

## **Rules of Procedure: Crisis**

Unlike Standard Committees, Crisis Committees do not follow strict Robert's Rules of Order. There is no speakers list and delegates speak in first person pronouns [apart from Historical Security Council Crisis Committees].

Unlike Standard Committees, Crisis Delegates can pass individual actions, coordinated actions between only a few delegates, and committee wide actions.

### **Flow of Debate**

1. Moderated Caucus – the majority of each committee will be spent in moderated caucuses. Instead of a speakers list, committees will begin in moderated caucus, and will continue in these sessions except for unmoderated caucus. Moderated caucuses are directed by the dias, and allow multiple speakers the chance to talk about a topic.
2. Unmoderated Caucus – unmoderated caucuses are opportunities for delegates to work with each other independently without directed from the moderator. This is when directives and press releases will be written and turned in to the moderator for voting on.
3. Voting – a simple majority can pass the committee into voting procedures.

### **Actions**

1. Individual Action Orders – Individual action orders (or personal action orders) are individual actions from the delegate. Delegates may decide to do something within their power (for example, a CIA operative may send 2 spies to Egypt during the Arab Springs, or a military commander may move 200 troops). They can attempt that action through sending a note to the crisis staff.
2. Press Releases/Communiques – Press releases/communiques are publicity statements made by the committee. These can be passed by a simple majority of delegates (50% +1). Press releases should have 2 sponsors and 3 signatories. Examples of press releases are propaganda drives, or statements to the press.
3. Directives – Directives are action orders passed by the whole committee (50% +1). Directives can be any action, from moving a committee army to committing acts or war. Directives require 2 sponsors and 3 signatories to move into voting procedure.

### **Trials**

Trials are rare and applicable only in specific situations, per Dias discretion. Depending on the committee, it may come up that one or more delegates stand accused of treason. Should this occur, there may be an option to accuse that delegate.

The flow of trial proceedings:

Moderator: “Are there any points or motions on the floor?”

Delegate: “Motion to enter trial proceedings against << Delegate>>.”

Moderator: [If the Moderator decides the motion is in order] “All in favor?”

A 2/3rds majority is required to enter trial proceedings.

Moderator: “We are now in trial proceedings. Who is speaking for the prosecution? [take a volunteer] Defense, would you like another delegate to speak on your behalf, or would you prefer to do it? [if defense wants another delegate, ask for volunteer].”

2-3 minutes of unmoderated preparation will be allowed for the prosecution and defense to prepare their arguments.

The prosecution will then have 2 minutes to speak.

The defense will then have 2 minutes to respond.

Moderator: “I can now take 2 speakers in defense of the <<Delegate>>, and 2 speakers against the <<Delegate>>.”

Each delegate will then have 1 minute to speak.

Per Dias recommendation, either the Moderator or a jury of peers (made up of delegates) may decide the verdict.