



Student Manual for LegSim

A Student Owned and Operated Virtual Legislature
Mariner High School

Democracy is not a spectator sport.

Name _____

This handbook contains some materials provided by LegSim for use in the simulation. These materials may only be used for the classroom exercise, cannot be copied, and this manual must be returned to Mariner High School at the conclusion of your term as a representative.

Student Manual for LegSim_A

Student Owned and Operated Virtual Legislature

Welcome to LegSim! LegSim is a virtual Congress that is organized and run by students. It was created by the University of Washington's Poly Sci department. We will be participating in the lower house (chamber), or the House of Representatives. Mr. DuChesne will serve as POTUS. As you write a bill and try to get it all the way to being signed by President DuChesne, you will be learning the legislative process. You will need your parent/guardian's signed permission before you can create an account, and we will follow MSD computer use guidelines.

You will be representing a Congressional District somewhere in the U.S. This manual and class activities will help you to determine your political profile, then choose a state and district then create a campaign statement. Once you are registered as a member of the House of Representatives, you will then begin writing legislation, join a caucus, join committees, and help elect the leadership for the House. You might end up winning a spot as your party leader, a committee chair, or even as the Speaker of the House

This manual is designed to help you with the assignments and the overall simulation. The web program is constantly being updated, so if you have questions please don't hesitate to let Ms. Metzler know!





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Terms of agreement

The statement printed below is the terms of agreement we have with the University of Washington. In addition, keep in mind that we are on Mukilteo School District computers, and MSD computer use applies.

- You may access your email for LegSim messages.
- Do not sign up for the message options on your profile.
- Be VERY appropriate when you send letters and messages through LegSim.. these are wonderful tools for legislative business, so please use them, and use appropriately!

LegSim Web Notices and Permission Agreement

LegSim (c) 2002-2005 The University of Washington.
All Rights Reserved.

LegSim is a virtual simulation of a legislative assembly. Students use LegSim web to organize and operate their own legislative assembly as a way to put into action their political science or social studies lessons about politics, government, legislative institutions, and political strategy.

Your instructor has selected LegSim for its hands-on learning experience and has worked with LegSim's resource materials to customize the legislative assembly for your course.

Each instructor creates a separate LegSim legislative assembly which is only available to student enrolled in the course. Each LegSim assembly is password-controlled. Only enrolled students are eligible for passwords. Instructors provide a list of the students who will be participants for each LegSim assembly. Student may only participate in the LegSim web assembly assigned by their instructors.

Each LegSim participant purchases an individual license subscription to LegSim. Participants will receive a password authorizing access to the customized LegSim assembly upon consenting to the LegSim Permission Agreement, the Online Payment Agreement (if paying online), and payment of the LegSim license subscription fee for each academic term.

Notices:

- You must be over the age of 18 to consent to the LegSim Permission Agreement. If you are under 18, you must have a parent or guardian review and consent to the Terms of Service and complete the subscription transaction.

As a LegSim participant, you will have a limited right to reproduce, display, distribute, perform and post materials to the LegSim assembly website solely for your personal, educational and non-commercial use while you are a participant in the LegSim simulation at your academic, educational or non-profit institution. You do not receive any rights to distribute, reproduce, display or perform or share LegSim with any other person for any purpose, nor do you have the right to create derivatives of LegSim.

By clicking "I Agree" to this LegSim Permission Agreement, I acknowledge that I have read and agree to the following conditions ("Terms"):

I agree to be personally responsible for learning about and complying with all policies, forms and documents currently in force within my institution on copyright, ethics, Website access, student-communications behavior, and use of school property, library resources in accordance with the educational and instructional policies and agreements of my institution, and in compliance with U.S. and international copyright laws and treaties.

I agree that all materials published on LegSim websites and in its resource materials are protected by copyright or other intellectual property rights and are owned or controlled by the University of Washington, except as noted.

I agree my use of LegSim materials and it is to be used for my participation in a course in which I am enrolled and shall be concurrent with the academic term in which the course is offered. I agree that I have no rights to reproduce, distribute, display, modify or make available LegSim materials to any other individuals or organizations for any purpose.

I agree that any information I post or transmit to the LegSim website is solely associated with my participation in course activities related to the LegSim simulation and my postings may be shared with other members of the course and made available to my instructor and LegSim administrators for the provision of technical support to my instructor. I understand the University of Washington may monitor information posted to LegSim for the purpose of assessing use of LegSim as an instructional resource and curriculum-based course activity.

I agree the University of Washington has no obligations with respect to the information I post to LegSim website. I agree that University of Washington has no control over external sites and therefore cannot be responsible for the availability or content of these external sites which may be posted by LegSim users. The University of Washington is required to comply with the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and other laws and regulations and the University reserves the remove right to remove information without prior notice and at its sole discretion.

I agree LegSim is provided on an "AS IS" BASIS WITHOUT WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF TITLE, NONINFRINGEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

I agree that the entire risk for use of LegSim lies with me. The University of Washington reserves the right to modify LegSim, or reduce or discontinue my subscription at any time.

I agree to register for access to LegSim by providing the information needed for LegSim administrative and technical use.

This is a copy for your reference. Your Parent/Guardian will sign the form sent home (yes, they still sign, even if you are 18) with the intro letter, and you will also sign.

Important things about the U.S. Constitution

- Federalism
- Rule of law
- Separation of powers
 - Checks and balances
- Elasticity
- Popular sovereignty

The document finished on September 17, 1787 did NOT include a Bill of Rights. This would be negotiated, and would be written by 1791. HOWEVER, Article I, Section 9 does contain many important rights:

- Habeas corpus
- Bill of attainder
- No religious test

List what you know about the Bill of Rights:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I: branch

ARTICLE II: branch

ARTICLE III:

Purpose: _____ laws

_____ laws

_____ laws

has two bodies (houses; chambers)

LOWER HOUSE
House of the people

UPPER HOUSE

membership
determined by:

membership
determined by:

Qualifications:

____ year term

____ year term

total #: _____

total #: _____

Washington has _____

Your Rep is:

our senators are:

The HOR is run by

The _____

who gets the job by

Current speaker:

The Senate is usually run by

the _____

who gets the job by

current President Pro-Tem:

head office:

elected to a term of _____ years

by the _____ College

Qualifications:

official advisers are called the

examples of this office:

The VEEP is also the President of

the _____. This means:

Current Veep:

current Secretary of State:

highest court:

_____ justices, appointed by the

_____ and approved

by the _____ to a

term of _____

Meets twice a year starting in

_____ and _____

Decides ONLY cases that determine

List some landmark cases:

Current president:

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checks and balances in the Federal (US) Constitution

ARTICLE I: branch

ARTICLE II: branch

ARTICLE III:

branch

Purpose: _____ laws

_____ laws

_____ laws

also makes laws by:

also makes law by:

list powers of this branch:

list powers of this branch:

list powers of this branch:

List checks the L branch has over the E:

List checks the E branch has over the L:

List checks the J branch has over the L:

Checks the L branch has over the J:

checks the E branch has over the J:

checks the J branch has over the E:

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Liberal vs. Conservative

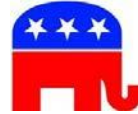
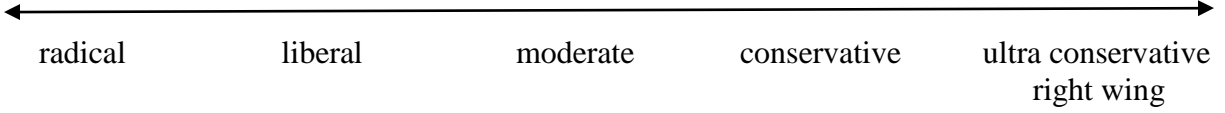
What are you, Liberal or Conservative? It is important that you begin to confront some current major political issues and begin to establish your own ideas and political philosophy. Read the following and answer the questions carefully. It may be difficult for you to give a "yes" or "no" answer. You may have a more complete understanding of an issue and not want to give a simple answer. Or you may not have thought about some of the issues. Nevertheless, you must answer every question as best as you can either a "yes" or a "no" response. Answer "yes" if you agree or "no" if you disagree, and answer all of the questions.

1. Wiretapping and eavesdropping without a warrant should be used to help police arrest serious criminals.
2. Money currently used for defense (military spending) should be used for other priorities such as education and welfare.
3. The United States has an obligation to stop aggression in the world, and should send our military to do so.
4. Gun control will reduce crime and should be strictly enforced.
5. It is okay to detain someone for longer than 24 hours (suspend habeas corpus) if the police suspect he/she may be a terrorist.
6. The federal budget should be balanced, even if it means cutting funding to some programs to do so.
7. The government should impose strong pollution controls on business and industry.
8. Aid to foreign countries should be reduced.
9. The government should be spending more money for human welfare.
10. The federal government should prevent newspapers from publishing secret documents.
11. The federal government should pay farmers losses due to extreme weather conditions.
12. The United States should have stricter law enforcement in order to prevent crime.
13. In order to prevent crime, the US should fund programs like education, counseling services and food stamps.
14. The American tax system of a progressive income tax (those who make more, pay more) is fair.
15. Marriage between people of the same gender should be legal.

Which of the above questions do you think is the most important for the United States today? Make note of your answer to this question. Be prepared to defend your choice.

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The American Two- Party System



Issue	liberal		moderate		conservative
environment					
gun control					
welfare, social programs					
budget					
crime					
abortion					
gay marriage					
taxes					

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Personal Statement

Using ideas from the Liberal vs. Conservative quiz and our class discussion, craft a statement about your background and what you will accomplish in Congress. Be sure to include your 2 to 3 "hot topics" and an idea for a law.

Constituency description:

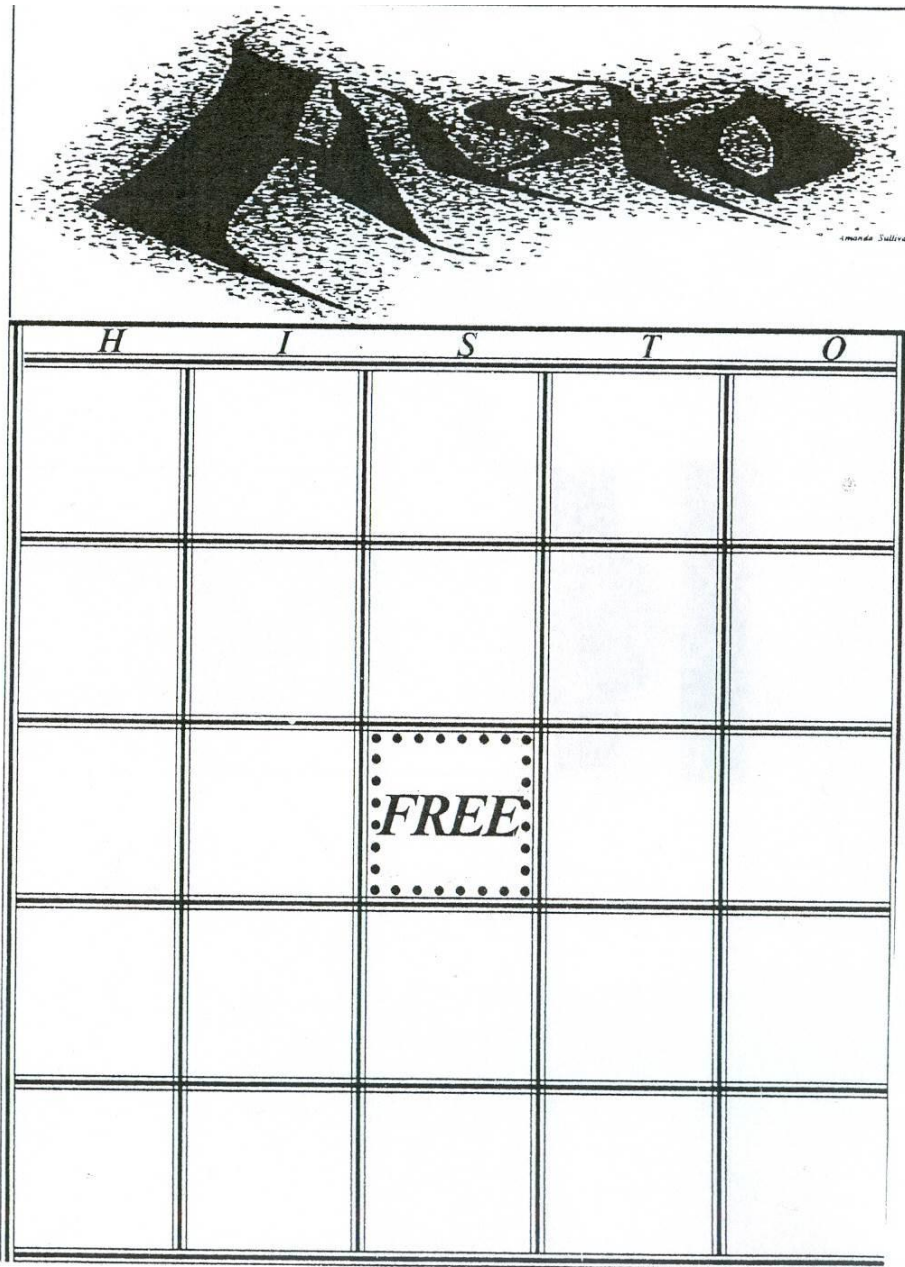
using <http://www.house.gov> , research your district and write a description here:

Parly Pro, We love you so! ◀◀

	3 can use it	2 heard it	1 don't know	What it means and how (or when) to use it
1. call to order				
2. out of order				
2b. "I object"				
3. motion.. "I move that..."				
3a. second				
3b. "amend the motion"				
3c. table the motion				
3d. refer to committee				
3e. "the chair rules"				
3f. entertain a motion				
5a. voice vote				
5b. recorded vote				
5c. unanimous consent				
5d. call the question				
5e. division of the house				
5f. majority vote				
5g. 2/3rds majority				
6. "all in favor;" "oppose same sign"				
7. personal references				
8. point of personal privilege				
9. parliamentary inquiry				
10. recess				
11. sine die				

PARLI PRO HISTO

- call to order
- out of order
- motion
- second
- voice vote
- division of the house
- parliamentary inquiry
- hand count
- roll call vote
- "I object"
- call the question
- table the motion
- recess
- sine die
- unanimous consent
- amend the motion
- personal references
- point of personal privilege
- refer to committee
- "the chair rules"
- "moved and seconded"
- "oppose same sign"
- "motion is not debatable"
- 2/3^{ds} majority



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LegSim Rules of Procedure

1. Read the LegSim rules. Respond here:

DRAW IT!

(main ideas, questions, key words)

WRITE IT!

(what I have learned)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

LEGSIM RULES OF PROCEDURE

THESE RULES ARE LONG AND CAN BE HARD TO UNDERSTAND, BUT THEY ARE **ESSENTIAL**. **Legislators who know the rules and how to apply them will find that they have more opportunities to advance their policy ideas.**

Each Representative is popularly elected and has one vote in the legislature. The Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Delegates from the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands are also elected pursuant to federal law. **However, they do not have the right to vote on matters before the LegSimlature.**

A Representative cannot be removed by anyone but his or her constituents. However, it is still important to recognize that your colleagues exercise a lot of influence over your success in the legislature. *Will you be selected to serve on an important committee? Will your bill get a hearing? Will you have a chance to speak on issues before the chamber?*

Norms and Sanctions Congress also operates according to expected standards of behavior, or norms. One important norm is that *members address their colleagues respectfully*, regardless of how heated the debate becomes. Disagreement is respected, even encouraged (how else do we come to see things in a different light?). But this is most likely to occur when the position and not the person is attacked.

Members *address their colleagues as representatives rather than individuals*. For example, Representative Larry Craig (R-ID) is addressed as "the distinguished representative from the fine state of Idaho" or something along those lines. Never forget that you need a majority to win, and that politics makes strange bedfellows.

Congress cannot expel a member who misbehaves, even if that member breaks the law. The House can ""censure a member, which means that he or she no longer permitted to speak on the floor. The procedural consequences of censure may not seem all that severe but it effectively means that a member is no longer an equal participant in the process and will be treated accordingly.

Leaders and Parties The U.S. Constitution calls for a Speaker of the House of Representatives to be selected by the legislature in a manner of its choosing. The Speaker manages day to day proceedings and interprets and applies the rules of the legislature in consultation with the Parliamentarian.

Where's the Party? All procedural questions and disputes are decided by majority rule. Typically, party caucuses meet in advance to debate and plot strategy. Then *everyone in the party is expected to support what the caucus has decided in the legislature (e.g. who will be Speaker), even if they did not agree with that decision.*

Bills A bill is the form used for most legislation, whether permanent or temporary, general or special, public or private. In your LegSimlature, a bill has an automatically assigned number that indicates the order in which it was introduced (in the U.S. House a bill is an H.R.). It retains this number through all of the stages of the legislative process.

A bill becomes law only after --

- The Chamber passes the bill;
- The President approves of the bill, or
- The President fails to return it with objections within 10 days, or
- The Chamber overrides the presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.

To override a President's veto, the chamber must vote on a privileged motion to "sustain the President's veto." This motion fails if 2/3rds of the legislature votes against it. A bill can also be "pocket vetoed" if the LegSimlature adjourns without giving the President a full 10 days to veto it.

Resolutions Resolutions carry the prefix "PR" and do not have the force of law, nor do they require the support of the President (in the House a resolution is an H.Res. or an H.J. Res.). Resolutions are typically used to express symbolic support (e.g. declare July 22nd 2005 'Lance Armstrong Day'), to propose Constitutional amendments to the states, and to propose changes to internal procedures (e.g. special rules).

Bill Introduction and Referral to Committee Any Member may introduce a bill on any subject at any time while the window is open (this will be announced in class) the LegSimlature is in session HOWEVER if you want to get your bill passed, you will need to meet deadlines as announced in class, because we will assign dates that the committees close. (we will work more like the Washington State Legislature in that we have a deadline for calendar).

The Member who submits the bill is its sponsor. Members sponsor bills for many different reasons. Because the default expectation is a that a bill will fail (Only about 10 percent of the bills introduced in the U.S. House become law) it is AN EXCELLENT IDEA to write more than one bill.

Committee Consideration Committees have negative and positive agenda setting powers. They can effectively prevent bills from being considered by the legislature (negative), and they can shape the terms of the proposals that the legislature does consider (positive).

A quorum (majority) of committee members must be present for it to do business. The absence of a quorum is subject to a point of order - an objection that the proceedings violate a rule of the committee. A member makes this objection by seeking recognition from the chair, and asking (for example) "Ms Chairwoman, I move that a quorum is not present to do business." If a majority is not present, the committee meeting is adjourned.

Committee Assignment After we have passed the first deadline for bill submission, committees will be announced. You will be able to apply for what committee you want to serve on, but your appointments will be made by the leadership (as in the real Congress).

Scheduling a Committee Meeting

Committee hearings will take place during class time and will be announced in advance. Some of the work will be done by computer on LegSim.org

Hearings

All committee meetings are open to the public, unless a majority of committee members votes publicly to close it. A committee is not required to hold a hearing on a bill but may choose to do so if the bill is considered to be of sufficient importance.

