



Freedom

**Student Manual
2026**

**Mission statement:**

PoliticsInAction is a weeklong government simulation camp for teens aged 8-18. The purpose of this camp is to expand students' political awareness, spark civic involvement, learn about the ins and outs of America's political landscape and most importantly strengthen relationships with Jesus Christ through fellowship, praise and prayer.

Overview:

Your camper is no longer a student. They are now a member of the United States Senate, arguably one of the most powerful legislatures in the world. They hold the power to write and pass major legislation that could change the landscape of our country. Campers will also be able to manage political parties, debate legislation, run for President of the United States, raise money at a formal fundraising event, take political classes, and hear from professionals in the field.

Location:

Evangel Chapel
505 NJ- 28 08807
Bridgewater, NJ

Dates and times:

August 10th – August 14th

Cost: \$100

Meals:

Campers are recommended to bring a lunch as meals will not be provided.

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PoliticsInAction Code of Conduct

Students who attend this camp are committed to adhere to the following rules:

1. Jesus, Others, Yourself (JOY). I will act in a way that glorifies Jesus Christ, treat others with kindness and respect, and put others before myself.
2. I will respect and obey all counselors, staff, and volunteers.
3. I will not use foul language, bullying behavior, or display a negative or hateful attitude.
4. I will report any real-life misconduct or safety concerns to a counselor or staff member.
5. I will keep simulation disagreements and political conflicts inside the simulation and not allow them to affect real-life relationships.
6. I will not take simulation decisions, debates, or outcomes personally.
7. I will treat members of the opposite sex with purity, dignity, and respect in both words and actions.
8. I will not lie, cheat, or steal.
9. I will not participate in gambling or betting activities.
10. I will respect all property, facilities, and personal space. I will keep my hands to myself and remember that we are meeting in God's House.
11. I will remain in my assigned area or room during scheduled times unless I have permission from a staff member to leave.
12. I understand, respect, and will adhere to PoliticsInAction's Statement of Faith.
13. I understand, respect, and will adhere to PoliticsInAction's Statement of Politics.
14. I will follow the established dress code at all times.

Girls: Camp t-shirts are the standard dress code. For the gala, ensure that shirts/tops are modest. Not tight, low-cut, strapless, halter top, or see-through.

Shirt straps must be at least three fingers wide. Skirts/shorts must not show undergarments and must reach at least an inch past fingertip length. No face paint or frightening/excessive makeup.

Boys: Camp t-shirts are the standard dress code. For the gala, No muscle shirts/sleeveless T's- this includes jerseys without a shirt underneath. No baggie/overly large shorts. No face paint or makeup.

Both: Clothes must not include any inappropriate language or imagery.

All female students are required to send a photo of their dress to Anna Evans at anna.politicsinaction@gmail.com

All male students are required to send a photo of their tuxedo or suit to Daniel Ceballos at daniel.politicsinaction@gmail.com

If rules continue to be knowingly broken by a student, the following action will be taken:

- **1st offense-** Student will be spoken to privately by a leader.
- **2nd offense-** Student's parent or guardian will be contacted and asked to address the issue.
- **3rd offense-** Student will be suspended/expelled from PoliticsInAction.

We understand that we are all sinners, and all come short of the Glory of God, however, the rules listed above are non-negotiable, and the failure to adhere to these rules may lead to the expulsion of a camper without refund. Such a decision will be left up to the directors of PoliticsInAction.

“Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.”
-Proverbs 14:34 (ESV)

Revised May 2026

Leadership Positions

Senate Positions

President Pro Tempore: Student from the Liberty Party

The **President Pro Tempore of the Senate** is a senior leadership position in the United States Senate. The President Pro Tempore is elected by the members of the Senate.. While the Vice President of the United States is officially the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore presides over the Senate in their absence and carries out important legislative and procedural responsibilities.

