



THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT

PROCEDURE GUIDE

The procedure that will be used in our committee is a combination of standard BMUN procedure, crisis procedure, and new procedural guidelines specific to the needs of the committee. Please read this document thoroughly and let the chairs know if you have any questions!

COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Similar to crisis committees, committee will default to a perpetual moderated caucus with 1 minute speaking times, where the dais will continuously call on delegates to speak, rather than using motions for specific moderated caucuses. Delegates can branch off from the default perpetual moderated caucus by motioning for round robin moderated caucuses for every delegate to share their perspective, unmoderated caucuses to discuss with other delegates and work on deliverables, as well as formal caucuses and voting blocs to present and vote on deliverables.

The first deliverable the committee will be tasked to create is an amended version of the original TWLF Constitution, which will state the values of the coalition and the decision-making structure that will be used for the rest of committee. They may also decide several procedural components through the constitution (which are denoted by the underlined sections throughout the rest of this procedure guide). The second deliverable will be the Communique #1 to strike participants, outlining the TWLF's strike demands and initial strategy.

The rest of committee will alternate between the dais providing “crisis updates” on behalf of the university administration and government, and delegates responding to the updates by debating, writing, and voting on deliverables. “Deliverables” (similar to directives in a crisis committee and resolutions in a standard BMUN committee) fall into two categories in this committee: communiqués (directed towards strike participants) and press releases (directed towards the general public and administration).

Note that time runs faster in committee than in the real world, and actions made by delegates have direct and immediate implications to the “simulation world.” For example, two hours of debate could equate to one month passing in the strike.

For a full explanation of each of the components of committee and more detail on deliverables, see below.

COMMITTEE FLOW AND PROCEDURE

Opening Debate:

Your chair will open debate by establishing a quorum, calling the committee to order, introducing the conference, pointing out relevant locations, and taking attendance.

During attendance, a delegate must respond “**present**” or “**present and voting.**” If a delegation is “present and voting,” they may not abstain on substantive votes; those that are simply “present” may.

Votes fall into two categories, **substantive** and **procedural**. Substantive votes are votes on deliverables, while procedural votes are votes on motions that have been presented to the floor (i.e. to enter an unmoderated caucus). No delegate may abstain from procedural votes.

The chair will then entertain a **motion to open debate**. This requires a *50% + 1 majority* to pass.

Perpetual Moderated Caucus

Like crisis committees, the default state for this committee is a perpetual moderated caucus that runs until something else is proposed. The dais will continuously call on delegates to raise their placard, and the delegate chosen each time has 1 minute to speak on whatever they wish. When there are 10 seconds remaining in the speech, the chair will tap the gavel lightly to indicate the time is about to elapse. At the end of the 1 minute, the chair will tap the gavel harder.

Round Robin

A round robin is a type of moderated caucus in which every delegate speaks once on the topic of the caucus for a set speaking time. These are useful at the beginning of committee for each delegate to introduce their character, or if delegates wish to get to know everyone’s opinion on a topic. The speaking order will follow a natural progression to get through all the delegates (usually determined by seating). To enter into a round robin, a delegate must motion for a round robin, stating the *topic* and *duration of each speech*. The committee will then vote on this motion, and subsequently enter into round robin should *simple majority (50% + 1)* be reached.

Ex. “*Estella Quintanilla motions for a round robin with 30 seconds speaking time to introduce each delegate.*”

Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a segment of time during committee in which delegates are free to move about the room and freely engage in discussion with other delegates in small groups. During this time, delegates will discuss with each other and work together on deliverables that are later presented in formal caucus and voted on (for more information on deliverables, see below).

To enter into an unmoderated caucus, a delegate must **motion for an unmoderated caucus**, stating the *topic* and the *duration of the caucus*. The committee will then vote on this motion, and subsequently enter into unmoderated caucus should *simple majority (50% + 1)* be reached.

*Ex.: “Richard Aoki motions for an **unmoderated caucus for 10 minutes** for the purpose of **discussing a response to the deployment of the National Guard on campus.**”*

Deliverables

Simply put, deliverables are a statement or plan of action, often in response to some crisis. After being passed, deliverables are received by the dais, who will then incorporate the effects of the actions taken or proposed in the deliverable on the state of the crisis world, and respond in the form of a crisis update. Because the dais controls what happens in the world of the simulation, the results of passing a deliverable may not be expected. When writing and passing deliverables, delegates should consider all the possible implications their actions may have—just because a deliverable specifies some action doesn’t mean that action will have the effect delegates intended.

