

BoğaziçiMUN

Rules of Procedure



A) General Provisions

Article 1: Scope

1. The U.S. Senate Rules of Procedure shall apply only to the U.S. Senate committee of BoğaziçiMUN 2024 in its entirety unless otherwise explicitly stated by the Secretariat.
2. BoğaziçiMUN 2024's 'Rules of Procedure' shall be in power over all other procedures that are not explicitly defined in these Rules of Procedure.
3. All of the rules explained in these Rules of Procedure shall be considered as adopted at the beginning of the first session. In case of the emergence of a point of parliamentary inquiry or a point of order regarding a question that is not answered in these rules of procedure, the Committee Board has the authority to respond and reflect the views of the Secretariat.

B) General Rules on the Senate Framework

Article 2: Quorum

1. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn.
2. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave.
3. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

Article 3: Senate Presidency

1. The Senate Presidency consists of the Vice President of the U.S., a Presiding Officer, a clerk, and a Rapporteur.
2. The Senate Presidency shall have its complete power, given by the Under-Secretary-General, to preside the Senate in its entirety.
3. The Vice President of the U.S. and the Presiding Officer shall begin each session of the Senate, after roll call, by presenting their Pledge of Alliance.

“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

4. The U.S. Chamber shall be open for debate only once the Presiding Officers have completed their Pledges of Alliance.

C) Rules Governing the Flow of Debate

Article 4: Roll-call

1. At the beginning of each session, the Clerk of the Senate shall take a roll call of all members of the Senate.
2. The Clerk shall read out the names of Senators in alphabetical order in order to record the Senator’s presence within the Chamber either as ‘Present’ or ‘Absent’
3. The Senators who either were not in the Chamber during the roll call or failed to respond can send a message paper to the Presidency stating their Presence and their excuse for absence. The Presidency shall decide whether the Senator's excuse is adequate or not. The Presidency reserves the right not to accept a Senator’s presence at all times.

Article 5: Leader Time

1. At the beginning of each session, the Presidency will recognize the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate to speak for one minute each. For this committee, the Majority Leader is Senator

Mitch McConnell (R-KY), and the Minority Leader is Senator Charles E. Schumer (D-NY).

2. Both leaders shall use this time to deliver a speech on the general consensus of their Party on the current issue and present their highest consideration of the agenda.

Article 5: Moderated Caucus

1. Any Senator can raise a motion for a moderated caucus at all times unless the Chamber is already in a caucus or a voting procedure is underway.
2. The Rules governing the moderated Caucus shall be followed as it is written in the BoğaziçiMUN 2024 Rules of Procedure.

Article 6: Unmoderated Caucus

1. Any Senator can raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus at all times unless the Chamber is already in a caucus or a voting procedure is underway.
2. During an unmoderated caucus, Senators are able to confer and exchange ideas with all other members of the Senate.
3. The Rules governing the unmoderated Caucus shall be followed as it is written in the BoğaziçiMUN 2024 Rules of Procedure.

Article 7: Party Caucus

1. A Senator can raise a motion for a party caucus at all times unless the Chamber is already in a caucus or a voting procedure is underway.
2. Rules governing a party caucus shall be considered the same as an unmoderated caucus. A party caucus is similar to an unmoderated caucus; however, Senators are only permitted to speak with members of their party and will be split into different parts of the room accordingly. Seeing as Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT) is the only independent, Senator Sanders will join Democratic party discussions for the purposes of this caucus.

3. A motion for a party caucus would be presented just like any other motion, in which a Senator states their position, the motion for a party caucus, and the duration of the caucus.
4. A party caucus would be highly tactical when a Senator needs to discuss pressing issues with fellow party members in order to ensure a uniform stance across party lines.

Article 8: Filibuster

1. A Senator can raise a motion for filibuster at all times unless the Chamber is already in a caucus or a voting procedure is underway.
2. Motion for a Filibuster requires a simple majority to pass.
3. If passed, it grants the Senator who motioned for the filibuster an unlimited time on the floor, which can be yielded to any Senator.
4. During a filibuster, the Senator who is on the floor can talk about anything as long as they do not stop talking. The speech can be about the agenda or about anything that is completely unrelated or irrelevant to the agenda.
5. There shall be two purposes of a filibuster. The Senator who motions for a filibuster can decide to talk in length about contentious topics related to the agenda. If the Presidency decides the Senator is failing to do so, it can cut the Senator's time short.
6. A filibuster can also be used to stall the procedure for either trying to win time for your party to complete documents or prevent the other side from passing a bill. Since there is no limit for a filibuster, a Senator can realistically talk indefinitely and postpone voting procedure as long as they want.
7. Senators can decide to end another Senator's filibuster with a *motion to cloture*. This motion requires a super majority ($\frac{3}{5}$) to pass. If passed, the Presidency shall ask the filibustering Senator to yield the floor back to the Presidency.

D) Rules Governing Party Staff

Article 9: Party Leaders

There shall be two party leaders tasked with the responsibility of being the chief spokesperson of their party in the Senate. Party Leaders shall be called the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader. Senators can decide to elect a new party leader at any time by requesting a Party Caucus. Replacing a Party Leader requires a simple majority vote among a Party's Senators during a Party Caucus.