Reports Committee reports are used by legislators, courts, executive departments, and the public to interpret the purpose and meaning of a law. For example, the original committee reports regarding the establishment of the food and drug commission were reviewed by the Supreme Court when the FDA's authority to regulate tobacco advertising was challenged (the court decided that Congress did not "intend" for the FDA to have this power). Reports describe the purpose and scope of the bill and the reasons for its recommended approval by the chamber. A bill that is favorably reported from committee is moved to the Union Calendar.

The Speaker is primarily responsible for managing the floor schedule. As such the use of special procedures such as those described below is carefully guarded. A member who hopes to see his bill brought to the floor will probably want to consult in advance with the leadership, as unscheduled motions are likely to be defeated as a threat to the leader's prerogative in this area.

Unanimous Consent Motion One option for circumventing the Union Calendar is to pass a reported or even unreported bill or resolution by unanimous consent. On the floor, a member would seek recognition from the chair (Speaker), and then move (for example) that "HR11, raising the federal speed limit to 90 miles per hour in rural area be approved by unanimous consent." The Speaker would then ask "Is there objection? There being no objection, the measure is adopted." Of course, the chances of such a motion passing are very slim for legislation that is even slightly controversial.

Motion to Suspend the Rules Every Friday (or a date chosen by your legislature - in the U.S. House it is Wednesday), the Speaker MAY choose to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and immediately pass a bill or resolution by two-thirds of those present. *Members must arrange in advance to be recognized to offer such a motion.* The Speaker usually recognizes only a member of the committee that reported or has primary jurisdiction over the bill. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill is debatable for 10 minutes (equally divided between supporters and opponents). No amendments are permitted. Most bills in the U.S. House of Representatives pass under this procedure. The motion to suspend the rules may NOT be used to temporarily suspend any other rule.

Floor Consideration and Debate The Speaker will announce floor debates in advance. *You should talk to the speaker if you want to be recognized. You can have this talk before (or send a note via LegSim to him/her) the floor debate. A member cannot make a motion before he or she has been formally recognized.*

Questions of Privilege Questions of privilege are questions 1) affecting the rights of the legislature collectively, such as its safety, dignity, and integrity, and 2) affecting the rights, reputations, and conduct of Members individually or in their representative capacity. Questions of Privilege concerning the legislature at large are introduced as resolutions (PR) and can be called up by any Member after proper notice. *A question of privilege takes precedence over all questions except the motion to adjourn.* A question of personal privilege, affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of individual Members (e.g. a motion to censure), may be raised from the floor without formal notice. A member seeks recognition ("Madame Speaker, a question of privilege") and poses the question. Debate is limited to 20 minutes equally divided and no amendments or other motions (other than the motion to adjourn) are in order.

Points of Order The members of the legislature are solely responsible for enforcing the proper application of its rules. *A member who believes that the rules are not being followed must first gain recognition from the chair* (e.g. "Madam Speaker, I rise to make a point of order"). The chair responds, "For what purpose does the member rise?" The member then states his or her objection as it pertains to the rules (e.g. "Madame Speaker, the amendment is not germane to the bill."). *Points of order are not debatable.* It is up to the Speaker to decide to sustain the point of order. If the Speaker determines that the rules are not being followed, he/she states that, so that the member breaking the rules stops doing so.

Quorum Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution states that a majority is required to do business and permits a smaller number of legislators to compel the attendance of absent Members. Once again, the quorum only applies when it is enforced and the legislature may conduct much of its business with fewer members present. In the absence of a quorum (a majority of members), members may initiate a roll call of members to compel their attendance: "*Mr. Speaker, I demand a call of the roll.*" The Speaker then directs those in favor of the motion to stand and be counted. If the request is supported by at least 1/5th of a quorum, the clerk is ordered to call the roll. The quorum call may be suspended once a majority has recorded its presence, or if no one objects to a motion to suspend it. This is more of an issue in the House of Representatives that it will be for us in LegSim ◀◀

The Reading of the Bill Formally, a bill is read in its entirety by the clerk prior to debate. This reading can be dispensed with at the request of a member: "Mr. Speaker, I ask that the reading be dispensed with." "Is there objection? There being no objection, so ordered." If there is objection, a majority of members must vote to dispense with the reading. Amendments must read before they are debated.

General Debate The debate on a bill is divided into consideration of the bill ("general debate") and consideration of proposed amendments. We will use the parliamentary procedure learned in class to conduct general debate on the floor.

Here's a neat little trick to inject a comment or two into an amendment debate. The rules permit members to offer an amendment to the amendment, including pro forma amendments--"to strike the last word." By offering this motion, a member gets an minute or so to add her 2 cents worth. And if a member has already been recognized to speak but has run out of time, she can "request unanimous consent for an additional 30 seconds".

Motion to End Debate At any time after debate has begun on proposed amendments to a specific section of a bill, the legislature may consider a procedural motion to close debate on that section: "*Madame. Speaker, I move to close debate.*" If the motion passes, no additional amendments are allowed except for those that have been submitted 24 hours in advance (on-line). These amendments must be considered.

Previous Question A procedural motion to order "the previous question," in contrast, ends ALL debate on a bill and brings it up for a final vote: "*Mr. Speaker, I move the Previous Question.*" If the previous question carries, the Speaker then brings the bill to a final vote by asking: "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" If this motion passes by a simple majority, the bill as currently amended is then brought up for a final vote. This is Ms. Metzler's favorite trick in a long and boring meeting, when the debate is moving in circles, and nothing new is being said. It forces the vote, and ends the debate. A good thing to know about ◀◀

Final Passage If your bill has made it this far, you are one of the lucky few (and it is probably very late in the semester)! The Speaker may postpone a recorded vote on final passage for up to two legislative days. As is true with every motion considered by the Legislature, it is the Speaker's responsibility to ensure that the chamber understands the question under consideration. *A 3/5 vote is required to pass a bill that contains a tax increase or unfunded mandate.*

Motion to Reconsider Last, and probably least important of all is the motion to reconsider. After the final vote, there is one last opportunity to revisit a bill. Since the minority has already had its chance, the motion to reconsider is little more than a formality. A member moves to reconsider the bill, another member moves to table that motion (delay it indefinitely). The motion to table is adopted by voice vote - end of story.

Voting There are three methods of voting that occur in sequence; *voice*, *division*, and *recorded vote*.

