

2020 YMCA NJ Youth and Government Parliamentary Procedure Officers Manual

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General Overview

Scope of the Rules

The YMCA Youth and Government Program shall be run in accordance with the Rules and Procedures contained herein, and all staff, delegates, and observers shall observe these rules. In all instances, the Rules of Procedures, along with the rulings of the Governor, the authorized appointees thereof, and the Officers of the committees, shall be final. The Program Director(s) may alter and/or override any of the rules at any time as they see fit.

Courtesy

All Members shall show courtesy and respect to one another, the Chair, and all other program staff or guests, especially those speaking.

Speeches

1. Delegates upon recognition by the Chair may deliver speeches. Speeches should be relevant to the Bill being debated or else the Chair may call the speaker out of order.
2. Time limits for speeches shall be two (2) minutes subject to modification by the Chair. Exceeding the time limit may result in being called out of order.
3. Speakers recognized by the Chair may yield any remaining time to another delegate of the body by declaring their intention to yield their time at the beginning of their speech and after speaking for at least one half their original speaking time.
4. Speakers may yield their remaining time to the Author of the Bill or to the Chair upon completion of their remarks.

Committee Procedure

At Youth and Government, a committee will debate bills through the use of buckets.

Buckets:

Prior to committee sessions, all bills will be placed in groupings, or “buckets,” of 4 or 5 bills based on their topic. Each bucket will be debated and then 2 of the bills from that bucket will pass on into chambers. There exists only one round of bucket debate – hence a bill will only be heard once during Committee Sessions. The buckets will be pre-ordered and numbered before conference at the discretion of the Committee Chairs.

BUCKET DEBATE

**Any delegate besides the Youth Governor may speak in committee after being called on by the chair (including lobbyists, press, and cabinet delegates)*

Step 1: Introduction of Bills in a Bucket: Chair announces the bill numbers of all bills within the first bucket. All authors approach the front of the committee. The Chair reads the enactment clauses of each of the four bills in the bucket.

Step 2: Individualized Bill Introduction: (Moderated by Chair in the following order)

- A. The author of the first bill in the bucket gives his/her opening statement.
- B. The author must introduce his or herself: “**Name, Delegation, Thank You Sir/Madam Chair**”
- C. Author can yield time to his or her closing (author must reserve their right to yield time to themselves at the start of speaking) or to the Chair.
- D. Committee moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
 1. Non-debatable Technical Questions must be non-debatable and answerable with a yes or no, fact-based, or clarifying response.
- E. Repeat individualized Bill introduction for the remaining three Bills in the bucket.

Step 3: Comparative Bill Debate: (Moderated by Chair in the following order)

- A. All Bills are subject to comparative debate.
- B. Each Bill author proceeds with his/her 1 minute comparative opening statement in the same order that individualized debate occurred.
- C. Debate (8-10 speakers)
 - a. The Chair will take a speakers list
 - b. 2 minutes per speech
 - c. Delegates may not yield on yielded time
 - d. Authors can be recognized to speak at the chair’s discretion
 - e. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - i. Yield to Series of Questions
 - ii. Yield to a Fellow Delegate after speaking for one half their original time
 - iii. Yield to the author’s summation

- iv. Yield to the Chair
- v. Motion to hear an amendment
- D. Author's Closing Statements (In order of individualized Bill debate)
 - a. Authors must reintroduce themselves
 - b. 2 minutes per closing in addition to any yielded time

Step 4: Vote:

- A. Voting is conducted through the use of a ballot distributed by the Chair and the Program Staff. Each delegate will score the bill based on the following criteria: Feasibility, Importance to the State, Research and Quality, and Debatability. Each bill will then be ranked on each criteria with (1 being the best, 4 being the worst). Essentially, the lower the score the better.
- B. The lower the score, the earlier on the docket the bill will be placed.

AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Step 1: Introduction of Amendments: Delegates may only introduce amendments to Bills in the bucket during comparative debate. A delegate must motion to hear the amendment, have it seconded and receive a majority vote to be entertained.

Step 2: Amendment Procedure:

- A. The Clerk reads the amendment
- B. Amendment author approaches the front of the room for a 2 minute opening statement
- C. Committee moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
- D. Chair asks if the Bill author deems the amendment friendly or unfriendly
 - a. If friendly, it is automatically added to the Bill
 - b. If unfriendly, the amendment is not recognized
- E. The Committee proceeds with comparative bill debate

Chamber Procedure

At Youth and Government, Bills that have passed through committee move on to chambers.

