
Amnesty International USA

Fall 2016 Resolutions Packet Midwest Regional Conference

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Table of Contents	<u>Page</u>
Resolution 1: Quorums for Resolutions Voting Sessions	3
Resolution 2: Voting Procedures in Resolutions Working Party Sessions	5
Resolution 3: Local Group Caucuses	7
Resolution 4: AI Policy on Military Occupations	9
About Decision-Making and Resolutions in AIUSA	13
Who's Who in Resolutions Voting Sessions	15
Definition of Terms	16
Acronym Guide	18
Standing Rules for the AIUSA Membership Resolutions Process	20
Let's Plenary	back cover

NOTE: Background information was drafted by the National Resolutions Committee with input from resolutions sponsors, members, the Board, and staff.

Resolution 1: Quorums for Resolutions Voting Sessions (Sponsor: National Resolutions Committee)

WHEREAS some of the smaller regional conferences have had a difficulty of achieving a quorum of 40 in the past, and have on some occasions failed to achieve a quorum, and

WHEREAS this has resulted in conference members being unable to debate and vote on proposed resolutions, and

WHEREAS the quorum of 100 has barely been achieved on several occasions at the AGM, and

WHEREAS the failure to achieve a quorum at a regional conference or at the AGM would be harmful to the democratic process within AIUSA, and

WHEREAS the effort to achieve a quorum has frequently delayed the beginning of the voting plenary, resulting in less time for discussion and debate of the resolutions,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the quorum shall change to 30 for the conferences and 75 for the AGM, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Bylaws of AIUSA and the Standing Rules for the Membership Resolution Process shall be amended to reflect this change.

Background

This resolution seeks to reduce the requirements for quorums at Amnesty International USA (AIUSA) Regional Conferences and the Annual General Meeting (AGM). If passed, this resolution would require that only 30 voting members be present at the Regional Conference voting plenary and 75 voting members at the AGM voting plenary, a reduction of 25% from current quorum levels.

As a democratic organization, any member has the ability to influence policy or the work carried out by AIUSA. One way to do this is through the resolutions process. Members can submit resolutions, which are discussed and voted on

each year at the Regional Conferences and the Annual General Meeting (AGM). AIUSA's Bylaws and the Standing Rules for AIUSA Membership Resolutions Process lay out the framework for this process.

This resolution would require an amendment to the AIUSA Bylaws (Article IV, Section 6). Currently, the AIUSA Bylaws and the MRP Rules state that 100 voting members must be present at the AGM, and 40 voting members present at the Regional Conference voting plenary in order to discuss and vote on resolutions. In previous years, this requirement has been difficult to achieve. In some cases, quorums were not met and members were not able to vote on the resolutions presented. For instance, the 2015 Southern Regional Conference and the 2013 Midwest Regional Conference were both unable to vote on resolutions because a quorum was not achieved.

**Resolution 2: Voting Procedures in Resolutions Working Party Sessions
(Sponsor: National Resolutions Committee)**

WHEREAS the working parties at the regional conferences and at the AGM do not require a quorum, and

WHEREAS the working parties usually have far fewer members than do the voting plenaries, and

WHEREAS a resolution may be defeated in a working party by a small number of people, thereby preventing the resolution from being considered, debated, and voted upon by the larger voting plenary, and

WHEREAS the defeating of a resolution by a small number people at a working party is contrary to the spirit of democracy in AIUSA,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that a working party may debate and amend a resolution, and may vote to recommend to the voting plenary that a resolution should be approved or defeated, but may not defeat a resolution, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that when a working party recommends that a resolution should be defeated, it will still be discussed and voted upon at the voting plenary if time permits.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Standing Rules for the AIUSA Membership Resolutions Process shall be amended to reflect these changes.

Background

Amnesty International USA (AIUSA) is a democratic grassroots organization. The resolutions process, in which resolutions are discussed and voted upon at Regional Conferences and the Annual General Meeting (AGM), is one way that members can influence various aspects of our work. The process is governed by the Standing Rules for the AIUSA Membership Resolution Process (MRP Rules).

The working parties at a regional conference or at the AGM serve several purposes. When there are a large number of resolutions to consider, there may not be time to debate each resolution in full and work out detailed

language for proposed amendments at the voting plenary. The working parties provide an opportunity for drafting committees to hammer out language which is agreeable to all so that the discussion of a resolution may move more quickly at the voting plenary. The working parties also provide an opportunity to trim down the number of resolutions which will be considered by the voting plenary, which may be important in years when a large number of resolutions are submitted for consideration.

