

GENERAL RULES

Rule 1: Scope

The rules included in this guide are applicable to all committees of the General Assembly, and the Specialized Agencies. Each rule is self-reliant unless modified by the Secretariat, in which case, the modification will be deemed adopted before the session begins. No other rules of procedure apply. If a situation arises that has not been addressed by the Rules of Procedure, the Committee Chair will be the final authority on what procedure to follow. For committees in the Specialized Agencies, the rules can be adapted by the Committee Chair to reflect the rules of the actual body that is being simulated, and these adapted rules will take precedence unless explicitly specified by the Committee Chair.

Rule 2: Language

English will be the official and working language of the conference. If a delegate wishes to present a document written in a language other than English, the delegate will have to provide a translation to the committee staff that will then distribute the translated version to the rest of the committee.

Rule 3: Representation

A member of the Committee is a representative who is officially registered with the Conference. Each member will be represented by one delegate and will have only one vote.

Rule 4: Credentials

The credentials of all delegations have been accepted upon registration. Actions relating to the modification of rights, privileges, or credentials of any member may not be initiated without the written consent of the Secretary-General. Any representative whose admission raises an objection by another member will provisionally be seated with the same rights as other representatives, pending a decision from the Secretary-General.

Rule 5: Participation of Non-Members

Representatives of Accredited Observers will have the same rights as those of full members, except that they may not sign or vote on draft resolutions or amendments. These representatives reserve the right to vote only on procedural matters but not on substantive matters. A

representative of an organization that is neither a member of the United Nations nor an Accredited Observer may address a Committee only with the prior approval of the Chair.

Rule 6: Mandate of the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a member of the Secretariat designated by him/her reserves the right to make either written or oral statements to the Committee at any time. The Secretariat shall receive, approve, print and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Committee to the members of the United Nations or other international bodies, approve directives and deliver crises and updates to the Special Committees and generally perform all other work that the Committee may require. For purposes of these rules, the Under-Secretary-General and Academic Assistants, who are designated and agents of the Secretary-General and Deputy-Secretary-General are collectively referred to as the Secretariat.

Rule 7: General Powers of the Committee Staff

The Committee Staff consists of the Committee Chairs and Rapporteurs. Each Committee session will be announced open and closed by the Committee Chair, who may also propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Chair will direct the flow of debate, grant the right to speak, ask questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and enforce adherence to these rules. If necessary and given no objections, the Committee Chair may choose to suspend the rules in order to clarify a certain substantive or procedural issue. The Committee Chair also has the right to interrupt the flow of debate in order to show a presentation or to bring in a guest speaker or an expert witness. The Chair can choose to temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of the debate. Further, no handouts may be circulated to the committee body without the knowledge and explicit approval of the Chair. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee Dais staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

Rule 8: Quorum

Quorum denotes the minimum number of delegates who need to be present in order to start a debate session. Quorum is met if at least one-fourth of the registered delegates are present in the committee in this Conference. The presence of delegates of a majority of the Member States of the body concerned is required for any decision on a substantive motion. Committee

Directors should declare the session open if the Quorum is met. A quorum will be assumed to be present unless specifically challenged and shown to be absent by a roll call.

Rule 9: Courtesy

Every delegate will be courteous and respectful to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Chair will immediately call to order any delegate who does not abide by this rule. Any delegate who feels that he or she is not being treated respectfully is encouraged to speak to the Chair, who will then take the appropriate action. Delegates violating the courtesy will be issued an academic warning by the Secretariat.

Rule 10: Dress Code

The dress code is formal business attire. This is mandatory during all official sessions of the Conference. Delegates may wear historical or traditional attire as a reflection of the culture of the nation he or she is representing.

Rule 11: Electronic Aids

Delegates are not permitted to use any type of electronic device, including laptops, phones, etc., in the committee room when the committee has been convened. All laptop use must occur outside of the committee room unless otherwise specified by the Chair. The Chair may grant the use of electronic dictionaries at his or her discretion.

