

Historical Joint Crisis Committee

Rules of Procedure

General Rules

Rule 1: Scope & Application

The following rules of procedure apply in full to all sessions, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Historical Joint Crisis Committee (HJCC) at KINGMUN 2019. No other rules of procedure are applicable.

Rule 2: Delegate Conduct

As ranking officials from their respective organizations, delegates are expected to remain courteous and respectful to all staff members and other delegates; appropriate diplomatic language, abstention from profanity and/or any other inappropriate behavior, and a willingness to fulfill the duties of individual roles is required.

English will be the official and only working language of the committee, and affected accents are not permitted. Speech is not required to be in third-person - delegates may address each other by last name or by title. Similarly, first-person pronouns (i.e. I, he, we) are allowed. Western business attire is mandatory during all committee sessions, and the Chair will immediately call to order delegates who do not abide by this rule.

Delegates are expected to be present at the beginning of every committee session. Roll call will be taken before debate is opened, and delegates arriving late must submit a note to the Dais indicating whether they are present or present and voting. Delegates who will not be present for part or all of a committee session must inform the Dais beforehand by note or by email.

Rule 3: Electronic Aids

Use of laptop computers, tablets, or other similar devices is permitted, though unnecessary, during committee session. Delegates are expected to refrain from accessing the internet, unless given explicit permission from the Dais. If a delegate requires information relevant to their position, they may send a private directive requesting such information to the Dais. If the Dais determines the information to be relevant, a staff member will do research and inform the delegate as necessary. Any questions about electronic devices should be brought to the Dais.

Rule 4: General Powers of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General and other members of the Secretariat reserve the right to modify or suspend these rules at any time, and may serve as a member of the Dais at the discretion of the Director.

Committee Rules and Format

Rule 5: General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Committee is comprised of the Director, Chair, and Assistant Director (AD) for each Bloc. The Dais reserves the right to override any decisions, directives, and substantive actions of the Committee. Upon approval, all decisions are binding, including actions of a military nature.

The Director holds the final authority on Rules of Procedure and may adapt, amend, or suspend them at any time. The Director may also initiate the adoption of any procedural movement or interrupt the flow of debate to address the committee, present updates, bring in an expert witness or guest speaker, or advise the committee on possible courses of action and debate.

The Chair will announce the opening and closing of each session, as well as any decisions or modifications to the rules of procedure, direct the flow of debate, grant the floor to delegates to speak, and enforce adherence to the Rules of Procedure. The Chair will be responsible for ruling on points of order and may deem any motion dilatory or out of order. If necessary, the Chair may speak as a normal delegate and may make speeches and motions, but cannot vote.

The Assistant Director helps to facilitate debate at their discretion, answer delegates' questions, and may occupy the position of Chair at any time, at the discretion of the Director. The Assistant Director may act as a means of consulting a delegate's home country, should such a consultation become necessary.

Additionally, there will be a Joint Director, Chair, and Assistant Director that will serve the same functions as the staff members in committee as well as managing inter-committee directives and operations.

Rule 6: Role of Delegates

Delegates assume the responsibilities of their assigned role, which includes any and all obligations to government. Delegates hold directory privileges with regards to the progress of the Crisis, and it is the responsibility of the Committee to craft, propose, vote upon, and enact directives.

Rule 7: Flow of Debate

As the Joint Crisis Committee is expected to act in response to a central crisis — as well as events that occur as corollaries of their decisions, the actions of the opposing Committee, and other events — the Committee is granted the right to act as it sees fit. There is no set agenda and the default manner of debate is in a perpetual moderated caucus. The default time limit for speeches is one minute, though the Chair may institute and enforce an alternative limit should the default prove to be an impediment to the efficacy of the Committee. Speeches must be on topic; the Chair may call to order delegates who do not abide by this rule. Delegates may also propose an unmoderated caucus or a round-table debate with a formal motion (see Points and Motions).

Points and Motions

Points and motions are questions or suggestions directed towards the Chair. They can only be made before or after a delegate's speech — with the possible exception of a Point of Personal Privilege — and are entertained at the discretion of the Chair. Motions are proposed actions by the committee that must be voted upon and, unless specified otherwise, require a simple majority to pass.