The specific duties and responsibilities of the President Pro Tempore include:

- **Presiding over Senate sessions:** The President Pro Tempore presides over sessions of the Senate when the Vice President is unavailable, ensuring order and adherence to Senate rules and decorum.
- **Managing the legislative process:** Though not as powerful as the Speaker of the House in setting the agenda, the President Pro Tempore plays a role in coordinating the majority party's legislative priorities and works closely with the Majority Leader.
- **Appointing committee members:** The President Pro Tempore can play a role in committee appointments, although in practice, much of this authority is exercised by party leadership in collaboration with the Majority Leader.
- **Guiding procedural matters:** The President Pro Tempore may be involved in procedural rulings and maintaining the flow of debate, though the Majority Leader generally manages the floor schedule and debate.
- **Representing the Senate:** The President Pro Tempore is a respected figure who often represents the Senate in ceremonial functions and serves as a symbol of continuity and institutional knowledge.
- **Third in line for the presidency:** The President Pro Tempore is third in the presidential line of succession, following the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

The President Pro Tempore is one of the oldest and most ceremonial roles in the Senate, but remains an important institutional figure, especially in terms of tradition and seniority.

Majority Leader: Student from the Liberty Party

This official is the key strategist behind what legislation reaches the floor of the Senate. As the leader of the majority party, the Majority Leader coordinates legislative priorities, schedules debates, and works to gather support from senators within the party to pass key bills.

Minority Leader: Student from the Freedom Party

This official serves as the leader of the minority party in the Senate. While they face greater challenges in influencing legislation, the Minority Leader plays a crucial role in representing alternative policy positions, negotiating with the majority, and rallying their caucus in opposition or support of legislation.

Majority Whip: Student from the Liberty Party

The Majority Whip assists the Majority Leader by tracking votes and persuading senators to align with the party's position. The Whip is responsible for ensuring party discipline and is elected by a vote of the majority party's senators during a party caucus.

Minority Whip: Student from the Freedom Party

The Minority Whip assists the Minority Leader in the same way, working to count and secure votes within the minority party. Like the Majority Whip, they are elected by their party caucus and are critical to party unity and strategy in the Senate.

Presidential Campaign Positions

New internal party rules dictate that the following positions must be reported on the Candidate Declaration Form.

Candidate: This is the individual who is running for president. They must be in the Older Group and should be prepared to debate, give speeches, and earn votes during both the Primary and General elections.

Campaign Manager: This is the individual in charge of helping the Candidate get elected. They must be in the Older Group and must be paid for their work. They may be Campaign Managers for more than one candidate.

Party Positions

Party Chair: Alex Penswater (Liberty) and Vinny Burricelli (Freedom)

This individual instructs and guides the party through various party meetings, moderates primary debates, and helps the presidential nominee get elected.

Campaign Manager: This individual manages the party's campaign, delegates jobs, and serves as the campaign's spokesperson. *This position is appointed by the candidate that wins the party's presidential primary.* The campaign manager is responsible for developing a comprehensive strategy that outlines the campaign's goals, target audience, messaging, and tactics. They work closely with the candidate, senior advisors, and other campaign staff to develop a plan that will help the candidate win the election.

Campaign Treasurer: This individual manages the finances of the campaign and advises the campaign manager and nominee of how funds should be spent. *This position is appointed by the party's campaign manager.* They are responsible for setting fundraising goals, developing a fundraising strategy, and overseeing the fundraising efforts of the campaign. This may involve organizing events, soliciting donations from major donors, and managing a grassroots fundraising program. Additionally, they are responsible for developing and managing the campaign budget, ensuring that funds are spent effectively and efficiently to achieve campaign goals

Campaign Press Secretary: This individual is in charge of making advertisements and managing the official party social media. They oversee the campaign's messaging and communications strategy, working closely with the candidate and senior advisors to develop a consistent message that resonates with voters. This may involve managing press events, developing advertising campaigns, and coordinating with the media. *This position is elected by the party during party caucuses.*

How to be the next President:

Step one: File to run

-Talk to your party's chair, appoint a campaign manager, sign some papers and pay the filing fee. That will get you to the primary- it's that easy! If you don't want to run with a party, you may file as an independent, but be prepared to pay the much higher filing fee!