Rule 12: Delegate Conduct

Delegates are warned that NEUMUN has a zero-tolerance policy for slandering, disparaging, or acting in any other way that is inflammatory to other delegates. Neither speeches nor debates with other delegates may contain remarks of this nature. Those delegates who believe that their countries' policies merit such conduct are advised to consult the Chair before taking any action.

Rule 13: Absences

If a delegate is not present during roll call, he or she is considered absent until a note is sent to the dais staff. A delegate who is recognized but is not present when called upon yields his or her time to the Chair and debate shall continue unabated. In order to get a certificate, a delegate must not miss more than two sessions.

Please note that the general rules apply to each committee however some procedural matters regarding the flow of the debate can differ according to the committee. If there is a procedure that will be acted in a different way in your committee, the rules are going to be explained in detail by a member of the secretariat prior to the start of the committee, preferably in the first session.

RULES GOVERNING DEBATE

Rule 14: Attendance

At the beginning of each session, Committee Directors will call on the Member States in English alphabetical order to state their status of presence. Member States may reply “present” or “present and voting”, where “present and voting” means the Member State cannot abstain on any substantive vote during that session.

Rule 15: Setting the Agenda

The Agenda decides the order in which the topics will be discussed in committee. Therefore, the first matter the Committee decides on will be setting the agenda.

A motion shall be made to put a Topic Area first on the agenda. This motion requires a second. Delegates may only propose those Topic Areas listed in the preparation materials. The Chair holds the right to modify these Topic Areas at his or her discretion.

A Committee in which only one Topic Area may be proposed for the agenda will be considered to have automatically adopted that Topic Area without debate.

If there is an objection for the motion, a Speakers List will be established ‘for’ and ‘against’ the motion; speakers ‘for’ will speak in support of the Topic Area suggested, speakers ‘against’ will speak in contradiction of the other Topic Area.

The debate over the Agenda can only be closed by a motion after the Committee has heard from one or two speakers for the motion and from one or two against by the discretion of the chair. The motion for the closure of the debate will be explained in detail later on (see rule 19).

Once the debate is closed, the Committee will move to an immediate vote on the motion to set the agenda, which will require a simple majority to pass. If the motion fails, the other Topic Area will automatically be placed first on the agenda.

Rule 16: Debate

The setting of the Agenda is followed by the opening of a new, continuous General Speakers List, which is used to begin the general debate. This General Speakers List will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Once a draft resolution has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails, the Committee postpones debate on it or the Committee moves to the next Topic Area.

Rule 17: Unmoderated Caucus

A delegate may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple unmoderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Chair may rule the motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may be extended only twice.

Rule 18: Moderated Caucus

The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate a substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Chair will temporarily depart from the Speakers List and call on delegates to speak at his/her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The delegate making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with a simple majority of members required to pass. In the case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Chair will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Chair may rule a motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal. No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. A delegate can and will be ruled out of order if the delegate's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If no delegate wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only twice but only after the caucus has ended. There is no yielding of time in moderated caucuses.

Rule 19: Closure of Debate

When the floor is open, a delegate may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Delegates may move to close debate on the general topic, the debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Chair may, subject to appeal, a rule such a motion dilatory. When closure of debate is moved and there is an objection, the Chair may recognize up to two speakers against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. After the speeches, the committee director will ask for votes in favor and against.

Closure of debate requires a two-thirds majority of the house voting in favor. If the Committee favors the closure of debate, the debate on the topic finishes. In order to move to the voting of all proposals introduced, a motion to move to the voting procedure shall be given. Before moving to the voting, motions to alter the type of voting, to reorder the draft resolutions and to divide the question may be given. Motions to close the debate and move to the voting procedure may be given in a single motion. If this combined motion passes, the type of voting cannot be altered, the question cannot be divided and the drafts cannot be reordered. The Committee shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under debate. If there are no objections after the Committee Director announces movement to the voting procedure, the motion automatically passes.