Chambers:

There are two legislatures, each of which has both an Assembly and a Senate. Bills may enter either the Assembly or the Senate, where they are sponsored by their author or their co-sponsor. After passage of a Bill in one chamber, it moves on to the supplemental chamber where the Bill must again be passed before moving to the desk of the Governor.

STANDARD BILL DEBATE: **Only legislative delegates and lobbyists may speak in Chambers*

Step 1: Introduction of Bills: Chair announces the docket for the chamber session at the start of each session. Debate proceeds in order of the docket unless changed by a motion.

Step 2: Bill Debate

- A. The Clerk reads the enactment clause and any amendments to the Bill
- B. The author of the Bill approaches the front of the room
- C. The author proceeds with his/her 2 minute opening statement
- D. Committee moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
- E. Debate (3 con speakers and 3 pro speakers)
 - a. The Chair will call on a con speaker followed by a pro speaker
 - a. 2 minutes per speech
 - b. Delegates may not yield on yielded time
 - c. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - i. Yield to Series of Questions
 - ii. Yield to a Fellow Delegate after speaking for one half their original time
 - iii. Yield to the author's summation
 - iv. Yield to the Chair
 - v. Motion to hear an amendment
- B. Author's Closing Statements
 - a. Author must reintroduce themselves
 - b. 2 minutes per closing in addition to any yielded time

Step 3: Vote:

- A. Vote is conducted through the use of a standing vote
- B. Magic number majority (determined by Program Staff) needed to pass

Magic number is the "hard" number needed for any motion or question to be passed.

Majority = 50% of "Chamber Roster" (rounded up) + 1

2/3 = 66% of "Chamber Roster" (rounded up) +1

Chamber Roster denotes full list of delegates slated to be in a committee. This does not take into account nor offer 'forgiveness' for any students who are 'sick' or 'not present in chamber during vote'.

Magic number can only be altered by Program Staff

CONSENT CALENDAR BILL DEBATE

Consent Calendar Bills are subjected to much quicker debate as they have been deemed non-debatable. These Bills will be placed into the docket at a time as to be later determined by Program Staff and the Expeditors.

Step 1: Assignment to Consent Calendar

- A. Delegates have several opportunities to nominate their bill for the consent calendar
 1. Bill Submission: Delegates may note that they wish to be on the Consent Calendar when submitting their bill on the submission website and filling out the given essay prompt
 2. Pre-Leg: During bill discussions at Pre-Leg delegates may notify their committee chair that they would like their bill to be put on the Consent Calendar
 3. After Pre-Leg: Delegates who wish to have their bill considered after Pre-Leg can email their committee officer and notify their officer that he/she would like to put their bill on the Consent Calendar
- B. Each Committee chair will review all nominations to the Consent Calendar and choose a number of bills that will be determined by Program Staff at a later date
- C. Those bills selected are not heard in Committee. They are only heard in Chamber session

Step 2: Bill Debate:

- A. The Clerk reads the enactment clause of the Bill
- B. The author of the Bill approaches the front of the room
- C. The author proceeds with their 2 minute opening statement
- D. Chamber moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
- E. Debate (1 con speaker)
 - a. The Chair will call on only one con speaker
 - b. 2 minutes per speech
- F. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - a. Yield to Series of Questions
 - b. Yield to a Fellow Delegate after speaking for one half their original time
 - c. Yield to the author's summation
 - d. Yield to the Chair
- G. Author's Closing Statements
 - a. Author must reintroduce themselves
 - b. 2 minutes per closing in addition to any yielded time

Step 3: Vote:

- A. Vote is conducted through the use of a standing vote
- B. Magic number majority (determined by Program Staff) needed to pass

AMENDMENT DEBATE

Step 1: Introduction of Amendments in Chamber: Delegates wishing to amend the Bill currently on the floor must have already approached the Clerk with the amendment. The delegate must ask to hear the amendment on con time. After Amendment debate has concluded, the chamber returns to Bill debate on the same Bill.