Rule 8: Motion to Introduce a Directive

This motion allows a delegate to introduce a directive. This motion may only be used after a directive has been approved by committee staff and returned to the delegate. Directive standards are outlined in the “Directives” section below.

Rule 9: Motion to Amend a Directive / Motion to Amend a Declaration

If, throughout the course of the debate on the directive, a delegate wishes to make an amendment to a recently introduced directive, they must:

1. Write their amendment to later pass to the Chair
2. Prepare a speech, informally introducing and summarizing their amendment
3. Motion to Amend the Directive

If the motion is declared an order by the Chair, the delegate must pass their amendment to the Chair, and the Council must either move into discussion of the amendment or vote on it directly. Amendments require a two-thirds majority to pass; abstentions are allowed unless the house is divided.

Rule 10: Motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure

Once the committee completes amendments and debate on a directive or declaration, a delegate may motion to move into Direct Voting Procedure. The council will then immediately begin voting for the directive, which requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

Rule 11: Motion to Divide the House

If the directive being voted on is highly controversial, and there are many abstentions, the sponsor of the directive may motion to Divide the House. This immediately constitutes a revote on the directive, with no abstentions being allowed. The motion requires more than 30% of the council in abstention to be in order.

Rule 12: Unmoderated Caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus suspends the moderated caucus and the custodial responsibility of the Bloc from the Chair. The motion must include a time limit and is not debatable. An approved unmoderated caucus may be terminated prior to its expiration at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 13: Moderated Caucus

At the advent of a new crisis, the council may vote to move into a moderated caucus to discuss the crisis, which will supercede all remaining motions on the floor. A topic, time limit, and speaking time must be specified to be in order.

Rule 14: Motion to Amend Council Procedure

If a delegate feels that the total time to speak or individual speaking time per delegate is unsuitable, the delegate may motion to amend council procedure and change either the individual speaking time or the total time to speak. This motion will be approved or denied at the chair's discretion.

Rule 15: Motion to Suspend Debate

This motion is used to suspend debate for lunch or to end the day. Requires a simple majority to pass.

Rule 16: Motion for Adjournment

A motion for adjournment ends the ongoing debate and the Committee indefinitely, and must be made only at the end of the conference. This motion is not debatable. Motions for Adjournment may be ruled dilatory at the discretion of the Chair.

Rule 17: Point of Personal Privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be exercised if a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs their ability to participate in the proceedings. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate is in dire discomfort or cannot hear the speaker.

Rule 18: Point of Order

Model United Nations Northwest. No reproduction or republication of this material, in whole or in part, in any manner, is permitted without the express written permission from Model United Nations Northwest.

A Point of Order may be made to indicate an instance of improper procedure. The Chair will rule on the Point of Order in a manner that best facilitates debate at their own discretion; the Chair's ruling is not subject to appeal. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter currently under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker. Additionally, the Chair has the right to address a delegate directly if proper procedure is not being followed.

Rule 19: Point of Inquiry

A Point of Inquiry permits delegates to ask questions concerning the Rules of Procedure, crises updates, or for general clarification on a pertinent subject. A Point of Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker. Delegates with lengthier queries or queries specific to their position should not rise to this point, but should rather approach the Dais during unmoderated caucus or send a Request for Information directive.

Rule 20: Right of Reply

A Right of Reply may be granted, upon request, to a delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate. There is no vote on this motion; the Chair will grant the Right of Reply at their discretion, and this decision is not appealable. The Chair will recognize the delegate to speak for no longer than two minutes.

A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order, but should any delegate's remarks be offensive, the Chair will immediately call them to order. A motion for a Right of Reply may not interrupt a speech; the motion must either be made verbally immediately after the offending speech or submitted in writing to the Chair shortly thereafter.

Rule 21: Yields

Yields will be ruled out of order in the Historical Joint Crisis Committee. If a delegate wishes to hear from another delegate, they may instead motion for a Q&A Session, as outlined below.

Directives

Action in the HJCC is not carried out in normal resolutions; instead, the Committee uses directives. Directives are documents, binding in the actions they describe. They may consist of policy, plans of action, implementation of policy, or preemptive measures. Directives are used to resolve events and prepare for repercussions or opposing action. A directive can also be any document which requires the legislative or executive authority of the council; for example, it can take the form of military orders, diplomatic letters, espionage plans, speeches, official press releases, official government stances, amendments to law, and so forth.