1. *voice vote*: Typically, a motion is first considered by voice vote. After time has expired (or no one wishes to speak), a member moves to vote on the motion. The Chair asks if there is a sufficient second. "There being so, as many as are in favor say 'Aye.' (Wait) ?As many as are opposed, say No." The Chair then judges the result based on volume ("In the opinion of the chair, the Ayes have it").
2. Immediately, any member may demand a *division vote*: "Mr. Speaker, I demand a division. The Chair then states: "As many as are in favor will rise and stand until counted." After counting those standing in favor, he or she then calls on those opposed to stand. The chair announces the result.
3. Immediately, any member may request a *recorded vote*. The Speaker asks if there is a sufficient second. If at least one-fifth of a quorum indicates their support for the motion, the vote is recorded. When we use a recorded vote, the clerk will call the roll. We will use recorded votes for all final 3rd reading votes.

This is the quiz you need to pass. Look for the answers in the rules. STUDY!!!!

1. Who has ultimate control over decisions of the legislature, including its rules of procedure?
 - a. The Vice President
 - b. The Speaker
 - c. The legislative majority
 - d. The parliamentarian

2. What is the difference between an H.R. and an H.Res.?
 - a. There is no difference
 - b. An H. Res. has the force of law if enacted, while an H.R. does not
 - c. An H.R. has the force of law if enacted, while an H.Res. does not

3. How many members can officially sponsor a bill?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. Unlimited

4. How many members can cosponsor a bill?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. Unlimited

5. Who refers bills to committee?
 - a. The Speaker
 - b. The Committee chairs
 - c. The majority leader
 - d. The parliamentarian

6. How many committee members must be present for a committee to act?
 - a. Only the chairman needs to be present
 - b. A majority of committee members must be present
 - c. 2/3rds of the committee's members must be present
 - d. none of the above

7. Does a committee have to review every bill that is referred to it?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

8. Explain how a committee and or the chairman prevent a committee from considering a bill.

9. Are committee hearings normally public or private?
 - a. Public
 - b. Private

10. What are the different ways in which a committee can recommend changes to a bill it is considering?

11. How can a committee formally dispose of a bill or amendment without directly voting against it?

12. Can a committee member vote by proxy if he or she is not present?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

13. Which is the best way to address Jim Jackson, the Democratic Representative from Missouri's 1st district, when speaking against his proposal on the floor?
 - a. The esteemed Representative from the good state of Missouri
 - b. My pal Jim
 - c. Mr. Jackson
 - d. All of the above

14. What floor motion, if adopted, ends further debate on a bill or amendment?
 - a. Motion for the previous question
 - b. Motion to reconsider
 - c. Motion to cut
 - d. Motion to discharge the legislature

15. What procedure forces a committee to send a bill to the floor?
 - a. King of the Mountain rule
 - b. Table motion
 - c. Discharge petition
 - d. Division rule

16. Which special procedure is the most likely to be used to speed up consideration of non-controversial legislation?
 - a. Suspension of the rules
 - b. Discharge petition
 - c. Motion to recommit

17. Can the legislature pass a bill when a majority of members are not present?
 - a. Yes, unless the vote is recorded where the absence of a quorum would be noted
 - b. No, the legislature cannot act unless a majority of members are present

18. Under ordinary procedure, how much time is available to debate a bill on the LegSim floor? How does this compare to the time provided in the real House of Representatives?
 - a. 20 minutes instead of an hour
 - b. 10 minutes instead of a day
 - c. 2 minutes instead of 5 minutes

19. Under ordinary procedure, how much total time is available to debate an amendment on the LegSim floor (not on-line)? How does this compare to the time allowed in the real House of Representatives?
 - a. 20 minutes instead of an hour
 - b. 10 minutes instead of a day
 - c. 2 minutes instead of 5 minutes

20. Do the rules require that a bill be read in its entirety before it can be debated?

21. Can the Speaker postpone the final vote on a bill?
 - a. Yes, but only for a limited amount of time
 - b. No

22. What is a pocket veto?
 - a. The president vetoes a bill but does not inform Congress
 - b. The President does not act on a bill and it becomes law without his/her signature
 - c. The President signs a bill shortly before Congress adjourns
 - d. Congress adjourns before the President either signs or vetoes the bill

23. Must the House hold a vote on whether to override a President's veto?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

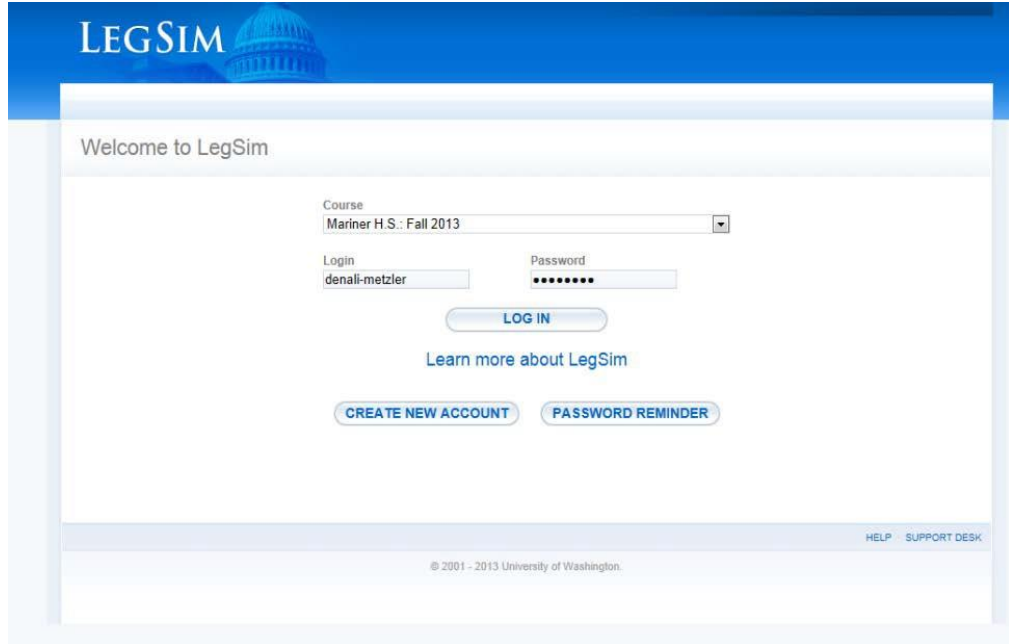
24. What percentage of the House must vote to override a veto?
 - a. Majority
 - b. 2/3rds
 - c. 3/4ths