Rule 20: Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next meeting. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the suspension of the meeting or adjournment of the meeting. The Chair may rule such motions dilatory; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon, barring any motions taking precedence, and will require a simple majority to pass.

Rule 21: Postponement and Resumption of Debate

Whenever the floor is open, a delegate may move for the postponement of debate on a draft resolution, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. In case there are no delegates speaking against, the motion may be considered to automatically pass upon the Director's decision. The motion, otherwise known as "tabling," will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be

allowed on any draft resolution, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, draft resolution, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. Resumption of the debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate.

Rule 22: Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when a draft resolution or amendment has been adopted or rejected and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The Chair will recognize up to two speakers opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately voted upon. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the Committee will immediately vote again on the draft resolution or amendment being reconsidered.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

Rule 23: General Speakers List

The Committee shall at all times have an open Speakers List for the Topic Area being discussed. The Chair will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing with a message paper to the Chair, provided that member is not already on the Speakers List, and may remove its name from the Speakers List by submitting a request in writing to the Chair. At any time the Chair may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. The Speakers List for the second Topic Area will not be open until the Committee has proceeded to that topic. The Speakers List is the default activity of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor, debate automatically returns to the Speakers List. A motion to close any Speakers List is never in order; nor is a motion to return to the Speakers List ever in order.

No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion, or are offensive to Committee members or staff. Delegates are required to make all speeches from the 3rd person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the

1st person unless the approval of the Chair is received. There can be no props used unless the approval of the Chair is received.

Rule 24: Time Limit on Speeches

Each speech in the General Speakers List is limited to one and a half minutes. Due to the fact that no speech can exceed the time for a speech of GSL, the maximum limit for a speech in the moderated caucus is one and half a minute. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds his/her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay. In other types of speeches, the chair can decide on the time limit. However, the Chair has the discretion to be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a delegate to finish his or her thought in order to account for the varying fluency of English among conference attendees.

Rule 25: Yields

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech only in General Speakers List.

Yield to another delegate: His or her remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Chair shall recognize the delegate for the remaining time. The second delegate speaking may not yield back to the original delegate. To turn the floor over to a co-delegate of the same member state is not considered a yield.

Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Chair and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Chair. The Chair will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, rhetorical, leading, and /or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will count toward the remaining speaking time.

Yield to the chair: Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Chair will then move to the next speaker.

Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). There are no yields allowed if the delegate is speaking on a procedural matter. A delegate must declare any yield by the conclusion of his/her speech. Delegates cannot yield if they run out of time. Yields only need to be made when debate proceeds according to a Speakers List.

Rule 26: Right of Reply

A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee staff. The Chair will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the Committee except at the request of the Chair. A Right of Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

Rule 27: Points of Personal Privilege

Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he/she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker if the delegate speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the delegate rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must always wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.

Rule 28: Points of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of the improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Chair in accordance with these rules of procedure. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker during the speech. The delegate who rises to a point of order must wait till the end of the speech. Additionally, the Committee Chair has the right to address a delegate if the proper parliamentary procedure is not being followed.

Rule 29: Points of Parliamentary Inquiry

When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the Committee staff during caucus or send a note to the board. Points of Information do not exist.

Rule 30: Points of Information

Points regarding issues other than parliamentary procedure and that are not covered in the rules governing other points shall be asked to the Committee Director as a “point of information”. The points of information can only be raised if they are relevant to the discussion and committee ongoings, otherwise, it shall be submitted in written format. Point of information is the least prior in the floor comparing to other points.

RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A DRAFT RESOLUTION

Rule 31: Working Papers

Delegates may propose working papers for Committee consideration. Working papers are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of draft resolutions and need not be written in draft resolution format. Working papers are not official documents and may be presented in any format approved by the Chair but do require the signature of the Chair to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, delegates may consider that working paper introduced and begin to refer to that working paper by its designated number. Working papers do not require signatories or votes of approval. No document may be referred to as a “working paper” until it has been introduced.