Step 2: Amendment Debate:

- A. Chair will ensure the Bill is germane, receives a second and receives majority consent to be heard by the chamber
- B. The Clerk reads the amendment
- C. The author of the Amendment approaches the front of the room
- D. The amendment author proceeds with a 2 minute opening statement
- E. Chamber moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
- F. Debate (3 con speakers and 3 pro speakers)
 - a. The Chair will call on a con speaker followed by a pro speaker
 - b. 2 minutes per speech
 - c. Delegates may not yield on yielded time
 - d. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - i. Yield to Series of Questions
 - ii. Yield to a Fellow Delegate after speaking for one half their original time
 - iii. Yield to the amendment author's summation
 - iv. Yield to the Chair
- G. Amendment Author's Closing Statements
 - a. Amendment Author must reintroduce themselves
 - b. 2 minutes per closing in addition to any yielded time

Step 3: Vote

- A. Vote is conducted through the use of a standing vote
- B. Simple majority needed to pass
- C. If passed, the amendment is added to the bill

VETO OVERRIDE PROCEDURE

Step 1: If a Bill is vetoed by the Governor, it is returned to its chamber of origin. The Chair may announce at any time in between Bill debate that a Bill has been vetoed. A delegate that voted in favor must motion to reconsider the Bill. A second, followed by a simple majority is required.

Step 2: Reconsider Vetoed Bill:

- A. The Clerk reads the veto statement from the Governor
- B. The sponsor of the Bill is recognized for 2 minutes to respond to the veto message
- C. The Chamber moves to a period of Non-debatable Technical Questions (NDTQs)
- D. Debate (3 con speakers and 3 pro speakers)
 - a. The Chair will call on a con speaker followed by a pro speaker
 - b. 2 minutes per speech
 - c. Delegates may not yield on yielded time
 - d. Procedural and substantive motions and points are in order
 - i. Yield to Series of Questions
 - ii. Yield to a Fellow Delegate after speaking for one half their original time
 - iii. Yield to the author's summation
 - iv. Yield to the Chair
- E. Author's Closing Statements
 - a. Author must reintroduce themselves
 - b. 2 minutes per closing in addition to any yielded time

Step 3: Vote:

- A. Vote is conducted through the use of a standing vote
- B. $\frac{2}{3}$ magic number vote needed to pass
- C. If the Bill passes, it moves directly to the other chamber for the same procedure
- D. If the Bill fails, it remains vetoed

CONDITIONAL VETO RECONSIDERATION

Step 1: Hear Motion to Reconsider: If a Bill is conditionally vetoed by the Governor, it is returned to its chamber of origin. The Chair may announce at any time in between Bill debate that a Bill has been conditionally vetoed. A delegate that voted in favor must motion to reconsider the Bill. A second, followed by a simple majority vote is required.

Step 2: Facilitate Amendment:

- A. The Clerk reads the veto statement from the Governor
- B. The sponsor of the Bill is recognized for 2 minutes to respond to the veto message
- C. Amendments to the Bill are now in order to be heard and debated

Step 3: Amend Bill

- A. Recognize an amendment
- B. Continue with Amendment Procedure
- C. If the Amendment passes, move to a vote on the Bill as amended
 - a. Magic number majority needed
- D. If the Amendment fails, move directly to veto override procedure

Outline of Committee Procedure

- I. **Call to order**, welcome, introductions, attendance, quick review of Parli-Pro, etc. (10 – 15 minutes)
- II. **Bucket Debate** (approximately 30 minutes a bucket)
 - A. Chair will announce the bucket order
 - B. Chair will move through each bucket in order
 - C. Within each bucket, individualized bill introduction occurs first, followed by comparative debate
 - D. All authors in a bucket will remain at the front of the room for the duration of individualized bill introduction and comparative debate
 - E. All delegates must introduce themselves before speaking
 - F. During comparative Bill debate, delegates may speak on any Bill in the bucket
 - G. Voting will occur through the use of a ranking ballots (those that score below a threshold will proceed to chamber)
 - H. Amendment procedure may only occur in comparative bill debate and must follow the committee procedure outlined earlier in this manual