Step two: Run and win the Primary

-Now it's time to tell your party your ideas. Debate your fellow candidates and earn delegates during the primary vote(s) to earn your party's nomination.

Step three: Qualify for the election

-It's time to shine! In order to make it on the debate stage, a candidate must earn at least 15% in an official poll.

Step four: Run in the General Election

-This is go time! It's time to strategize, debate and fundraise your way the White House. (Tip: you need to win at least 270 electoral votes)

Fees to file:

Liberty Party:	\$130,000
Freedom Party:	\$130,000
Third Party:	\$25,000,000
Independent Candidates*	\$30,000,000**

*See Independent qualifications for more information

**This price is per independent candidate. A VP candidate is considered a separate candidate for purposes of these fees.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

Primary Process

To win the candidate's party nomination, they must earn 576 delegates (a majority) OR the Convention vote if no winner is determined at the Super Wednesday vote.

Standing

Two official polls will be taken by the FEC prior to the party primaries. The averages data from these polls will determine a candidate's standing in the first official party primary debates. The top five candidates will earn a spot in the main debate.

If there are six candidates, the sixth-rated candidate will have a one-minute spot before the debate to make his or her case.

-If there are seven or more candidates, a short undercard debate will be held for candidates rated sixth and below before the main debate.

A debate will be held at the beginning of each round of voting, the duration of which will be determined by the moderator.

All delegates will be awarded proportionally to all candidates who earn 15% or more of the total vote. Delegate counts will be rounded down if 0.49% or less or rounded up if 0.5% or higher. Delegates that would have been awarded to candidates who won 14.9% or fewer of the vote will be unpledged.

Round One - Iowa - 25 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Iowa primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote.

Round Two - New Hampshire - 50 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the New Hampshire primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote.

Round Three - Nevada - 75 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Nevada primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote. This is the final state in which all candidates (regardless of delegate count) may participate. The candidate who won the fewest delegates thus far will be eliminated. If there is a tie for the fewest, all candidates with the fewest will be eliminated.

Round Four - South Carolina - 100 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the South Carolina primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote. Only the top three candidates will proceed to the final round of voting: Super Wednesday.

Round Five - Super Wednesday - 900 Delegates

After the debate(s) conclude, all voters will go to the polls for the Super Wednesday primary. Votes will be tallied and all delegates will be awarded proportionally to each candidate who won at least 15% of the overall vote. If nobody has won at least 576 (a majority) delegates, the top two candidates will proceed to the final convention vote.

Final Round - Party Convention - Nomination

After the debate concludes, all voters will go to the polls for the convention vote. The winner of this vote has won the primary (despite not winning the majority of delegates).

After winning, the nominee must appoint and announce their running mate for Vice President and their campaign manager by 12 PM on Thursday, August 14, 2025.

The job of the campaign manager will be to oversee the campaign, advise the candidates, and organize the party behind the nominee.

General Election Note:

For purposes of PoliticsInAction Camp, candidates must win 50% PLUS one vote of the total weighted vote count (3 votes for leaders, 2 votes for students who attended camp, 1 vote for debate visitors and leaders whose sibling or child is a candidate). If no candidate reaches this threshold, a contingent election will be held. The decision for President shall be determined by a simple majority vote in the Senate. All Senators present must vote. The decision for Vice President shall be determined by a simple majority vote in the House of Representatives. All Representatives present must vote.

The top THREE candidates for president will be eligible for President and the top TWO candidates shall be eligible for Vice President.

If no candidate for President shall earn a simple majority (50% plus one vote) in the Senate after 10 ballots, the candidate chosen by the House for Vice President shall be considered elected President and may nominate their Vice President which shall be confirmed by a simple majority vote of the Senate.