Each directive must have a title and will be assigned a reference number by the Dais. Along with its content, each directive must indicate its category; if not properly labelled, the directive will be presumed public and presented as such.

Rule 22: Private Directives

Private directives are ordered under the authority of a private delegate in the committee and require the signature of only that individual. No vote is required. These types of directives may also take the form of:

- *Request for Information/Advice*
The delegate may send a request for information (research) to the specified addressee within the country's government/territory. Requests for Information/Advice should be passed discreetly to the Chair in note form. A reply will be returned to the delegate promptly.
- *Surveillance*
Instructs intelligence officials to monitor a specific individual or a group of individuals. The surveillance of the behavior, activities, or other changing information is an excellent method of collecting information about both enemies and friends, domestically or internationally. This may also be passed as a public directive.

Rule 23: Public Directives

A public directive must have a minimum of two signatories. If the directive takes action outside of the jurisdiction of the sponsor(s), the directive **must** also contain the signature of the delegate who holds the relevant authority. Delegates with limited powers are encouraged to utilize public directives to enact change necessary to achieve the bloc's interests.

The directive will be introduced formally by the Dais before voting procedure commences. Directives may only be voted on by a formal motion to Enter Voting Procedure and require a simple majority to pass. If necessary, the Dais may require all delegates to vote. Public directives are binding to the committee and can take the form of:

- *Public Communiqué*
Releases a public statement from a specified group to the general people, media, branches of government, or the military on a wide-scale basis. Generally used as a propaganda tool.
- *Invitations and Requests*
Issues requests to directly meet with witnesses, politicians, prisoners, or any other individuals pertaining to a particular crisis. This type of directive is useful for direct contact or negotiation with a member outside the delegate's bloc; however, there is no guarantee that these requests will be accepted.

- *Military Directive*
The bloc may order its military forces to conduct military operations — the more specific the order, the better. Following the directive's introduction, the dais will ask for debate (via a motion for a moderated caucus) three times. If there is no debate, the directive passes by acclamation and goes into effect. To prevent the passage of a military directive, a delegate must motion to Countermand Military Action. See Rule 26 for more detail. An introduction to Rules of Engagement will also be provided during the first committee session.
- *Legislative Directive*
Enacts legislation that can affect anything under a bloc's control. This could include adjustments to policy, use of resources, levying of taxes, and more. Has the power to boost production in an industry and affect the daily lives of citizens. For more information on impeachment, see Rule 24.
- *Political Directive*
Requests a private meeting between an official and local governmental organizations, legislative leaders, or envoys to the various intergovernmental organizations represented in committee. This meeting will be moderated by the Joint Dais.
- *Information Collection*
Instructs spies to obtain secret information about other organizations, countries, etc. *This may also be passed as a private directive.*
- *Sabotage*
Instructs intelligence officials to take deliberate action to weaken another country or organization through subversion, obstruction, disruption, or destruction of productive or vital facilities. The objective of the sabotage must be clearly noted. *This may also be passed as a private directive.*
- *Counterintelligence*
Employs special measures to prevent hostile or enemy intelligence organizations from successfully gathering and collecting intelligence against the bloc. *This may also be passed as a private directive.*
- *Internal Communication*
Issues memorandums to all aspects of a constituent government. Internal communication is meant to provide delegates with specific directives, instructions, reminders, or suggestions. It may also be used to reinforce specific political stances the bloc has elected to take up, or to instruct internal ministries with respect to the media treatment of certain issues and events.
- *Treaty Directive*
Issues a directive to form a treaty with another political entity regarding social, economic, foreign, or military policy. The request for a treaty must be accepted by all involved parties.

If a delegate feels that there is some action that should be taken and does not fall within the above categories, a written proposal may be submitted to the Dais for consideration.