Outline of Chamber Procedure

- I. **Call to order**, welcome, introductions, attendance, quick review of Parli-Pro, etc. (10 – 15 minutes)
- II. **Chamber Debate** (approximately 15 minutes a Bill)
 - A. Chair will announce the docket
 - B. Chair will move through each Bill in order of the docket
 - C. The Clerk will read the enactment clause of the Bill and any amendments that have been added
 - D. The author has a 2 minute opening statement
 - E. Debate will be conducted through pro/con debate, starting on a con and ending on a con
 - F. All delegates must introduce themselves before speaking
 - G. All delegates must remain express viewpoints in line with the position for which they were called to speak (con/pro)
 - H. Voting on all matters will occur by use of a standing vote
 - I. All amendments, conditionally vetoed Bill reconsiderations, and veto overrides must follow chamber procedure outlined earlier in this manual

Procedural Motions

POINTS & INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

The below motions take precedence over any pending questions or motions out of which they arise. Some motions are only incidental under certain circumstances. Most of these motions are not debatable and can be used at any point during the program weekend:

Incidental Motions					
Motion:	Purpose:	How to word Motion:	When Motion is Applicable:	Second:	Vote Needed:
Suspension of the Rules	This is a motion to suspend the operation of the rules of order that the particular body has adopted in order to permit consideration of some pressing matter out of its usual place. Requires the consent of the Chair to be in order.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to suspend the rules	Before or After Bill Debate	Yes	2/3 Majority Vote
Appeal	When voting, the "ayes" are votes for the chair, and the "nays" are votes in favor of the appeal. A tie vote sustains the chair.	I motion to appeal the ruling.	After the chair has made a ruling	Yes	Simple Majority Vote
Voting Division	Calls for a formal recount of the vote that had just taken place.	Division	Immediately after a vote has taken place	No	Chair's Consent
Adjourn	Used to end a committee or chamber session.	I reserve my right to make a motion.	At the end of a session.	Yes	Simple Majority Vote
Point of Order	Used to clarify the procedures. This may only pertain to the rules and must be recognized by the chair.	Point of Order	After a speaker is done speaking	No	Decided by Chair
Point of Personal Privilege	Used to request permission to leave the session.	Point of Personal Privilege	After a speaker has finished talking	No	Chair's Consent
Point of Information	Used to provide information pertaining to the debate.	Point of Information	After a speaker has finished	No	Chair's Consent
Right of Reply	If a speaker specifically mentions another delegate, that delegate may reply to the speaker after the speaker has finished talking. It is up to the chair whether to allow the delegate to reply or not.	Point of Reply	After a speaker has finished talking, a delegate who the speaker has addressed directly may reply.	No	Chair's Consent

COMMITTEE MOTIONS

These motions can be utilized during Committee Session in the following circumstances:

Committee Motions					
Motion:	Purpose:	How to word Motion:	When Motion is Applicable:	Second:	Vote Needed:
Yield to a Series of Questions	Allows delegates the opportunity to question the contents of a bill pending the author responds yes. Delegates can also reserve their right to speak thereafter.	Will the Author yield to series of questions?	Individual Bill speaker's list and Full Bucket speaker's list	No	Author's Consent
Yield to a Fellow Delegate	Allows delegates to allot a portion of their time to a fellow delegate. The first delegate must reserve this right before they begin speaking and must speak for at least 50% of their allotted time.	I reserve my right to yield time to a fellow delegate/I yield to remainder of my time to (name of delegate).	Individual Bill speaker's list and Full Bucket speaker's list	No	Chair's Consent
Yield to the Author's Summation	Allows delegates to allot a portion of their time to the author's summation. Delegates must reserve this right before they speak and must speak for at least 50% of their allotted time.	I reserve my right to yield time to the author's summation/I yield the remainder of my time to the author's summation.	Individual Bill speaker's list and Full Bucket speaker's list	No	Chair's Consent
Amendment	Committee amendment procedure follows. If the author of the bill deems the amendment friendly it passes. If it is deemed unfriendly, it fails. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to hear the amendment is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to hear the amendment on the floor.	Full Bucket speaker's list only	Yes	Majority
Move to the Previous Question	This moves directly to the author's summation. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to move to the previous question is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to move to the previous question.	Full Bucket speaker's list only	Yes	2/3 Majority
Extend Debate	This motion extends debate by a number of rounds. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to extend debate is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to extend debate by (number) of rounds.	Full Bucket speaker's list only	Yes	Chair's Discretion
Yield to the Chair	When the author/speaker makes no motions or forgets to yield remaining time.	No action required.	Always	No	Automatic