Anytime you want to practice, do so! You should also check out the Parli Pro Quiz at <http://www.parlipro.org/quiz.htm>

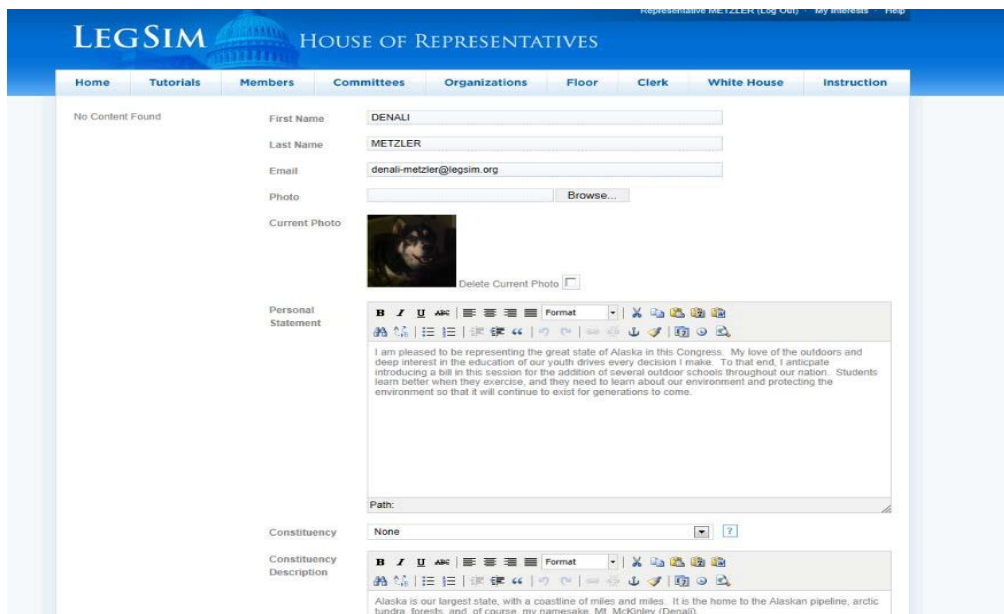
Yippee! If you are ready to use this page, it means that you have turned in your forms, and have completed enough work to create your LegSim account. We will do this in the Computer Lab. The instructions below will be provided electronically for you, and are meant as a reference and for information.

1. Open [LegSim](#). At the top, you will see a pull down menu that reads "course" Find Us. We are "Mariner HS: Fall 2013"

After you choose Mariner, put in the login info that Ms Metzler will give you. To make your life easier WRITE THIS DOWN!!!!



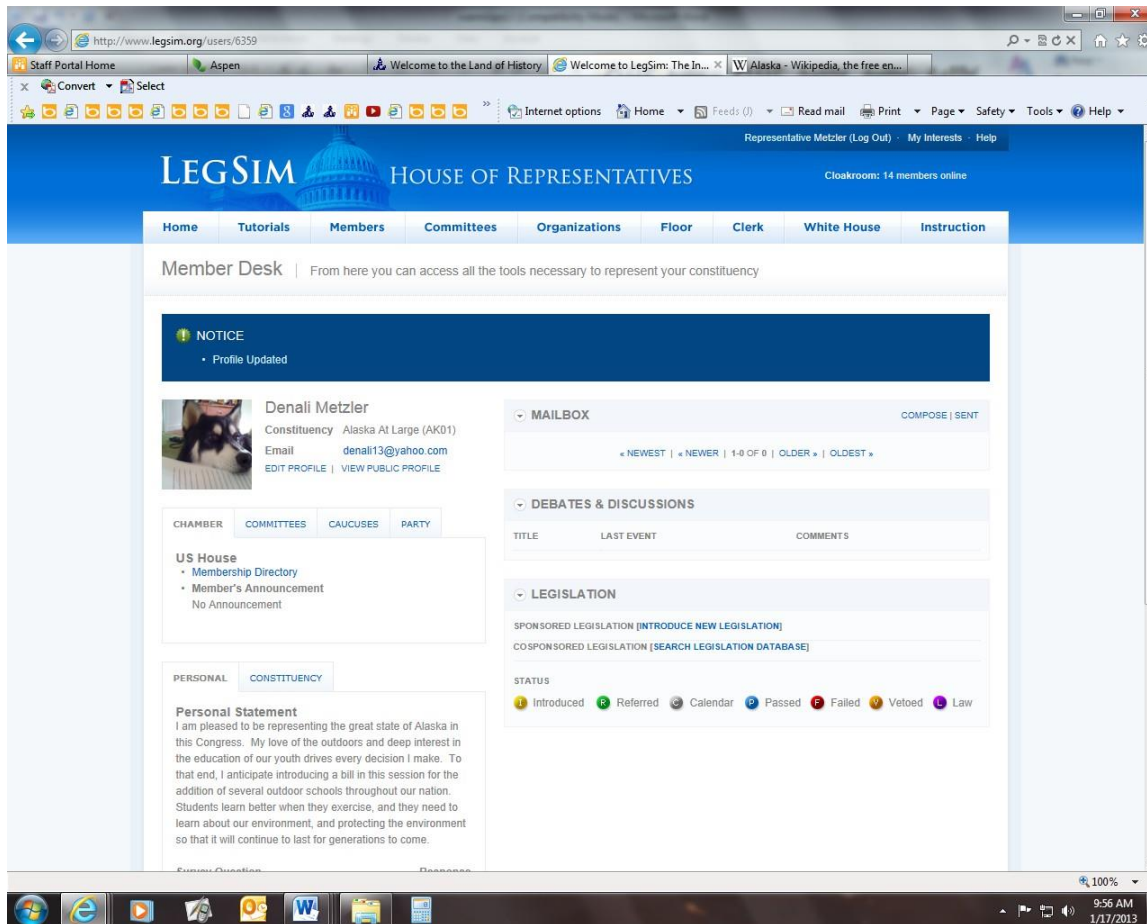
2. When you logon, you will get a screen that will allow you to upload a school appropriate photo and will ask you for your personal statement and about your state (constituency).



Democracy is not a spectator sport

3. Copy and paste your personal statement into that box.
4. Select your state the state and district that you signed up for when you turned your permission slip in. Type in the info about your state.
5. Answer the survey questions.
13. Click "update profile"

When you submit, you will get your desktop!