Rule 32: Draft Resolutions

A draft resolution may be introduced when it receives the approval of the Secretariat and is signed by one-fifth of the committee members. The number of required signatories for a draft resolution is subject to modification by the Committee Chair. Signing a draft resolution need not indicate support of the draft resolution, and the signatory has no further rights or obligations. There are no official sponsors of draft resolutions. Signatories should be listed in alphabetical order on every draft resolution.

A draft resolution requires a simple majority of members present to pass. Only one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. After a draft resolution is passed, the voting procedure will end and the Committee will move directly into the second Topic Area.

Rule 33: Introduction to Draft Resolutions

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, delegates may move to introduce the draft resolution. The Chair or the delegate, who gave the motion, time permitting, may read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. Alternatively, the Chair may recognize a certain number of delegates (at the Chair's discretion) to come forward to answer questions on the resolution to which they were signatories. No document may be referred to as a "draft resolution" until it has been introduced.

A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion receive the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Chair, at his/her discretion, may answer any clarifying points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Chair may end this 'clarifying question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until the debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or a Resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that Topic Area, and delegates may refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Rule 34: Amendments

Delegates may amend any draft resolution that has been introduced by adding to, deleting from, or revising parts of it. Only one amendment may be introduced at any given time. An amendment must have the approval of the Chair and the signatures one-eighth of the committee members. Amendments to amendments are out of order; however, an amended part of a draft resolution may be further amended. There are no official sponsors of amendments. As there are no official sponsors of draft resolutions, there can be no friendly amendments. If a submitted amendment contains a typographical error, the corrected version should be submitted to the Chair only and does not need to be circulated to the entire committee. The Chair, at his or her discretion, will announce the corrections made in the latter version. Preambulatory phrases may not be amended. The final vote on the amendment is substantive; observers will not be allowed to vote on amendments.

A motion to introduce an approved amendment may be introduced when the floor is open. After this motion, the Chair may read the amendment aloud, time permitting. The motion will pass by a simple majority. General debate will be suspended, and a Speakers List will be established for and against the amendment. A motion to close debate will be in order after the Committee has heard from at least two speakers for the amendment and from at least two speakers against. A motion to close debate will proceed as described above.

When the debate is closed on the amendment, the Committee will move to an immediate vote. Amendments need a simple majority to pass. After the vote, the debate will resume according to the general Speakers List.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

Rule 35: Procedural Voting

Voting on any matter other than draft resolutions and amendments is considered procedural. Each and every member of the committee, including representatives of Accredited Observers must vote on all procedural motions, and no abstentions will be allowed. A simple majority shall be considered achieved when there are more “Yes” votes than “No” votes. A two-thirds vote will require at least twice as many “Yes” votes than “No” votes. If there is not the required number of speakers for or against a motion, the motion will automatically fail or pass.

Rule 36: Substantive Voting

Substantive voting includes voting on draft resolutions and amendments. Once the committee closes debate on the general Topic Area, it will move into substantive voting procedures. At this time, the chambers are sealed, and no interruptions will be allowed. The only motions and points that will be in order are: Division of the Question, Reordering Draft Resolutions, Motion to Vote by Acclamation, Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the Committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. Each vote may be a ‘Yes,’ ‘No,’ or ‘Abstain.’ Abstaining members are not considered to be voting. All matters will be voted upon by a show of placards unless a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Abstentions are not counted in the total number of votes cast. A simple majority requires more “Yes” votes than “No” votes (i.e. more countries voting in the affirmative than the negative); a two-thirds majority requires twice as many “Yes” votes as “No” votes once any Resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one Resolution may be passed per Topic

Area. In the Security Council, the five permanent members have the power to veto any substantive vote. A “No” vote by one of the five permanent members in the Security Council is considered a veto. NGOs, Observer Nations, and Third Party Actors will not be able to vote on draft resolutions and/or amendments.

