

<b>ROLES</b>	
<b>Presiding Officer (P.O.)</b>	Before the first session, the chamber nominated candidates for this position. They are voted on, and the top three each get to preside over one session. The presiding officer calls on people for speeches and questions, keeps time, runs the chamber, and enforces the rules. The judges give the P.O. a percent based on how well they think he or she did. The P.O. receives that percent of the highest scoring speaker for the session.
<b>Judges</b>	Two coaches from your, or another team, will be in your chamber. The judges change each session. They judge your speeches and ability to answer questions. Speeches are on a scale of 1-6. 1=bad. 6=amazing. The judges also give the P.O. a grade. They also each nominate who they think the two best speakers were.
<b>Representatives</b>	The debaters (you!). You will be called Representative [last name].

<b>BILLS AND COMMITTEES</b>	
<b>Bill</b>	A piece of legislation that actually changes does something. (Creates or destroys a program, changes laws, etc.)
<b>Resolution</b>	A piece of legislation that doesn't actually do anything. It simply acts as a statement of government policy.
<b>Committee</b>	You will be randomly assigned to a committee before the first session. In your committee, you will decide the order in which your type of bills are debated. The committees are: foreign affairs, economy, and public welfare.
<b>Foreign Affairs Committee</b>	Chooses the order of the bills having to do with foreign affairs. These are the 100's bills.
<b>Economy Committee</b>	Chooses the order of bills having to do the with economy. These are the 200's bills.
<b>Public Welfare Committee</b>	Chooses the order of bills having to do with everything else. These are the 300's bills.
<b>Order bills are debated in</b>	The first 100.    The first 200.    The first 300. The second 100. The second 200. The second 300. etc...

<b>DEBATING</b>	
<b>Pro-Con sequence</b>	A pro speech is always followed by a con speech. A con speech is always followed by a pro speech. If no one stands up for one side, that side's speech can be skipped, but someone will probably table/previous question the bill soon.
<b>Authorship Speech</b>	A representative from the school that wrote the bill being debated on automatically gets to give the first speech. The P.O. will ask "Is there an authorship speech for bill...?" This speech is 4 minutes long, with 3 minutes of questions.
<b>The First Con Speech</b>	If there is an authorship, the first con speech is also 4 minutes long, with 3 minutes of questions. Anyone can give a first con speech.
<b>Sponsorship Speech</b>	If there is no authorship (no one from the school that wrote the bill is present in the chamber), the first pro speech is called a sponsorship speech. It is exactly the same as a regular speech. The first con speech after a sponsorship speech is exactly the same as a regular speech too. Anyone can give a sponsorship speech.
<b>Regular speech</b>	Three minutes long, with two minutes of questions. Anyone can stand up for a regular speech. <b>YOU GET TO CHOOSE WHAT SIDE YOU SPEAK ON(Except for if LT has an authorship)!</b>

<b>Speaking order</b>	Ideally, the P.O. will give out speeches regularly at first. However, after everyone who has wanted to speak has given one speech, the P.O. must follow the original order he or she called on people for. Speaking order refreshes every session. This means that if you want to get two speeches in a session, you have to give your first speech early. Authorships override speaking order.
<b>Question order</b>	If more than one person is standing to ask a question, the P.O. must call on the person with the least number of questions.
<b>No cross-debate</b>	Once you're finished asking a question, you cannot ask a follow up, or argue back. Even if the speaker gives a bad answer, respond in a speech. You can't argue back in questions.
<b>Two-part question</b>	If you want to lead on the speaker with an initial question, then destroy them with a second question, ask the P.O., "Will the speaker submit to a two-part question." NOTE: The questions should be related. NOTE: Only use this if not many people are standing for questions, or else people will get annoyed with you for taking up too much time.

### MOTIONS AND OTHER

<b>Motion</b>	A statement to begin a procedure. Say, "I move to..." Examples include motion to table, previous question, recess, and adjourn. Given in between speeches.
<b>Table</b>	A motion in which debate on a bill is postponed. Requires a simple majority. Bills can be untabled to reopen debate
<b>Previous Question</b>	A motion in which debate on a bill is ended, and the bill is voted on. Requires a 2/3 majority. A bill is automatically previous questioned (not a motion and not voted on) after 60 minutes of debate. Bills need a simple majority to be passed.
<b>Recess</b>	A motion where you take a break. The motioner must specify the length of the recess. Also, first and second sessions are ended with a recess. Requires a simple majority.
<b>Adjourn</b>	A motion where all debate is over forever. Only used to end third session. Requires a simple majority.
<b>Point of Inquiry</b>	Not a motion. If you have a question, in between speeches, say "Point of Inquiry." Then ask your question.
<b>Point of Order</b>	Not a motion. If you think a rule has been broken, in between speeches state, "Point of Order." Then state your grievances.

### AWARDS!

<b>Points</b>	For each speech you give, you get 1-6 points. For each session, the judges give you 1-6 points based on your participation to the debate. A P.O gets a percentage of the points of the top point-getter in their session.
<b>Critic's Choice</b>	The highest award. This is given to the person nominated by the judges who has the most points.
<b>First/Second Place Speaker</b>	The second and third highest awards. The chamber votes on who they thought was the best debater among those nominated by the judges (minus who won the critic's choice). The top two vote-getters win these award.
<b>Best Presiding Officer</b>	The chamber votes on who they thought was the best P.O.
<b>Best Legislation</b>	The chamber votes on what bill/resolution they thought was the best. The authors of the bill get the award.
<b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> place for small school</b>	Top three teams with the most points. Only small teams (<12-15) are considered.
<b>1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> place for large school</b>	Top three teams with the most points. Only large teams (>12-15) are considered.