	Bennet	Democratic	Colorado	98.65	D	0%	100%
Jon	Ossoff	Democratic	Georgia	98.92	A	0%	100%
Ben Ray	Luján	Democratic	New Mexico	98.92	A	0%	100%
Chris	Coons	Democratic	Delaware	98.92	D	0%	100%
Dick	Durbin	Democratic	Illinois	99.19	A	0%	100%
Chris	Van Hollen	Democratic	Maryland	99.19	A	0%	100%
Chris	Murphy	Democratic	Connecticut	99.19	C	0%	100%
Tom	Carper	Democratic	Delaware	99.19	F	0%	100%

U.S. Senate Scorecards

(Continued)

First name	Last name	Party	District	Liberal score (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Liberal grade (Progressive Punch, 2021)	Conservative score (Heritage Action for America, 2021)	Pro-choice (NARAL, 2019)
Brian	Schatz	Democratic	Hawaii	99.45	A	0%	100%
Maria	Cantwell	Democratic	Washington	99.45	B	0%	100%
Mazie	Hirono	Democratic	Hawaii	99.46	A	0%	100%
Tina	Smith	Democratic	Minnesota	99.46	A	0%	100%
Bob	Menendez	Democratic	New Jersey	99.46	A	0%	100%
Kirsten	Gillibrand	Democratic	New York	99.46	A	0%	100%
Sherrod	Brown	Democratic	Ohio	99.46	A	0%	100%
Sheldon	Whitehouse	Democratic	Rhode Island	99.46	A	0%	100%
Tammy	Duckworth	Democratic	Illinois	99.46	B	0%	100%
Ben	Cardin	Democratic	Maryland	99.46	B	0%	100%
Amy	Klobuchar	Democratic	Minnesota	99.46	B	0%	100%
Alex	Padilla	Democratic	California	99.73	A	0%	100%
Richard	Blumenthal	Democratic	Connecticut	99.73	A	0%	100%
Elizabeth	Warren	Democratic	Massachusetts	99.73	A	0%	100%
Jeff	Merkley	Democratic	Oregon	99.73	A	0%	100%
Tammy	Baldwin	Democratic	Wisconsin	99.73	A	0%	100%
Patty	Murray	Democratic	Washington	99.73	B	0%	100%
Ed	Markey	Democratic	Massachusetts	100	A	0%	100%
Cory	Booker	Democratic	New Jersey	100	A	0%	100%
Jack	Reed	Democratic	Rhode Island	100	A	0%	100%
Ron	Wyden	Democratic	Oregon	100	B	0%	100%
Patrick	Leahy	Democratic	Vermont	100	B	0%	100%

Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives

Motions (in order of precedence)	Purpose	You say	Rule	Debate / Majority needed to pass
1. Motion to adjourn	To suspend a meeting of the House for an extended period of time.	"Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until ____."	VII	None Simple majority
2. Motion to recess	To temporarily suspend a meeting for a short period of time.	"Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now recess until ____."	VII	None Simple majority
3. Motion to lay on the table	To reject any bill, resolution or amendment without further debate or a vote.	"Madam Speaker, I move to lay the ____ on the table."	VII	Two opposed, two in favour Simple majority
4. Motion to amend, striking the enacting clause	To reject a bill or resolution currently under debate without vote.	"Madam Speaker, I move that the enacting (or resolving) clause be stricken."	VII	Two opposed, two in favour Simple majority
5. Motion to consider an amendment	To open debate of an amendment to a bill or resolution	"Madam Speaker, I move to consider an amendment."	VII	Two opposed, two in favour Simple majority
6. Motion to reconsider (a vote)	To reconsider and retake any previous vote	"Madam Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the ____ was passed (or rejected)."	VII	Two opposed, two in favour Simple majority
7. Motion to close debate	To end further discussion of the current bill, resolution or amendment causing a vote on its substance.	"Madam Speaker, I move to close debate on this bill (or resolution) and all amendments thereto" or "Mister/Madam Speaker, I move to close debate on this bill (or resolution)."	VII	Two opposed, two in favour Simple majority
Motion to appeal from the decision of the Speaker	To appeal a ruling by the Speaker	"Madam Speaker, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair."	XI	None Two thirds
Motion to question quorum	To question the presence of a quorum	"Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the grounds that a quorum is not present and make a point of order that a quorum is not present."	IX	None Triggers roll call
Withdrawal of sponsorship	To withdraw sponsorship for a bill or resolution	Send note to the Speaker.	III	None Unanimous consent
Point of order	To bring to the attention of the Speaker a matter that violates the Rules of the House	"Madam Speaker, I rise to a point of order."	XI	
Point of parliamentary inquiry	To ask for an explanation of the procedural situation from the Speaker	"Madam Speaker, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry."	XI	
Point of personal privilege	To bring attention to a speech that challenges a Member's rights, reputation or conduct	Madam Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.	XI	
Calls to Order (Take Down the Words)	To bring attention to a breach in standards of conduct or decorum	Madam Speaker, I respectfully demand that the gentleman's/gentlewoman's words be taken down.	V	
Yields to the Speaker	"Thank you, Madam Speaker. I yield my remaining time."			
Yields for questions	<i>Member speaking:</i> "I would like to yield for questions." <i>Those wishing to ask questions stand and are selected by the Speaker</i> <i>Member asking question:</i> "Will the gentleman (or gentlewoman) yield?" <i>Asks question</i>			
Referring to other Members	"The gentleman (or gentlewoman) from ____"			

Rules of the U.S. Senate

Motions (in order of precedence)	Purpose	You say	Rule	Majority needed to pass
1. Motion of cloture	To close debate on a matter and move to a vote	"Madam President, I send a cloture motion to the desk."	VII	16% for cloture petition Three-fifths vote
2. Motion to lay on the table	To end further discussion of a bill or resolution without moving to a vote	"Madam President, I ask for unanimous consent that this matter be laid on the table."	XIII	Simple majority
3. Motion to proceed	To introduce a bill or resolution for debate	"Madam President, I ask for unanimous consent to proceed on S. ____."	V	Simple majority
4. Motion to amend	To introduce an amendment for discussion (the amendment is then debated and voted on)	"Madam President, I have an amendment at the desk."	XI	Simple majority
5. Motion to recess	To temporarily end debate to allow informal discussion and lobbying (Max. 30 minutes)	"Madam President, I ask for unanimous consent to recess for __ minutes for the purpose of ____."	XIV	Simple majority
6. Motion to question quorum	To question the presence of a quorum for business and to initiate a roll call	"Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum."	III	Roll call taken
7. Motion to appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer	To challenge a ruling by the Presiding Officer	"Madam President, I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Presiding Officer."	IX	Three-fifths
Rescind quorum call	To end a roll call being called after quorum has been questioned	"Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded."	III	Simple majority
Point of order	To bring to the attention of the Presiding Officer a breach to the Standing Rules of the Senate	"Madam President, I rise to a point of order."	X	None
Point of parliamentary inquiry	To ask for an explanation of the procedural situation from the Speaker	"Madam Speaker, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry."	XVI	None
Withdrawal of sponsorship	To withdraw sponsorship for a bill or resolution Send note to the Speaker.			Submit note to the Presiding Officer
Breach of decorum	To draw attention to a speech that has accused a Senator of conduct or motives unworthy or unbecoming of a Senator; or that has referred offensively to any State of the Union		VIII	Submit note to the Presiding Officer
Yields to the Presiding Officer		"Thank you, Madam President. I yield the floor."		
Yields for questions		<i>Senator speaking:</i> "I would like to yield for questions." <i>Those wishing to ask questions stand and are selected by the Presiding Officer.</i> <i>Senator asking question:</i> "Will the Senator yield?" (Asks question)		
Referring to other Senators		"The Senator from ____." or "Mr/Ms ____."		