The MRP Rules require that a voting plenary at a regional conference or at an AGM must achieve a quorum before business can be conducted. However, there is no such quorum required for working party sessions. At the 2015 AGM in Miami, Florida, Resolution #3 (“Affirming Past AGM Decisions”) was defeated during a working party by a vote of 7 in favor, 12 against, with 2 abstentions. The result was that Resolution #3 was not discussed or voted upon the following day during the voting plenary at which over 100 voting members were present.

Furthermore, the fact that working parties generally have far fewer people than a voting plenary raises the possibility that a small group of people could exploit a loophole in the MRP Rules to prevent a resolution from receiving a vote at the voting plenary by packing the working party, thus defeating the purpose of the quorum requirement.

If this resolution passes, a working party would function like a committee which works on the language of resolutions in order to reduce the need for amendments during the voting plenary. It would make a recommendation to the voting plenary about approving or rejecting the resolution, but the resolution would be fully considered by the voting plenary as long as there is time to do so. Those resolutions which are recommended for rejection by the working parties would effectively move to the back of the queue at the voting plenary.

Resolution 3: Local Group Caucuses (Sponsor: Area Coordinator Steering Committee)

[A] WHEREAS the Annual General Meeting (AGM) is described by the AIUSA bylaws as the “Annual General Meeting of the Members,” which implicitly prioritizes peer-to-peer interaction between members, and

[B] WHEREAS the dramatic increase in time devoted to plenaries during recent AGMs in which members are passive audience members has shifted the focus away from active peer-to-peer interaction and learning among member activists, resulting in missing its opportunities to build the strength of the grassroots membership that is at the center of Amnesty’s strategy to defend and promote human rights, and

[C] WHEREAS the AGM and regional conferences, and especially member-facilitated caucuses that foster relationships between members in similar roles during them, represent the only annual events where all members and activists are welcomed to meet, network, and learn from peers from across the country, and

[D] WHEREAS these caucuses have been scheduled during unattractive and inaccessible times at the last 5 AGMs—leading to greatly reduced member access and attendance—despite repeated and persistent efforts by the Area Coordinators Steering Committee (ACSC), and

[E] WHEREAS the ACSC, AC’s and local groups would like AIUSA AGMs and regional conferences to better recognize/respect, honor, and support the work of local groups as an essential part of the AI’s mission by giving them a regular, consistent and accessible time for these local and student group caucuses at all future AGM’s and regional conferences, while

[F] RECOGNIZING that the event-planning staff faces great pressure to accommodate requests made by members and staff seeking time during the AGM,

[G] THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the AGM and the regional conferences reaffirm the general importance of peer-to-peer interaction and the specific role of member-led caucuses that foster growth and relationships between members in similar roles, and

[H] BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that AIUSA AGM and Regional Conference planning committees emphasize the member-led local and student group caucuses by establishing them as regularly scheduled parts of the AGM and Regional Conferences and scheduling them concurrently at an advantageous time for members to attend and fully participate.

Background

Amnesty International USA (AIUSA) hosts an Annual General Meeting (AGM) and five Regional Conferences (RC) yearly so that AIUSA members can participate in the democratic process of the organization. In the past, local groups held meetings in which they could caucus during the AGM and RCs; however, some local groups have found it difficult to get on the agendas in recent years. This resolution therefore asks that AIUSA staff regularly include local group caucuses (LGCs) and youth or student group caucuses (SGCs) in AGM and RC planning.

Local groups caucus during the AGM and RCs in order to share ideas and to learn what others have been doing in other regions of the country. In sharing their experiences, they engage in AIUSA's democratic process. While LGCs and SGCs have been able to procure time during the AGM and RCs in recent years, the time given them has been either very early in the morning or late in the evening, which tends to act as a disincentive for attendance. For instance, at the 2016 AGM the Area Coordinator Steering Committee (ACSC) caucus was placed at 9-10am on Friday morning, and the LGC and SGC meetings were on Friday evening from 9:15-10:45pm. Further, the ACSC, the sponsor for this resolution, has noticed that they have had to spend a lot of time and effort before the AGM and Regional meetings attempting to convince staff to include a time slot for these meetings.

This resolution therefore requires that the AIUSA staff include a permanent slot on the AGM and RC agendas, at convenient times, to facilitate local and youth caucuses every year.