Party information:

PoliticsInAction has two established parties: Liberty Party and Freedom Party.

<u>Office</u>	<u>Majority Party</u>
President:	The Liberty Party
Senate:	The Freedom Party
House of Representatives:	The Liberty Party

Establishing a third party:

Members may petition for the creation of a third party; however, the following criteria must be fulfilled:

- A petition has been filed with 18 confirmed student signatures
 - A party roster with at least 18 sworn members*
 - Each new member must pay a \$100,000 party switch fee. This must be paid out by the individual prospective member and, therefore, may not be funded by the third party, other representative, or donor. (Members of Congress or third party officials must request a “Change of Party” form from FEC Director John Milone).
 - You must also pay the following fees for each party official (they can be elected at a later time)

Presidential Candidate:	\$25,000,000
Vice Presidential Candidate:	\$25,000,000
Campaign Manager:	\$25,000,000
Campaign Chair:	\$25,000,000
 - A party name has been submitted to and approved by the executive director of PoliticsInAction and an application fee of \$5 million.
 - IF the party wishes to enter the general election, they must also hold a primary, reach 15% on Thursday’s Presidential poll, and must raise \$30 million to fulfill the debate registration fee.
- *Sworn members may now vote with their party; however, should the majority party lose enough seats to put them in the minority, the now minority party will still have majority privileges.

Running as an Independent:

Running as an independent is different from declaring a third party. Individuals running as an independent do not need to earn petitions to do so, but instead must pay higher fees and structure their campaign.

Fee Schedule:

Presidential Candidate:	\$20,000,000
Vice Presidential Candidate:	\$20,000,000
Campaign Manager:	\$20,000,000
Campaign Chair:	\$20,000,000
*Debate Participation:	\$35,000,000

*Even if the candidate has paid all necessary fees, they are still required to earn at least 15% on the Thursday poll. If the candidate fails to meet this threshold, they will still be given two minutes of airtime prior to the debate.

Each position must be filled and paid for by 1 PM (EST) 8/14/2025.

Organization:

- The Presidential candidate, Vice President candidate, and Campaign Manager must unaffiliate from their party.
- The Campaign Chair will be an appointed counselor. However, you still must pay the FEC fees accordingly.
- No additional members are permitted to unaffiliate.

Taxes

All members of congress, the president's administration and the President himself must pay taxes by Wednesday, August 12 at 1 pm.

-Failure to file taxes, errors in information provided on the form, or excess/insufficient funds will result in a fine of \$5,000 per \$1,000 of error.

-Tax funds and the completed form must be put in an envelope (provided in this manual) with your name written on the front and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury.

-The amount you must pay is outlined in the brackets below-

Tax rate:

If you make...		Then you pay...
\$0-100,000	=	10% of annual salary
\$100,001-180,000	=	15% of annual salary
\$180,001-200,000	=	20% of annual salary
\$200,001-300,000	=	25% of annual salary
\$300,001-450,000	=	30% of annual salary

Other taxes:

Stock Taxes = 20% on all stock sales. You must submit an FEC PFD form to report this profit

Resale/Sales Tax= 25% on all *income* made from reselling snacks or other goods as well as any other income made from selling other goods or services.

W-2 FORM

Please complete this form in step order

1a) Last name	1b) First name
2) Today's Date	3) Occupation
4) State (In simulation)	5) Date of Birth
6) Annual Salary	7) Tax rate %
8) X	
Salary (6)	Multiplied Tax Rate Converted to Decimal (7)
9) \$ Total tax (Product of step 8) ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND	

I, _____, do in good faith, certify that all the information provided above is correct. I also understand that any error, intentional or accidental will result in a penalty of \$5,000 for each individual error.

X _____
Signature

Date signed: _____

PLEASE REMOVE THIS FORM FROM BINDER, FOLD AND INSERT INTO ENVELOPE PROVIDED IN MANUAL. WRITE FULL NAME ON FRONT AND SUBMIT TO THE BANK.

