



# Addendum to the Rules for Hawaiian Islands 1819: King Kamehameha's Kingdom

Except for the changes listed here, all other rules are the same as the Rules Handbook.

## IV. Debate

### B. Setting the Agenda

As there is no set list of topics, but rather several events that the Committee will have to address, no agenda needs to be adopted by the Committee.

### C. Speakers' List

Unless the Committee or the Chair decides otherwise, the Speakers' List shall be dispensed with. The committee will begin with a round robin of 30 seconds speaking time, with higher mana delegates speaking first. After the round robin has expired, the default process for debate shall be a perpetual Moderated Caucus; Delegates will consistently motion for Moderated Caucuses for a set topic, speaking time, and duration.

### E. Yields

As the Committee will usually operate under a perpetual Moderated Caucus, Yields are out of order. Yields may only take place in the initial round robin.

## VI. General Motions

### C. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

In a moderated caucus, delegates whose position has a higher mana will generally be given preference to speak first in any given moderated caucus, but this is only valid for the first time they speak (i.e., there is no preference for them after they have spoken once)

As noted above, the Committee shall function under a perpetual Moderated Caucus. This shall follow the same procedure and requirements as described in the EagleMUNC Rules of Procedures, with the exception that the 20-minute limit shall be waived.

### E. Motion to Close Debate

The committee does not need to pass a motion to close debate in order to vote on any Draft Resolutions. At the Chair's discretion, and with a two-thirds majority of the committee voting in approval, debate shall be closed once the committee has sufficiently debated the given topic.



## VII. Directives

Directives are used to act as a method to obtain information or carry out an action. If an individual or a group of individuals wishes to send a directive, it can be submitted secretly without the committee at large knowing. A directive that is proposed by the committee requires a simple majority vote to be sent. Delegates shall introduce a draft directive using the same procedure as introducing a draft resolution, with the draft directive first being submitted to the Dais for approval, and with a simple majority vote of the Committee to introduce the draft directive.

### A. Action Order

An action order, commonly referred to as a personal directive, is used to direct the actions of a particular country or organization. Delegates may send unilateral action orders so long as they fit their diplomatic portfolio powers. For example, a delegate in a position regarding finance will be able to take financial actions, or a general can control the military.

### B. Communiqué

A communiqué is used to make an inquiry or statement to an outside entity such as a foreign government or a non-governmental organization. Additionally, a communiqué can be sent by an individual or a group of individuals and not necessarily the committee at large. It may also be used if a delegate seeks clarification on his or her country's policy. For example, if a delegate wishes to communicate with a party who is not officially in the committee, such as asking another member of the Catholic Church what techniques tend to be most effective for conversion.

### C. Press Release

A press release is used to make statements to the international community on behalf of the committee. The most frequent usage of a press release is when the committee decides to make a reaction to a crisis or comment that it is currently working on in resolving an international dispute. Individual delegates can also issue press releases to discuss their country's positions. For example: As native islanders, we abhor the advances of the Westerners into King Kamehameha's Kingdom and will refuse to ever work with them.

## VIII. Resolutions

This section of the Rules of Procedure shall be dispensed with; all decisions of the Committee shall be made in the format of a Directive.

## X. Voting Procedure

Once there has been sufficient debate on a Committee Directive, a Delegate can motion to enter Voting Procedure on one or several of the pending Directives. Similar to the Introduction of a Directive, the Chair will ask if there are any objections to Entering Voting Procedure, and will follow the same procedure therein. Committee Directives require a simple majority to pass. After voting has concluded, the Committee will return to debate.

### F. Roll Call Vote

A Roll Call Vote shall be out of order in the Committee.



## H. Voting Rights

Delegates who represent foreigners in the committee are not granted voting rights and therefore cannot vote on anything outside of procedural votes on motions. The exceptions to this are:

- i. The delegate has a portfolio power allowing them to vote
- ii. The delegate has been granted the ability to vote by a member with higher kapu who can vote, in which case the two members together must write a note to the chair explaining this.
- iii. The committee as a whole passes a directive that allows any specific/all members of the committee equal voting rights.