CHAMBER MOTIONS

These motions can be utilized during Committee Session in the following circumstances:

Chamber Motions					
Motion:	Purpose:	How to word Motion:	When Motion is Applicable:	Second:	Vote Needed:
Yield to a Series of Questions	Allows delegates the opportunity to question the contents of a bill pending the author responds yes. Delegates can also reserve their right to speak thereafter.	Will the Author yield to series of questions?	Con Time Only	No	Author's Consent
Yield to a Fellow Delegate	Allows delegates to allot a portion of their time to a fellow delegate. The first delegate must reserve this right before they begin speaking and must speak for at least 50% of their allotted time.	I reserve my right to yield time to a fellow delegate/I yield to remainder of my time to (name of delegate).	Pro and Con Time	No	Chair's Consent
Yield to the Author's Summation	Allows delegates to allot a portion of their time to the author's summation. Delegates must reserve this right before they speak and must speak for at least 50% of their allotted time.	I reserve my right to yield time to the author's summation/I yield the remainder of my time to the author's summation.	Pro and Con Time	No	Chair's Consent
Amendment	Committee amendment procedure follows. If the author of the bill deems the amendment friendly it passes. If it is deemed unfriendly, it fails. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to hear the amendment is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to hear the amendment on the floor.	Con Time Only	Yes	Simple Majority Vote
Move to the Previous Question	This moves directly to the author's summation. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to move to the previous question is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to move to the previous question.	Con Time Only	Yes	2/3 Majority Vote
Extend Debate	This motion extends debate by a number of rounds. The right to make a motion must be reserved before the motion to extend debate is made.	I reserve my right to make a motion/I motion to extend debate by (number) of rounds.	Pro and Con Time	Yes	Vote at Chair's Discretion.
Yield to the Chair	When the author/speaker makes no motions or forgets to yield remaining time.	No action required.	Pro and Con Time	No	Automatic

Overview for Judicial Branch

Judicial

The Judicial Branch gives delegates the opportunity to experience the courts through two different mediums: Appellate cases and Bill constitutionality hearings.

APPELLATE CASES

Step 1: Introduction of Case: An appellate case consists of a trial in which a ruling in a lower court is challenged by a higher court. There are two teams of four delegates, either acting as the Appellate counsel, those who are appealing the decision, or the Respondent counsel, those who are supporting the original decision on the matter. The Justices are the ultimate authority and question both counsels throughout their presentations.

Step 2: Presentation of Case

- A. The Chief Justice reads the title of the case
- B. The Appellate Counsel stands up for a 4 minute opening statement
 - a. All speakers must introduce themselves before speaking
 - b. Justices can interrupt the speakers at any time for germane questions
- C. Justices asks Appellate Counsel questions for 26 minutes
 - a. Respondent Counsel must remain completely silent
- D. The Respondent Counsel approaches the front of the room for a 4 minute opening statement
 - a. All speakers must introduce themselves before speaking
 - b. Justices can interrupt the speakers at any time for germane questions
- E. Justices ask Respondent Counsel questions for 26 minutes
 - a. Opposing Counsel must remain completely silent

Step 3: Decision:

- A. Both teams leave the room as the Justices deliberate
 - a. The Chief Justice shall moderate all deliberations
- B. Justices vote in favor of the Appellate Counsel or Respondent Counsel's statements
 - a. Majority ruling required
 - b. Formal write-up of decision required

BILL CONSTITUTIONALITY

Step 1: Introduction of Case: The courts have the authority to review all legislation in the legislature that may violate the Constitution of New Jersey. There will be teams of four delegates, either acting as the supporting advocates or opposing advocates on the matter.