IRS FORM 8949

For those who gained from stocks in 2024

1a) Last name	1b) First name
2) Today's Date	3) Occupation
4) State (In simulation)	5) Date of Birth
6) Stock Gains from 2022	7) Tax rate 25%
8) Gains (6)	X Multiplied
	.25 Tax Rate Converted to Decimal (7)
9) \$ Total tax (Product of step 8) ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST THOUSAND	

I, _____, do in good faith, certify that all the information provided above is correct. I also understand that any error, intentional or accidental, will result in a penalty of \$50,000 for each individual error.

X _____

Signature

Date signed: _____

PLEASE REMOVE THIS FORM FROM BINDER, FOLD AND INSERT INTO ENVELOPE PROVIDED IN MANUAL. WRITE FULL NAME ON FRONT AND SUBMIT TO THE BANK.

S. 4 EXAMPLE

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Introduced by Johnny Milone

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This legislation may be cited as This legislation may be cited as the National Nap Encouragement Act.

SECTION 2. EXPLANATION OF POLICY

This bill establishes a federally recognized daily nap time between 2:00 PM and 2:30 PM for all citizens of the United States. Employers, schools, and government offices shall allow individuals to rest their eyes, recharge their minds, and dream of productivity for a minimum of 30 minutes. The policy aims to improve national happiness, reduce crankiness-related incidents, and increase afternoon efficiency.

SECTION 3. EXPLANATION AND DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

- a) “Nap” shall refer to a period of rest or sleep lasting between 5 and 30 minutes, preferably under a cozy blanket or on a suspiciously comfortable desk.
- b) “Crankiness-related incidents” shall include grumbling, snapping at coworkers, excessive sighing, or passive-aggressive email writing after lunch.

SECTION 4. ENFORCING EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Health and Human Snoozes shall oversee the enforcement and promotion of daily naps across all federal agencies and encourage private sector compliance.

SECTION 5. INFRINGEMENT CLAUSE

Nothing in this bill shall be construed to prohibit individuals from taking additional naps outside of the designated nap time, nor shall it compel those who prefer to remain awake to close their eyes against their will.

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTATION DATE

This bill will take effect the day after the President signs it into law or a veto is overridden by a two-thirds majority of Congress.

Guide to Choosing the Correct Executive Department for Bill Enforcement

Secretary of State

Includes: Defense, Homeland Security, Veterans Affairs

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- National security, military, or defense
- Terrorism prevention or homeland security measures
- Immigration enforcement or border security
- Veterans' healthcare, benefits, or support programs
- Foreign relations, treaties, or international policy

Examples:

- Funding for new fighter jets → Secretary of State
- Creating a new cybersecurity task force to protect federal infrastructure → Secretary of State
- Expanding veterans' mental health services → Secretary of State

Secretary of the Interior

Includes: Health & Human Services (HHS), Agriculture, Transportation

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Public health programs (vaccinations, health insurance regulations, disease prevention)
- Nutrition programs, food safety, or farming policy
- Environmental protection, national parks, or land management
- Highways, roads, air travel, railroads, or public transportation systems

Examples:

- Creating a nationwide child nutrition program → Secretary of the Interior
- Funding high-speed rail infrastructure → Secretary of the Interior
- Expanding Medicaid coverage for low-income families → Secretary of the Interior

Attorney General

Includes: Press Secretary

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Law enforcement, policing, or criminal justice reform
- Federal courts or sentencing guidelines
- Civil rights protections and enforcement

- National legal policies or constitutional amendments
- Media regulation, government communications, or freedom of information (Press Secretary aspect)

Examples:

- Establishing mandatory minimum sentences for human trafficking → Attorney General
- Regulating broadcast news to prevent false emergency alerts → Attorney General
- Creating a new federal anti-discrimination law → Attorney General