Resolution 4: AI Policy on Military Occupations (sponsor: Bob Linsey)

[A] WHEREAS “AI takes no position on military occupation *per se* . . .” according to a Q&A document issued September 4, 2003 for media units, MDE 15/083/2003, News Service No: 207;

[B] AND WHEREAS the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), guardian of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), declares that, “Occupation is only a temporary situation . . .”; affirming the temporary nature of Occupation as being “one of the most important principles” of a military occupation;

[C] WHEREAS there are prolonged military occupations, recognized as legal under international law, that appear to facilitate human rights violations with impunity and with no end in sight;

[D] AND WHEREAS an occupying power, under a prolonged occupation, is able to manipulate the legal framework of occupation to facilitate a wide range of grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law including, but not limited to, long-running policy of establishing settlements which constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute, apartheid, also a crime under the Rome Statute, and colonialism which violates international law as defined under the UN General Assembly’s Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries which has acquired the status of a customary rule of international law over time;

[E] WHEREAS calling for an end to a military occupation does not pertain *solely* to territorial issues, but may also and more importantly pertain to ending a framework within which gross violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are being facilitated by the occupying power;

[F] WHEREAS AI would not be taking an unprecedented step since other non-governmental human rights organizations, which have traditionally taken the same approach towards military occupation as Amnesty International, have started to evolve their approach to demand its end in certain situations;

[G] AND WHEREAS AI’s positions, while usually based on international law standards, at times have gone beyond what is defined by mainstream interpretations of international law, for example, AI’s absolute opposition to the death penalty or absolute opposition to the use of administrative detention

(detention without charge or trial), or to address new areas where there is limited guidance in international law;

[H] WHEREAS it has been borne out over time that not having an explicit policy on military occupation has made it difficult, if not impossible, to ameliorate the human rights situation for those living under prolonged military occupations;

[I] WHEREAS having a position on military occupation, will provide AI with the tools necessary to respond to different situations around the world; making AI's work more effective as well as more relevant and tangible to members and among coalition partners;

[J] WHEREAS having a position on military occupation with clearly defined criteria for when AI could call for its end would not remove the application of IHL concerning the protected status of those occupied or take away the opportunity of accountability under IHL according to the ICRC which states, "Therefore, for the applicability of the law of occupation, it makes no difference whether an occupation has received Security Council approval, what its aim is, or indeed whether it is called an "invasion", "liberation", "administration" or "occupation". As the law of occupation is primarily motivated by humanitarian considerations, it is solely the facts on the ground that determine its application."

[K] AND WHEREAS it is the strategic goal of Amnesty International, as stated in the 2015 ICM Meeting Report, to 'reclaim freedoms', 'secure human rights for all', 'respond to crises' and 'ensure accountability', developing a policy on military occupation is long over-due;

[L] THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Amnesty International (AI) develop an *explicit* policy on military occupation;

[M] BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the policy contain clearly defined criteria for when the organization might choose to call for a military occupation to end, even where the military occupation is recognized as legal under international law, allowing AI the capacity to work more effectively to end violations of IHL and human rights law in a particular occupied territory, taking each case of occupation as it presents individually;

[N] BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Amnesty International USA Board of Directors (AIUSA BOD) determine the best avenue for advancing this

discussion within the movement for serious consideration: either a policy development discussion request to the appropriate AI body or bodies (be it the Secretary General, the International Board, the International Council Meeting or the Chairs Assembly and Directors Forum or combination thereof) or ICM resolution that meets all PREPCOMM requirements and ICM resolution deadline(s).

Background

Amnesty International's (AI) work is closely tied to the norms spelled out in International Human Rights law and International Humanitarian law (in instruments from the UN Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 to the present). In general, AI does not campaign against situations that are acceptable according to international legal norms. One of these norms concerns military occupation of territories outside of the boundaries of the military occupier, which are acceptable under international law. AI explicitly takes no position on whether a military occupation is, or is not, a violation of human rights in itself, although it may, and does, campaign against any human rights violations that occur in the context of military occupation.

There are some exceptions to this general rule. AI works against the death penalty in all cases, even though the death penalty, in itself, is acceptable under international law in some circumstances. It also opposes indefinite detentions without trial in all cases, even though such detentions are acceptable in international law in certain temporary situations of "emergency."

