

## LAKEMUN 2026

### STANDING RULES OF THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANEM

The Panem Congress has the authority to exercise all legislative functions of government. Throughout the debate, two dais members will function as representatives of the Office of President Paylor, and will reserve the right to veto any directive or resolution that requires the deliberation of the Congress. The third dais member will serve as a nonpartisan parliamentarian in the position of Speaker of the Congress. In addition, the dais as a whole retains the discretion to overrule and void any directive submitted by a single or group of delegates, regardless of classification as public, private, covert, or overt.

The rules outlined in the Model United Nations Northwest Long Form Rules of Procedure, as specified in their entirety, will be considered to have been adopted in advance by this Committee. Modifications to the Long Form Rules of Procedure specific to the Congress of the Republic of Panem will be as follows:

#### TERMINOLOGY

##### **By Leave of the Speaker**

By Dais Discretion.

#### RULES GOVERNING THE START OF COMMITTEE

##### **Motion to Convene a Legislative Session**

Unless altered by the Congress, the Ordinary Session will begin with a call of the roll and then the reading of any written communications from the President.

##### **Motion to Convene an Executive Session**

By leave of the Speaker, or alternatively by a majority vote, the Congress can sit in an extraordinary session. Members of the Congress are permitted to pass resolutions as they would in an Ordinary Session, but they are also permitted to submit public and private directives directly to the Dais.

#### RULES GOVERNING LEGISLATIVE DEBATE

Formal debate will operate as the equivalent of a perpetual moderated caucus. Delegates may introduce, debate, and vote on legislative measures.

##### **Perpetual Moderated Caucus**

The standard speaking time will be one minute for each delegate that is called upon by the dais. Within this perpetual moderated caucus, delegates may also motion for

a normal moderated caucus with a specified subtopic of related interest or an unmoderated caucus for ease of discussion.

### **Implication of Motions**

All motions are implicit, meaning that the dais will not call for points or motions at any time during debate. Instead, delegates may motion for a suspension of the rules before the dais calls for speakers or during their speech. The dais reserves the right to rule any motion dilatory.

### **Recognition by the Speaker**

No Member may speak without first being recognized by the Presiding Officer.

### **Conduct of Debate**

All remarks shall be addressed to the Speaker, who should be referred to as “Mr.” or “Ms. Speaker” accordingly. Members will refer to colleagues as the “Mayor from District [Number]” or “my distinguished colleague from District [Number].” Personal names shall not be used on the floor.

## **RULES GOVERNING VOTING AND AMENDMENTS**

### **Legislative Instruments**

The Congress shall act through the following instruments, titled “measures.”

**a. Bill**

The primary vehicle for legislation having ongoing legal effect. Becomes an Act of Congress upon passage and Presidential signature, or upon a unanimous override of a Presidential veto.

**b. Joint Resolution**

Declaring a National Emergency; ratifying constitutional instruments; approving executive appointments; and matters requiring a single instrument with the full force of law.

**c. Concurrent Resolution**

Expressing the sense of the Congress; establishing internal procedures.

**d. Simple Resolution**

Establishing Congressional committees, censuring Members.

Measures must adhere to the following format:

- **Header** (includes measure number, type, and title)
- **Authors**
- **Preamble** (describes the purpose of the measure and reasons for introducing it)
- **Interpretation Provisions** (OPTIONAL, defines any important terms)
- **Operative clauses** (describe the actions being taken)

- **Coming-into-force Provisions** (timeline for implementation)

### **Voting Thresholds**

- The majority of measures require a **simple majority (½)**.
- A **supermajority (⅔)** is required for any measure permanently altering the boundaries or status of a District; any measure establishing or abolishing a permanent national institution; any measure restricting freedom of movement, expression, assembly, or the press; any measure conferring or revoking emergency executive authority.
- A **majority of ¾** is required for any measure binding the future legislative authority of the Congress, and any measure ratifying a constitutional instrument.
- A **unanimous affirmative vote** of every seated Member is required for any measure that would in any matter restore or reinstate the Hunger Games, or the Reaping, any system of tribute selection, or any form of compulsory civilian participation in combat or collective punishment. This is an absolute and non-derogable requirement and may not be suspended.

### **Introduction of Measures**

#### **a. First Reading**

Occurs when the measure is called up onto the floor. The full text of the measure will be made available to the entire Congress. First reading is the stage at which the measure is debated on its merits and all amendments are offered, considered, and voted upon.

#### **b. Second Reading**

Immediately before the vote on passage of the measure, the Speaker will read the title of the measure as submitted. No further amendments are in order.

### **Amendments**

The Speaker will determine whether amendments are directly related to the measure or section it proposes to amend. They must fulfill that trait in order to enter the floor for consideration.

- Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Speaker before they are introduced, except when the relevant measure is the first in the agenda, in which case the Speaker will open the floor to amendments before beginning debate.
- Amendments to an amendment are in order.

## **RULES OF PROCEDURE GOVERNING EXTRAORDINARY SESSION**

These rules of procedure will activate automatically and without any further procedural action by Leave of Speaker, or alternatively by a majority vote, at the onset of a National Emergency.

## **RULES GOVERNING THE START OF COMMITTEE**

### **Grounds for a National Emergency**

- a. Armed Violence
- b. Mass Casualty Event
- c. Food or Supply Collapse
- d. Administrative Failure or a Collapse of Civil Administration
- e. Territorial Threat
- f. Any other ground found by a congressional supermajority.

## **RULES GOVERNING EXECUTIVE DEBATE**

The Crisis shall be equivalent to a Perpetuated Moderated Caucus. All Members have an allotted time of a minute per speech during debate.

### **Order of Business**

- a. Roll Call
- b. Certification and Announcement of the Emergency
- c. Crisis Business
- d. Status Reports from District Mayors
- e. Continuation Vote: Congress shall vote on whether the Emergency shall continue.
- f. Adjournment

## **DIRECTIVES**

Directives detail actions taken by individual delegates or blocs. The dais will determine whether a directive passes or fails and the effect it has on the current situation.

### **Directive Format**

- **Title**
- **Sponsors** (author will be listed first, followed by co-authors or sponsors)
- **Signatories** (must include all delegates involved in taking the actions specified in the directive)
- **Directive Type** (private overt, private covert, or public)
- **Body of Directive** (specifies actions to be taken)

## **Public Directives**

Public directives are directives that the committee collectively votes on and must receive a simple majority to pass. Once passed, the action specified within the directive will take place, with effects determined by dais discretion. Public directives require at least three signatories and should be used for all major actions made by the committee as a whole rather than by an individual or small group of delegates.

## **Private Directives**

Private directives are directives that are approved solely by dais discretion. They do not require approval by the committee. Private directives should be used to advance a delegate's personal interests and goals.

There are two types of private directives:

**Covert:** These directives and their authors remain confidential, but any public effects will be announced to the committee.

**Overt:** These directives and their authors may be announced to the committee, as well as their effects.