Special and Miscellaneous Rules

Rule 24: Motion to Hold a Vote of No Confidence

The power to motion for a Vote of No Confidence may be exercised by any delegate against another delegate **in their own bloc only**. In the event that a delegate is not performing their duties or is acting against the interests of the bloc, then a call for impeachment can be made through a motion for a Vote of No Confidence. This motion does not require a vote. If the dais rules it to be in order, the committee will proceed directly into impeachment trial proceedings. The procedure of a trial is as follows:

- The delegate who called the motion is called on to speak by the dais and states, "I motion for a Vote of No Confidence against [position name]"
- If the motion is ruled to be in order, the delegate gives a speech with a maximum time limit of two minutes on why they believe the delegate on trial should be impeached.
- The defendant then is given the opportunity to give a speech with a maximum time limit of two minutes on why they should not be impeached.
- The committee will then vote to convict. If two-thirds of the committee votes in favor of conviction, the delegate on trial is immediately impeached.

If a delegate is impeached, they will not be allowed to participate in debate or vote in committee for seven minutes. However, delegates may use this time to author directives or pass notes. After seven minutes, the Dais will decide to reinstate the delegate to either their original position or a new one within the opposing bloc. Regardless, the delegate will be allowed to debate and vote once again.

Rule 25: Assassination Procedures

In the Historical Joint Crisis Committee, delegates are able to assassinate public officials **in the other bloc only**. In order to do this, a directive must be written explicitly stating who in the other bloc is targeted and in what manner an attempt will be made on their life. Assassinations are not guaranteed to be successful, and a botched assassination will likely result in reprisals from the targeted bloc or individual. If a delegate is assassinated, then they are unable to participate in debate or vote in committee for seven minutes. However, delegates may use this time to author directives or pass notes. After seven minutes, they will be reinstated to their position and allowed to debate and vote once more.

Rule 26: Motion to Countermand Military Action

Model United Nations Northwest. No reproduction or republication of this material, in whole or in part, in any manner, is permitted without the express written permission from Model United Nations Northwest.

Military directives are unique among directives because they are passed by acclamation unless there is dissent. After the introduction of a military directive, the dais will ask for debate (via a motion for a moderated caucus) three times. If there is no debate, the directive passes. If there is debate, then delegates will debate the directive until there is no dissent and the directive passes, or until a delegate makes a motion to Countermand Military Action.

This motion does not require debate, and if ruled in order by the dais triggers an immediate vote. If two-thirds of the delegates present vote against a military directive, the directive is permanently failed and cannot be voted on again, unless it is re-submitted to the dais for approval. If the motion to Countermand Military Action fails to reach a two-thirds majority against the directive, then the directive passes and goes into effect.

Rule 27: Question and Answer Sessions

This motion is in order after a directive has been introduced but before it has been voted on. A motion for a Q&A session must include how long the session will last (3-5 minutes is recommended). A simple majority is required to pass this motion.

If the motion passes, the committee will enter a Q&A session and the directive's sponsors will proceed to the front of the room. The dais will call on delegates one at a time to ask the sponsors questions pertaining to the directive, and the sponsors will answer them. If no questions remain before time has elapsed, any delegate may motion to suspend the Q&A session. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

A Q&A Session may also be called upon for specific individuals or guest speakers. A time limit must be included in the motion.

Rule 28: Communication between Blocs

To pass a note to a member of the opposing bloc, a delegate must write on the title of the addressee on the outside of the note. The note must be turned in to the Dais, which will then be delivered to the addressed delegate if the Dais and Joint Dais deem it appropriate. Both daises are not obligated to send or deliver any communications and will read all directives as well to ensure it is appropriate for the other bloc to read. Notes may be subject to interception by private counterintelligence and surveillance directives.

Rule 29: Switching Blocs

Switching blocs is permitted. The procedure is as follows: a delegate sends a note up to the Dais explaining why they wish to defect to the other bloc. Upon receiving a

note of approval from all three Daises, the delegate may defect. **Formation of a new bloc is prohibited.**

Rule 30: Reservation of Crisis Jurisdiction

In the event that an unforeseen event comes to pass that is not accounted for in the Rules of Procedure, the Joint Director reserves the right to make a ruling on how the event will be handled. In the event that the Joint Director is not present, the Joint Chair holds this power. In the event that neither the Joint Director nor Joint Chair is present, their designee will hold this power.

Acknowledgements:

Special thanks goes to VMUN, IMUNC, and PACMUN JCC staffers. Their JCC Rules of Procedure documents, from which this document was heavily drawn, were vital in the creation of these ROP and this committee.