Step 2: Legislation Sponsor's Remarks:

- A. The Chief Justice reads the enactment clause of the Bill and the sections in conflict with the State Constitution
- B. The Bill author approach the front of the room for their 2 minute opening statement
- C. The Justices may ask the author questions for 16 minutes
- D. The Support Advocates approach the front of the room for a 4 minute opening statement
 - a. All speakers must introduce themselves
 - b. Justices may interrupt at any time for questioning
- E. Justices ask Support Advocates questions for 16 minutes
 - a. Opposing Advocates must remain completely silent
- F. The Opposing Advocates approaches the front of the room for a 4 minute opening statement
 - a. All speakers must introduce themselves before speaking
 - b. Justices can interrupt the speakers at any time for germane questions
- G. Justices ask Opposing Advocates questions for 16 minutes
 - a. Support Advocates must remain completely silent

Step 3: Decision:

- A. Both teams leave the room as the Justices deliberate
 - a. The Chief Justice shall moderate all deliberations
- B. Justices vote in favor of the Support Advocates or Opposing Advocates' statements
 - a. Majority ruling required
 - b. Formal write-up of decision required

Lobby Corps

Standardizations of Lobbyists and Chairs

This document will state the specific rules of interactions between lobbyists and chairs that are appropriate within Committees and Chambers.

- They must use all necessary parliamentary procedure when speaking in both committees and chambers

Committees:

- Lobbyists are allowed to participate in all aspects of committee debate
- Lobbyists are not allowed to vote on a bucket
 - Ask lobbyists to leave the room before a bucket is voted on

Chambers:

- Lobbyists are allowed to participate in all aspects of chamber debate
- Lobbyists are not allowed to vote on bills
 - Ask lobbyists to leave the room before a bill is voted on

Behavior:

Lobbyists are instructed to be respectful when in Committees and Chambers; however, sometimes lobbyists do not follow these instructions.

- If a lobbyist is disrespectful to an author/chair/clerk
- First time—warning
- Second time—ask program staff to pull them out of the room and dismiss them

If a lobbyist is dismissed from a room, please have the program staff text Justin Joseph (908)-418-6169 or Pranay Narang (732)-861-3770 in addition to having Legislative program staff contact the Lobby Corps program staff. If one of the Presidents is contacted, please state the lobbyist's name and the officer presiding over the room that was disrupted.

Executive Response Committee

This document will state the proceedings of the Executive Response Committee

1. First the delegates will divide into five breakout groups to develop and write proposals
2. Then the committee will debate the merits of each of the five proposals individually, the layout is as follows
 - a. Presentation (8:00)- Delegates must introduce themselves using parliamentary procedure (Name, delegation, thank the chair)
 - b. Speakers List (5:00)- Delegates are highly encouraged to yield time to one another as there is no set limit on time usage per delegate.
 - c. Summation (2:00) -Each delegate in the group must still state Name/Delegation/and recognize the Chair before the summation begins.
 - d. This procedure is repeated for each group's initial presentation of their proposal
3. After this, the committee will move into a session of comparative proposal debate
 - a. This will function as a simple speakers list
 - b. Delegates must first introduce themselves
 - c. Speeches will be 2 minutes long
 - d. Delegates may speak about their own plan, about two other plans, about all of the plans
 - e. Speakers may also call up another delegate, in order to ask them questions about their plan, using "will delegate X yield to a series of questions" – however, they must reserve their right to speak thereafter.
4. After a number of delegates have spoken (at the chair's discretion) there will be an initial vote and the bottom three proposals will be eliminated
5. A new speakers list will be taken to debate the two remaining proposals comparatively
6. Once debate has elapsed, a vote will be taken and the final proposal will be chosen, and the committee will move into proposal amendment procedure
 - a. The group who created the proposal will be able to speak about the proposal for two minutes
 - b. Delegates will ask the authors NDTQs
 - c. Amendment Debate
 - i. Delegate writes out amendment and gives it to the chair before their turn to speak.
 - ii. When it is the delegate's turn on the speaker's list, the chair will read the amendment.
 - iii. Amendment author's opening statement (2:00)
 - iv. Non-debatable technical questions (2:00)
 - v. Pro/Con Debate questions are allowed.

1. Two cons
 2. One pro
 - vi. Amendment author's summation (1:30)
 - vii. The committee will vote on the amendment, which will require a simple majority to pass
7. Procedure in ***prioritizing the plan*** will be as follows. The final plan will be separated into three "tiers," with tier 1 containing the most important provisions and tier 3 containing the least. Delegates must debate which aspects of the plan belong in each tier, considering the number of "spots" available in each.
- a. Speaker's list.
 - b. Speaker, after stating name/delegation and recognizing the chair, moves to reorder the plan.
 - c. Speaker's statement (2:00)
 - d. Pro/con debate
 - e. Vote – simple majority.
 - f. Next speaker continues – cycle repeats until time elapses.