Rule 37: Voting by Acclamation

Before the beginning, the vote on a particular motion, draft resolution or amendment, the Committee Chair has the right to ask his or her members if there are any objections to a vote by acclamation. In addition, if no speakers against the motion to close debate are recognized, the Chair will propose a vote by acclamation, subject to objections from the delegates. If the committee members have no objections, then the motion will automatically be adopted without the committee going into the voting procedure. A single objection to voting by acclamation will mean that the committee will go into the normal voting procedure.

Rule 38: Division of the House

Division of the house is nearly same with voting by acclamation. The only difference is no one is allowed to abstain even though they have stated that they are only present in the roll call.

Rule 39: Reordering Draft Resolutions

A Motion to Reorder Draft Resolutions will only be in order immediately after entering the voting procedure, and before voting has started on any draft resolutions. The Chair will take all motions to reorder draft resolutions and then vote on them in the order in which they were introduced. Voting will continue until either a motion to reorder passes with a simple majority, or all of the motions fail, in which case the Committee will move into the voting procedure, voting on the draft resolutions in their original order.

Rule 40: Division of the Question

After debate on any topic has been closed, a delegate may move that the operative parts of a draft resolution be voted on separately. Preambulatory clauses and sub-operative clauses may not be altered by the division of the question.

The motion can be debated to the extent of two speakers for and two against, to be followed by an immediate procedural vote on that motion.

If the motion receives the simple majority required to pass, the Chair will take motions on how to divide the question and prioritize them from most severe to least severe.

The Committee will then vote on the motions in the order set by the Chair. If no division passes, the resolution remains intact. Once a division has been passed with a simple majority, the draft resolution will be divided accordingly, and a separate procedural vote will be taken on each divided part to determine whether or not it is to be included in the final draft resolution. If all of the operative parts of the substantive proposal are rejected, the draft resolution will be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Parts of the draft resolution that are subsequently passed will be recombined into a final document. The final document will be put to a substantive vote.

Rule 41: Roll Call Voting

A delegate has the right to request a roll call vote after the debate on a draft resolution is closed. A roll call vote can only be in order for substantive votes.

In a roll call vote, the Chair will call members in alphabetical order. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes,” “Yes with Rights”, “No,” “No with Rights”, “Abstain,” or “Pass.” Delegates who vote either “Yes with Rights” or “No with Rights” reserve the right to explain his/her vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of his/her country. The delegate will only be allowed to explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting. A delegate who voted “Pass” during the first sequence of the roll call must vote (i.e. may not abstain or pass) during the second sequence. The same delegate may not request the right to explain his/her vote. The Chair shall then call for changes of votes; no delegate may request a right of explanation if he or she did not request on in the previous two sequences. All delegates who had requested the right of explanation will be granted time to explain their votes. The speaking time will be set at the discretion of the Chair, not to exceed thirty seconds. The Chair will then announce the outcome of the vote.

PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Please note that the motions of the moderated caucus have the precedence amongst each other, according to the total time, individual speaking time and lastly, the order that the motions are given. For instance, if two motions have 10 minutes in total time, the one that has the more individual speaking time will take the precedence. If there are two motions given as 10 minutes

and 1 minute, the motion that is given first will take the precedence. For unmoderated caucus, due to the absence of the individual speaking time, if there are two motions with equal total time, the motion that is given first will take the precedence. Therefore, for the sake of precedence, firstly, the total time, secondly, the individual speaking time and lastly, the order must be observed. Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

Point of Personal Privilege

Point of Order

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Point of Information

Motion to Adjourn

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

Motion to Close the Debate

Motion to Table the Debate

Motion to Resume the Debate

Motion for Reconsideration

Motion to Introduce a Resolution

Motion to Introduce an Amendment

Motion to Conduct a Voting Procedure

Motion to Unmoderated Caucus

Motion to Moderated Caucus