Secretary of the Treasury

Includes: Commerce, Labor

Choose this if your bill deals with:

- Taxes, IRS regulations, or federal revenue
- National economic policy, trade agreements, or tariffs
- Business regulations, corporate law, or market oversight
- Employment law, worker protections, or job training programs
- Minimum wage laws, workplace safety, or union rights

Examples:

- Cutting the corporate tax rate to stimulate economic growth → Secretary of the Treasury
- Raising the federal minimum wage → Secretary of the Treasury
- Imposing tariffs on imported steel → Secretary of the Treasury

General Rule of Thumb

1. **Ask:** What is the bill's primary policy area?
2. **Match:** Connect it to one of these four positions based on scope.
3. **Clarify:** If a bill crosses multiple areas, select the **department with the greatest enforcement role**.

Bill Rules: Bills must have the student's correct name on the bill, and all numbers used should not have any innuendo associated with them. Students should only write one silly bill for every two serious bills.



Senate Rules Manual 2026

Duty of the President of the Senate

- **Presiding over sessions:** The President presides over all sessions of the Senate, enforcing Senate rules and maintaining order and decorum.
- **Recognizing members:** The President recognizes members wishing to speak and maintains order during debates.
- **Setting the agenda:** The President influences the legislative agenda, determining bill consideration timing.
- **Appointing committee members:** The President appoints senators to committees and designates chairpersons.
- **Recognizing committees:** The President recognizes committee reports and refers bills for committee consideration.
- **Deciding points of order:** The President interprets rules and decides points of order.
- **Ruling on motions:** The President rules on motions and parliamentary inquiries.
- **Managing floor debates:** The President ensures debate rules are followed and decorum maintained.
- **Representing the Senate:** The President represents the Senate in official capacities.
- **Party leadership:** If the Vice President is presiding, they remain impartial. If the President Pro Tempore presides, they may retain party leadership responsibilities.

President of the Senate Election Process

- **Procedure:** The Senate Clerk acts as the presiding officer during the election process.
- **Nomination of candidates:**
 - Any member may nominate a candidate, except themselves.
 - Only one nomination is needed for ballot inclusion.
 - Nomination speeches are limited to one minute.
- **Election:** The Clerk calls the roll.
 - Members vote aloud by stating the candidate's last name or "present."
 - "Present" votes lower the majority threshold.
- **No Majority:** If no candidate achieves a majority:
 - The process repeats.
 - A 2/3 vote may suspend the majority rule for a plurality rule.
- **Majority:** Upon majority election, the new President swears in members and begins the session.

Senate Procedure

- **Main Motions:**
 - Obtain recognition from the President.
 - State the motion clearly.
 - Another member must second the motion.
 - Debate follows, beginning with the motion maker.
 - A simple majority passes the motion.

Senate Rules

- **Opening day:** First day of each session to elect the President, adopt rules, and assign committees.
- **Quorum:** Majority of members (51%) must be present.
- **Order of business:** Set by the President and Majority Leader.
- **Bills and Resolutions:** Introduced in the Senate or received from the House.
- **Establish Committee Chairs and Ranking Members:**

Debate

- Members must be recognized before speaking.
- **Decorum:** No offensive language or personal attacks.
- **Yielding time:** Members may yield time to others.
- **Time limits:** Set by the President, divided equally between proponents and opponents.
- **Motions affecting debate:**
 - Motion to table ends debate.
 - Motion to recommit returns a bill to committee.
 - Division of question allows separate votes on parts.
 - Appeal of ruling may overrule the President.
- **Prohibited activities:** Smoking, food, drink, and electronics (except President and Clerk for duties) are prohibited.

Voting

- Members vote “yea,” “nay,” or “present.”
- **Roll call votes:** Used for major measures.
- **Ties:** The President (Vice President) casts the tie-breaking vote.
- **Closed rule:** No amendments allowed under this rule.
- **Suspension of rules:** Requires a 2/3 vote.
- **Recorded votes:** All votes recorded in the Senate Journal.