The desktop is full of all kinds of cool stuff. This is where you will request committee assignments, party membership, etc. For the purposes of Mariner's LegSim session, you will NOT start your own party. We will use Democrats, and Republicans - the existing parties in the current Congress. Each party will have its own caucus, and class time will be given for caucus meetings. You are encouraged to send a letter about Mariner LegSim business!!

If you become a party chair, committee chair, or the Speaker, your desktop will be expanded, and you will have additional tools that will assist you with your leadership role

Using the toolbar at the top of your desktop, select Organizations>List all parties Select "Democrats" if you had more Ls on the quiz; select "Republicans" if you had more Cs. Click on "join party"

Democracy is not a spectator sport

How a Bill Becomes a Law [complete the card sort, then record this info]

1. Sponsored by:

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Sent to _____ chamber; repeat steps _____ to _____

11. Sent to the President, who has three options:

12.

**Hold this spot
for pictorial**

TIPS for your bills:

State/local powers ONLY:

1. conduct elections
2. establish qualifications for voters
3. provide local governments
4. ratify amendments to the Constitution
5. regulate contracts and wills
6. marriage licenses
7. regulate *intrastate* commerce
8. provide education
9. exercise police power over the public

Limitations on states:

1. laws must be in accordance with Federal Constitution and Supreme court decisions
2. no ex post facto, bill of attainder
3. may not suspend habeas corpus ever (only Fed Gov when in a crisis)
4. may not enter into a treaty or alliance
5. may not print money
6. may not levy export or import taxes
7. may not wage war

These kinds of laws are state laws, and wouldn't work for LegSim:

marriage licenses

medical and other professional licenses (e.g. lawyers)

abortion in accordance with Federal decisions (Roe v. Wade)

death penalty for states

education curriculum, teacher certification, etc.

Limitations on the Federal government:

1. Bill of Rights guarantees rights for individuals
2. no ex post facto, bill of attainder
3. appropriation for military limited to 2 years
4. may not suspend habeas corpus except for a crisis

How to submit a bill

Rough draft of your bill. Complete this FIRST!!

Think about an issue you care very much about. Look over the membership to see what issues they care about. Check the White House for agenda items.

LegSim will require you to have the following parts in your bill:

TITLE:

TEXT: (this is where you say what your law will do. Each time you have a new idea, you need a new section.)

SUPPORTING TEXT: (this is the purpose and reason for the bill.)

View a sample bill from a prior year's simulation:

This Act may be cited as: **National Transportation Act**

Congress finds the following: It is estimated that roughly one hundred million people use public transportation throughout a year. The amount of public transportation is limited and far too expensive for most residents living in the United States. This new proposal will add more public transportation especially in areas where it is limited and make it more affordable for people who have low income.

Spending Authorization: \$300,000,000

A bill:

Section 1. Provide Mass Transportation

The Department of Transportation shall choose to add public transportation where they see fit and to include providing transportation in low income areas.

Section 2. Funding of Transportation

Funding for the National Transportation Act will come from taxes already being paid by the citizens of the United States. The IRS will give at least one-fourth of its money collected by residents to help with the funding.

Section 3. Selection of Residential/City Areas

The current amount of transportation in low income residential areas is limited. The Department of Transportation will add as many public transportation vehicles as needed in those areas.

Section 4.

The disciplinary action will be severely enforced if tax companies do not comply with helping the funds of this act. And also the Department of Transportation will also be severely disciplined if it is not making any actions toward this act six months after it is passed.

Section 5.

If the National Transportation act gets passed it will go into effect December 12, 2011

Sample of a First reading from the REAL House of Representatives:

SPEECH OF
HON. JOHN B. LARSON
 OF CONNECTICUT
 IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2009

- Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3631--Medicare Premium Fairness Act. I commend Congresswoman **TITUS** for her efforts on this issue and also would like to recognize Chairmen *Rangel, Waxman, Stark, Dingell* and *Pallone* for their tireless work.
- Today Congress acted to ensure that some of our nation's most vulnerable citizens do not face a dramatic increase in their Medicare Part B premiums. During these difficult economic times we must make the right choices to protect our senior citizens and individuals with disabilities. Without this measure that we are acting on today, many of my constituents in the First Congressional district and individuals and families across the country would be faced with an increase in the cost of their health care that they simply can't afford.
- I am pleased that there is bipartisan consensus on this legislation and hope to build upon this effort to protect and strengthen Medicare as we move forward with health care reform. Once again I thank my colleagues for their hard work on this issue and urge the bill's passage.

Sample script for introducing your bill during first reading:

_____ (short title) House of Representatives,
_____.

Mr./Ms _____.

Mr Speaker:

I rise to propose a bill . _____

I have proposed a bill, H.R. _____ that _____

_____ I urge my colleagues to

SEE A SAMPLE on the next page....

Sample from The Honorable J. Bluejeans, (I WA 10) - 1st reading speech:

_____ **National Transportation Act** _____ (short title) House of Representatives,
_____ September 24, 2009 _____.

Mr. Bluejeans __.

Mr Speaker I rise today to propose a bill – HR 65 - - The National Transportation Act. [pause here!]

Speaker: The Clerk will read the title of the bill

Clerk: House Resolution 65, The National Transportation Act

[you continue].... **Mr Speaker, it is estimated that roughly one hundred million people use public transportation throughout a year. The amount of public transportation is limited and far too expensive for most residents living in the United States. This new law will add more public transportation especially in areas where it is limited and make it more affordable for people who have low income.**

I have proposed a bill, H.R. __65__ that ____ will add more public transportation, especially in areas where it is limited. This law will also make it more affordable for people who have low income. ____ I urge my colleagues to sign on to support this bill, as lack of public transportation is of the utmost importance to maintaining our democracy!



Committee Hearings: What to do.