There are several kinds of deliverables this committee will be tasked to write and pass.

- **TWLF Constitution:** Using the original TWLF Constitution as a starting point, delegates will create an amended version. This will outline the values and principles of the TWLF, as well as set any procedural rules for the coalition as delegates see fit.
- **TWLF Communique #1:** An outlining of the TWLF’s strike demands, and initial instructions to participants of the strike.
- **Communiques:** These are communications directed towards participants and supporters of the strike. These deliverables can convey the actions the TWLF wishes to direct strikers to take, guidance to strikers, stating the coalition’s values and opinions, etc. This is one real-life [example](#) of a communique.
- **Press Releases:** These are communications directed towards the general public and university administration. Think of these as public-facing statements where you can respond to the administration’s actions or statements, update your stance in the strike negotiations, etc.

Delegates should feel free to be creative with the format of their deliverables. For example, they could take the form of a flyer for a rally, [pamphlet](#), newspaper, the script of a speech to be given, etc. The main distinction

between a communique and press release is the audience it is directed at: participants in the strike, versus the administration/general public.

Below are some basic examples of deliverables (although we expect deliverables in committee to be much more detailed).

Sample Communique:

Title: Communique #1

Sponsors: [list of sponsors, at least 2]

Signatories: [at least 1/5 the committee]

Dear comrades,

Tomorrow marks the first day of our strike for a Third World College. Below are instructions for our first day of action:

1. Set up educational pickets at Sather Gate beginning at 8 AM. Flyer passersby on Sproul and ask them to join the picket.
2. At 10 AM, walk out of class and make an announcement that you are walking out to support the Third World Liberation Front Strike. Make your way to Sproul Hall, where we will hold a rally and teach-in at 10:30 AM. We will read out our demands and demand that the administration negotiate with us in good faith.

Sample Press Release:

Title: Terrorism Announcement

Sponsors: [list of sponsors, at least 2]

Signatories: [at least 1/5 the committee]

In a coordinated act of terrorism, the Rwandan Patriotic Front has killed 100 Hutu civilians and 50 government workers on the outskirts of Kigali province in a fury of violence and aggression against the government. The attack was originally aimed at a prominent government building in the Kigali province but the explosion aftermath spread, resulting in numerous civilian casualties at a nearby shopping mall. Chaos has ensued, as the death toll continues to climb.

Formal Caucus

A formal caucus is a portion of committee set aside for the presentation of deliverables and Q&A. To enter into a formal caucus, a delegate must **motion for a formal caucus**, stating the speaking time for each deliverable. The committee will then vote on this motion, and subsequently enter into formal caucus should a *simple majority (50% +1) be reached*.

*Ex.: "Charles Brown motions for a **formal caucus** with **5-minute speaking time** per deliverable."*

Any time left after the speeches are yielded to questions. The delegates may ask the chair to tap the gavel partially through the time to indicate that time remaining will be dedicated to questions. No follow-up questions can be asked; if a delegate is not satisfied with a response to one of their questions, they must re-raise their placard, be called on by the chair again, and ask a new question.

Similar to resolutions in a standard BMUN committee, deliverables must have a certain number of sponsors (writers) and signatories (delegations wishing to have the deliverable debated and voted on). The minimum number of sponsors and signatories that a deliverable needs, as well as the number of delegations allowed to present during formal caucus, can be set in the TWLF Constitution. Otherwise, the procedural rules will default to standard BMUN procedure: at least two sponsors, at least one-fifth of the committee as signatories, and up to one-third (rounded up) of the sponsors permitted to present during formal caucus.

Voting Bloc

In voting bloc, the committee votes on the deliverables presented in formal caucus. Generally, the committee moves into voting bloc when delegates have either reached a consensus or debate has been exhausted. Remember that the aim of the committee is for delegates to work together to find a solution.

To move into voting bloc, a delegate must **motion to move into voting bloc**.

*Ex.: "LaNada War Jack motions **to move into voting bloc**."*

This motion requires a *two thirds (2/3) majority vote by the committee instead of the usual simple majority (50% + 1)*. In addition, before voting on the motion, there must be **two speakers for and against moving into voting bloc, who give 30 second speeches defending whether the committee should or should not proceed into voting**.