Recordkeeping

- The Senate Clerk maintains all legislative records.

Suspension of Rules

- Requires a 2/3 majority to suspend one or more procedural rules.

Motions List

I. Privileged Motions

(Take precedence over all other business)

Motion	Purpose	Second Required	Debatable	Vote Required	Effect	What to Say
Adjourn	Ends the meeting immediately.	Yes	No	Majority	Ends the session.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to adjourn.”
Recess	Takes a short break in proceedings.	Yes	Limited	Majority	Pauses the meeting temporarily.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to recess for [time].”
Question of Privilege	Addresses urgent matters affecting members or Senate integrity.	No	No	President decides	Immediate consideration.	“Mister/Madam President, I rise for a question of privilege.”
Orders of the Day	Returns Senate to scheduled agenda.	No	No	None (mandatory unless 2/3 vote to set aside)	Resumes planned business.	“Mister/Madam President, I call for the orders of the day.”
Lay on the Table	Sets aside an item, ending discussion on it.	Yes	No	Majority	Temporarily disposes of the matter.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to lay the question on the table.”
Previous Question	Ends debate, moves to vote.	Yes	No	Two-thirds	Immediate vote on the matter.	“Mister/Madam President, I move the previous question.”
Limit or Extend Debate	Sets or changes debate time limits.	Yes	No	Two-thirds	Controls discussion length.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to limit/extend debate to/by [time].”

Suspend the Rules	Sets aside normal rules for a specific purpose.	Yes	No	Two-thirds	Allows exceptional procedures.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to suspend the rules for [purpose].”
Take from the Table	Resumes consideration of tabled matter.	Yes	No	Majority	Reopens discussion.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to take from the table [matter].”
Reconsider	Reopens a decided matter for a new vote.	Yes	Limited	Majority (must be made by someone who voted on prevailing side)	Revotes on the matter.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote on [matter].”

II. Main Motions

Motion	Purpose	Second Required	Debatable	Vote Required	Effect	What to Say
Main Motion	Introduces new bill, resolution, or business item.	Yes	Yes	Majority	Brings new business to the floor.	“Mister/Madam President, I move that [state the motion].”

III. Subsidiary Motions

Motion	Purpose	Second Required	Debatable	Vote Required	Effect	What to Say
Amend	Changes wording of a motion.	Yes	Yes (limited)	Majority	Modifies motion.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to amend the motion by [state amendment].”
Postpone Definitely	Delays consideration to specific time.	Yes	Yes	Majority	Defers matter to later.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to postpone the motion until [time].”
Commit or Refer	Sends to committee for review.	Yes	Yes	Majority	Sends motion to committee.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to refer the motion to

						the [committee name].”
Postpone Indefinitely	Kills the motion indirectly without direct vote on it.	Yes	Yes	Majority	Disposes of motion without direct rejection.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to postpone the motion indefinitely.”

IV. Incidental Motions

Motion	Purpose	Second Required	Debatable	Vote Required	Effect	What to Say
Point of Order	Challenges a breach of rules.	No	No	President decides	Corrects procedure.	“Mister/Madam President, I rise to a point of order.”
Appeal	Challenges President’s ruling.	Yes	Yes	Majority	Senate decides ruling validity.	“Mister/Madam President, I appeal from the decision of the chair.”
Parliamentary Inquiry	Asks about procedure.	No	No	None	Clarifies rules for members.	“Mister/Madam President, I rise for a parliamentary inquiry.”
Division of the Question	Divides motion into separate parts for voting.	Yes	No	Majority	Votes separately on parts.	“Mister/Madam President, I move to divide the question.”

Ethics

Senators are bound to the Code of Official Conduct regarding conflicts of interest, gifts, outside employment, and campaign finance. The Senate Ethics Committee enforces these standards.