1. meet as a committee and look at your bills.
2. The Committee Chairs will decide what bills are scheduled for hearings, and in what order. **Please do try to influence them!!!** You should send Dear Colleague letters and/or talk to them.
3. Committee Chairs create a list of what bills will receive a hearing, and in what order.
4. We will hold **public** Committee Hearings, one at a time. Temporary hearing schedule:
 5. If we need to adjust the committee hearing schedule due to real-time, we will.
 6. Committee Hearings happen like this:
 - a. committee members sit in front of room
 - b. anyone who is not a committee member can testify. This means you will either argue for or against a bill. People testifying will sit in front of the committee.
 - c. all other members of the class are audience members viewing the public hearing. NO TALKING.
 - d. using the gavel, the Committee Chair calls the meeting to order.
 - e. Have your workbooks open to page 12. Use the terms!!
 - f. People who want to testify will identify themselves. Wait to be recognized by the committee chair. You may talk as long as you want, but the committee chair has the right to limit the time you talk.
 - g. When testimony is done, the audience will sit quietly while the committee reviews the bill. They can make changes. Do this by introducing a motion:
 - i. I move that we amend the bill to read....
 - ii. second
 - iii. discussion? (this means you can argue for or against, or ask questions)
 - iv. vote: all those in favor....
 - h. some one HAS to record any changes!! do this by writing them on your copy of the bill, then putting the bill in the red basket so that the clerk can enter them.
 - i. When amending and discussion is done, vote. This must be a roll call or hand count. Record the vote (e.g. 3 for, 1 against, bill passes or 1 for, 3 against, bill fails).
 - j. repeat this process for the next bill.

Committee report template:

Purpose and summary (what does it do?)

Background and need: (why do we need this bill?)

Summary and consideration of voting:

KEEP minutes of what the committee says! What are the comments? What changes are made?
Finally, how does EACH member vote?

Minority views: if someone loses the vote, that is the minority opinion. Write what they thought here.

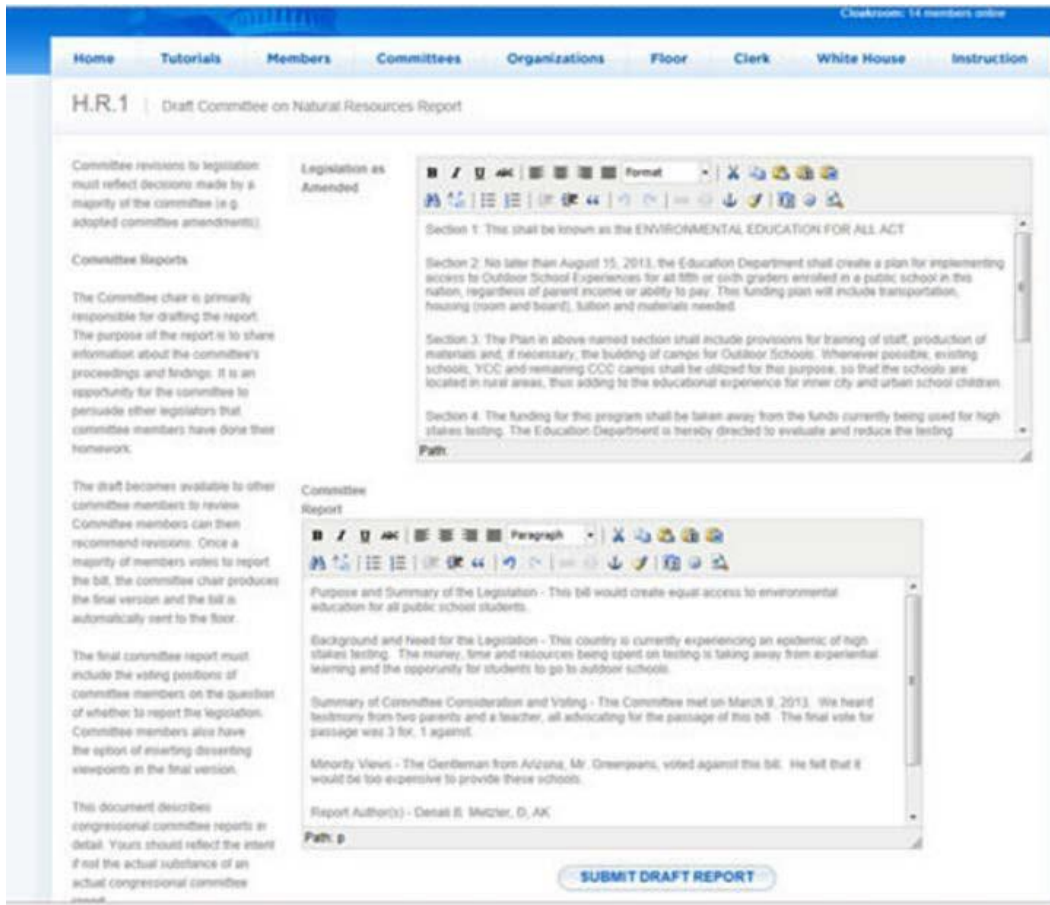
Author (your title, name and state)

General info for filing committee reports : your committee will need to post a committee report to LegSim **AND** make sure you have a handwritten copy in your LegSim Workbook. Your bill cannot go any further unless it is posted, and a committee report is filed. The speaker schedules 2nd readings – talk to him/her!! Advocate for your bill.

The way LegSim works, only Committee chairs have the ability to post the committee report. You should work together as a committee, with one netbook. Again, following the rules from the Washington Legislature, a date will be announced in class – and Committee Reports **MUST** be finished by that date to be eligible for a floor vote, or your bill dies. Again, talk to the speaker (and try to influence your committee, too!) Don't assume your bill is going to the floor... advocate for it!

Doing a Committee Report, by Denali B. Metzler. Here is what you do !

1. Meet as a committee. You need to work as a team to write the report. Use the draft page of your LegSim workbook! This is another item that you should save to a word file, just in case it doesn't go through as posted.
 1. Your Committee chair needs to logon to LegSim
 2. On the tabs right under your photo, select COMMITTEES
 3. Click on the name of your committee
 4. Click on "Manage Committee"
 5. Click on "Manage Committee Referrals"
 6. Find the bill number, click on the button next to it that says "Draft Report"



8. CHECK THE TEXT in the first box. Look for any misspellings. If the bill was amended, make those changes.
9. You will then enter all the items you have worked out: (check page 36!! - and text boxes appear at the end of this page for you to copy and paste to a word file)
 - a. Purpose and Summary of the Legislation is exactly that – why do we need this? what does it do?
 - b. Background and need – this is where you can give personal stories you heard in the committee hearings
 - c. summary of committee consideration and voting. – type up what happened during your committee hearing. did you have citizens testify? what did they say? Did you amend the bill? what was the vote? Finally, record the final vote
 - d. Minority views: if someone loses the vote, that is the minority opinion. Write what they thought here. If your committee had an unanimous vote, you won't have this.
 - e. Report author(s). Type all of your names. This is how you get credit for the assignment. (it is worth 20 points)
10. Click on “submit Draft Report”

Journal pages:

It's your country. Learn. Know. Do.