Voting

Voting in voting bloc is conducted as below:

1. If a delegate or delegates want to propose an amendment to a deliverable, they submit them to the dais.

Amendments to specific deliverables are voted upon first. Should the amendment pass, the amended deliverable will then be voted upon.

2. Then all other deliverables will be voted upon in the order they were received by the dais.

The chair will ask for all those in favor of the deliverable to raise their placards and the number of raised placards will be tallied. Then the chair will ask for all opposed, and those votes will be tallied. Finally, the chair will ask for all abstaining, and those will be tallied. The chair will then announce, “by a vote of (**# votes for**)/(**# votes against**)/(**# abstentions**) this deliverable (**passes/fails**).”

A roll call vote is used to ensure a precise tally of votes and to be used only for deliverables. A chair can elect to use a roll call vote in a close vote, or it could be requested by a delegate. If requested by a delegate, the chair must approve it.

- Yes: Indicates support for the deliverable
- No: Indicates rejection of the deliverable
- No with Rights: The delegate will be given the opportunity to explain its “no” vote, after voting has concluded.
- Abstain: Refrains from voting
- Pass: The delegate will wait until the rest of the committee has voted before making a decision.

When writing the TWLF Constitution, delegates may choose to set their own threshold for a deliverable to pass (for instance, requiring a majority of each sub-group within TWLF to vote yes, requiring a 66% super-majority to vote yes, etc.). Otherwise, the committee will default to standard BMUN procedure: a simple majority (50% +1) being required for deliverables to pass.

Once all the resolutions on the table have been voted upon, a delegate must motion to move out of voting bloc with a simple majority. In addition, during voting bloc, no delegate is allowed to leave the room and no one is allowed to enter the room (advisors and BMUN staff included).

Another procedural component to note for this committee is “dividing the question.” It is important for the TWLF to maintain a consistent position rather than issuing conflicting communiques and press releases. “Dividing the question” is when one or more parts from a draft deliverable are separated out immediately before voting upon the particular draft deliverable. For example, if there are two draft deliverables on the floor that have contradictory components in them, and the first draft deliverable passes, the sponsors of the second deliverable may motion to divide the question so the committee can vote on parts of their deliverable that do not directly contradict the first draft deliverable. A motion to divide the question requires a majority (50% + 1) vote. If the motion to divide the question passes, the divided sections will be considered a new draft deliverable to be voted on separately.

Closing Debate

Prior to ending debate, the chair will remind delegates to clean up after themselves and turn in conference evaluations. They will then entertain a **motion to adjourn debate, which requires a 50% + 1 vote to pass.**

POINTS & MOTIONS

Points and motions provide a concrete way for you to raise your placard and interact with the chair and diverge from the default perpetual moderated caucus. They serve a variety of purposes, as outlined below:

Points

- Point of Personal Privilege: If a concern regarding the personal comfort of a delegation arises, a request may be made to the chair, who will then reconcile the issue.
 - Ex: Using the restroom, room is too cold, microphone is too soft
- Point of Order: If the committee is proceeding in a manner that is contrary to procedure, a delegation may bring the concern to the attention of the chair, who will then judge the validity of the claim and reconcile the issue.
- Point of Inquiry: If there is a question regarding the rules and/or committee proceedings, a delegation may ask for clarification from the chair, who will be obliged to reply to the inquiry.

The above points of procedure are listed in order of precedence, meaning **they are taken and resolved in this order.**

Motions

- Motion for a caucus (50% + 1 vote required)
 - Formal caucus
 - Unmoderated caucus
 - Round robin
- Motion to suspend debate: A break in committee as dictated by the official conference schedule. (50% + 1 vote required)
- Motion to move into voting bloc ($\frac{2}{3}$ majority required)
- Motion to adjourn debate: The end of committee at the end of the conference weekend (50% + 1 vote required)
- All other motions in the order of proposal
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A chair will rule points and motions either **in order**, **out of order**, or **dilatory** based on the state of commit-

tee and the flow of debate. A motion that is **in order** is valid and can be voted upon. A motion that is **out of order** is invalid. For example, if someone were to motion for a moment of silence in the middle of an unmoderated caucus, that would be out of order. A motion that is **dilatory** is a motion that is not conducive to the flow of committee. For example, a 1-minute unmoderated caucus would not provide the proper amount of time to complete any substantial work.

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