Suspension of Members

A member may be suspended for misconduct by a 2/3 vote, either for a defined period or the remainder of the session.

PoliticsInAction

Senate Floor Process

Step 1: First Reading

The **Majority Leader** rises and says:

“Mister/Madam President, I move that Senate Bill/Resolution ____ be read in its entirety.”

The **Clerk** reads the full text of the bill or resolution aloud.

Step 2: Second Reading

The **Majority Leader** says:

“Mister/Madam President, I move that Senate Bill/Resolution ____ be read a second time.”

The **Clerk** reads the title or a summary of the bill, signaling its formal introduction for debate.

Step 3: Debate Begins

The **President Pro Tempore** opens the floor:

“The floor is now open for debate on Senate Bill/Resolution ____.”

Step 4: Floor Debate

- Senators are granted **unlimited time** for uninterrupted debate unless cloture is invoked.
 - When finished, the Senator concludes by saying:
“Mister/Madam President, I yield my time.”

Once a Senator yields, they may not debate again but may ask questions.

To ask a question, a Senator may say:

“Mister/Madam President, will the Senator yield to a question?”

The **President** defers to the debating Senator, who may respond:

- **“Yes, I yield.”** (The floor goes to the questioner.)
- **“No, I do not yield.”** (The floor remains with the current speaker.)

If the questioner begins making statements instead of asking a question, the
President Pro Tempore may interject:
**“The Senator has not asked a question and thereby yields back to the debating
Senator.”**

Permissible Motions During Debate

- **To Table the Bill Indefinitely:**
“Mister/Madam President, I move to table the bill indefinitely.”
- **To Return the Bill to Committee:**
“Mister/Madam President, I move that the bill be returned to committee.”
- **To Amend the Bill:**
“Mister/Madam President, I move to amend the bill to...”
 - Must be **seconded** by another Senator: *“I second the motion.”*
 - Requires a **simple majority vote** to adopt the amendment.

Filibuster and Cloture

A Senator may attempt a **filibuster** to delay or block a vote.
To end the filibuster, another Senator may move to invoke **cloture** by saying:
“Mister/Madam President, I move to invoke cloture.”

- A **roll call vote** is then held.
- **60%** of Senators **present** must vote in favor for debate to be closed.

Step 5: Motion to End Debate

Any Senator (except the presiding officer) may move to end debate by saying:
“Mister/Madam President, I move the previous question.”

Step 6: Vote to Close Debate

The **President Pro Tempore** conducts a voice vote:

- **“All those in favor of calling the previous question, say ‘aye.’”**
 - **“All those opposed, say ‘nay.’”**
Then announces:
“In the opinion of the chair, the ____ have it.”
 - If the **ayes** prevail, proceed to Step 7.
 - If the **nays** prevail, return to Step 3 and continue debate.

Step 7: Final Vote on the Bill

Option A: Roll Call Vote

The **President Pro Tempore** says:

“The Clerk will now call the roll.”

The **Clerk** calls each Senator by name. Senators respond:

- **“Aye”** to support the bill
 - **“Nay”** to oppose the bill
 - **“Present”** if they abstain from voting
- No more than **50%** of Senators may vote “present.”
 - If more than 50% vote “present,” the bill is rejected and must be reintroduced.

After all names are called, the Clerk announces the result:

- If the **majority votes “aye,”** the bill passes.
- If the **majority votes “nay,”** the bill is defeated and may not be reintroduced in the same form during this session.

Option B: Unanimous Consent Vote

If the chamber appears united, any Senator may rise and say:

“Mister/Madam President, I move to suspend the rules and ask for unanimous consent on this bill.”

- Another Senator must **second** the motion.
- The **President Pro Tempore** then asks:
“There has been a motion to suspend the rules. Are there any objections?”
- If any Senator objects by standing and saying, **“I object,”** proceed to a roll call vote (Step 7a).
- If **no objections** are raised, the bill passes **by unanimous consent**.

[illegible]