Article 10: Party Whips

There shall be two Party Whips, one for each party, tasked with the responsibility to assist the Party Leader and, most importantly to lobby in order to gather votes among their own party. Party Whips shall be called the Majority Whip and Minority Whip. Senators can decide to elect a new party whip at any time by requesting a Party Caucus. Replacing a Party Whip requires a simple majority vote among a Party's Senators during a Party Caucus.

E) Rules Governing Bills

Article 11: Bill Submission

1. Bills will be processed in the same manner as Draft Resolutions in General Assemblies.
2. A bill can be submitted by any Senator and needs the Presidency's approval to be eligible to be presented.
3. Senators can sponsor any bills, but no more than 5 senators will be called upon to conduct the presentation.
4. A bill requires at least 10 co-sponsors for the Presidency to approve it. Co-sponsors are deemed as signatories.

Article 12: Draft Bill Presentation

1. Sponsoring Senators can raise a motion to present/introduce a draft bill at any moment after the Secretariat of the Senate approves the Draft Bill. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.
2. If there are more than one Draft Bill, presentations will be conducted in order of submission.
3. Although there is no limit to how many Senators can sponsor a Draft Bill, only up to 5 Sponsors will be permitted to present a Draft Bill.
4. Concurrent to the adoption of a motion to present, Sponsoring Senators should take the floor and present the Draft Bill by first reading the whole document out loud and then briefly explaining the reasoning and objectives of the Bill.
5. After the initial presentation of a Draft Bill is completed, the Senate shall enter a Q&A session, in which other Senators shall be given the opportunity to raise Points of Information to the Sponsors regarding the Draft Bill.
6. Each Q&A session following a Draft Bill shall be limited to 20 minutes, and no extensions shall be granted.

Article 13: Amendments

1. Amendment process, including submitting and introducing amendments, are deemed the same as the Resolution Amendment process in General Assemblies unless it is specifically specified under Article 10.
2. A friendly amendment, which simply needs approval from sponsoring senators, will be automatically implemented into the bill.
3. An unfriendly amendment requires 2 for and 2 against format debating for consideration. A substantive voting procedure shall be followed for the amendment to be accepted.

Article 14: Structure of a Bill

S. [Number]

[List sponsors here] introduced the following bill;
Co-sponsored by: [List co-sponsors here].

A BILL

To [clearly state the purpose of the Bill].

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Act Name Here."

SEC. 2. [Title]

- a) With the use of sub-sub clauses if needed:
 - i) Clauses should be written in full sentences.

SEC. 3. [Title]

- a) Clauses should be written in full sentences. When listing specific details within a sub-clause, a colon is used at the end of the clause, and a semicolon is used at the end of the sub-clauses, with the exception of the final sub-clause, which should be punctuated with a period.

Article 15: Example Bill

S. [New Bill Number]

Ms. Warren (D-MA), Mr. Cruz (R-TX), Mr. Johnson (R-WI), Mr. Sanders (I-VT), Mr. Scott (R-FL), and Ms. Murkowski (R-AK) introduced the following bill; Co-sponsored by: Ms. Klobuchar (D-MN), Mr. Lee (R-UT), Mr. Gillibrand (D-NY), Mr. Burr (R-NC), Mr. Schumer (D-NY), Mr. Kennedy (R-LA), Mr. Durbin (D-IL), Mr. Thune (R-SD), Ms. Cantwell (D-WA), and Ms. Ernst (R-IA).

A BILL

To establish an integrated national approach to promote technological innovation in renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure, and to ensure economic growth while mitigating environmental impacts, in cooperation with state, local, and tribal governments and other entities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Renewable Energy Advancement and Environmental Sustainability Act” or the “RENEW Act”.

SEC. 2. ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

a)The Secretary of Energy, in collaboration with the States, Indian tribes, and other partner organizations, shall establish a National Renewable Energy Innovation Center.

i)The Center shall assess and develop scientific information, tools, strategies, and techniques to support the Working

Group, Federal and State agencies, tribes, regionally based technology and innovation centers, regional coordinating entities, and other interested parties in promoting renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure.

ii) The Secretary may enter into contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with State agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, technology companies, tribal organizations, federal and private agencies, individuals, and any other contractor or recipient.

b) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the Secretary of Energy shall establish an Advisory Committee on Renewable Energy and Environmental Sustainability.

i) The Committee shall be comprised of 25 members who represent federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, technology companies, environmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector. The members should have expertise in renewable energy technologies, sustainable infrastructure development, environmental science, economics, and other relevant disciplines.

SEC. 3. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than 1 year after the date of each revision of the National Strategy, the Working Group shall complete a strategy implementation plan, provide opportunities for public review and comment on the plan, and submit the plan to the President for approval.

b) The strategy implementation plan shall identify and prioritize specific initiatives and actions that promote the adoption and

advancement of renewable energy technologies and sustainable infrastructure development, including:

- i) Promotion of clean energy research and development;
- ii) Establishment of sustainable transportation networks;
- iii) Encouragement of energy-efficient building practices;
- iv) Conservation of natural resources and ecosystems affected by infrastructure development; and
- v) Mitigation of environmental impacts from energy production and consumption.