This resolution asks that AI make a somewhat similar exception for military occupations, changing current policy by defining "criteria for when the organization might choose to call for a military occupation to end even where the military occupation is recognized as legal under international law." Whether or not a particular military occupation would be classified as a violation of human rights would depend on criteria to be spelled out after a period of discussion and research by the international AI movement.

The two geographical areas that would, at this time, potentially be affected by such a policy change are the military occupation of Palestine by the Israeli government, and the military occupation of parts of the Western Sahara by the government of Morocco.

This change of policy would have to be made at the level of the international AI movement: the International Board, the International Secretariat, and/or the International Council Meeting (ICM). It could not be put into effect by AIUSA independently. Thus, the resolution asks that the Board of Directors of AIUSA “determine the best avenue for advancing this discussion with in the movement for serious consideration.”

About Decision-Making and Resolutions in AIUSA

Why Resolutions?

Amnesty International is a grassroots organization. Any member or group of members has an opportunity to impact the mission, method, policy, organization or allocation of resources. Resolutions are a means by which individual members or groups of members can influence policy on a regional, national, or international level. The purpose of a resolution is to make a statement to either direct a change in policy, a change in the method for instituting policy, or a change in AI's organizational structure. A resolution can be as simple as asking staff to clarify current procedures, or as complex as requesting a change in AI's mission.

Initial Considerations

A resolution should be written only after consideration of the following:

1. *Identify the issue:* The sponsor should identify the specific problem that he or she would like to be addressed.
2. *Identify the ideal outcome:* The sponsor should formulate a specific solution to this problem and be clear about what should change and how that change would work. The sponsor considers whether the idea can be handled only by a resolution (i.e., certain policy and/or mission issues), or if it can be handled through discussion with a Regional Office, a Board member, or a volunteer leader.
3. *Learn about the issue:* The sponsor should learn what AI/AIUSA has done on this issue in the past. The resolutions database should be consulted to ensure this issue has not been addressed in a previous AGM decision. If the idea concerns a mission or policy issue, discussion with staff, Board members, or an affected co-group member, at an early stage is advisable in order to guarantee the most effective resolution possible.
4. *Ask for change:* The sponsor should ask for the change from the Board, relevant staff, and/or relevant volunteer leadership structures.
5. After completing these steps and if the response to the request is unsatisfactory, only then should a sponsor submit a resolution.
6. *Focus on substance rather than implementation:* The focus of the resolution should be to put forth an idea for change in program priority, policy, or approach, but the

resolution should avoid mandating specific staffing or budget proposals (i.e. avoid mandating the creation of a new staff position or requiring the expenditures of specific sums of money). The Board and staff should be afforded flexibility in resolution implementation and be able to focus on intent and rather than the administrative details it may require.

Resolutions at Regional Conferences

Once a resolution is formulated, the author (sponsor) submits it using the Resolutions Submission form and following all guidelines. The resolutions submission deadline is September 1, with an extension until September 15 for members of a registered student groups. The National Resolutions Committee (NRC) will assign resolutions to Working Parties, organize and combine resolutions when necessary, and prepare arguments and background information. The NRC works with the sponsor to further develop the resolution for consideration at the regional conferences.

At the regional conference Working Party, the resolution is debated and voted upon. If passed, it is forwarded to the regional conference Voting Plenary for a final vote.

At the Voting Plenary, all resolutions are again discussed and voted upon, including late resolutions. A late resolution, subject to a ruling from the NRC, may be introduced directly to a Working Party or to the Voting Plenary of a regional conference after all other business has been attended. If it passes the Voting Plenary, it goes to the AGM, as do all the other resolutions that passed the regional conference Voting Plenary session.

Resolutions at the AGM

The NRC will automatically place all resolutions, which are adopted by the regional conference, on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting (AGM). At the AGM, the resolutions will follow in the same process as the regional conference, going first to the Working Parties and then to the Voting Plenary.

A Non-binding Resolution may also be introduced directly to the AGM either during a Working Party or at the Voting Plenary, if time permits. If such a resolution passes at the Voting Plenary, it is considered a Non-Binding

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AGM Decision, which is still forwarded to the Board for consideration but is in no way binding on the Board.

Resolutions Forwarded to AIUSA'S Board

Resolutions passed at the Voting Plenary of the AGM are considered AGM decisions and are passed to the AIUSA Board of Directors for implementation. The Board may overturn an AGM decision by a two-thirds vote. Each year the Board submits a report to the membership on the implementation of the previous year's AGM decisions.

The International Council Meeting (ICM)

The implementation of AGM decisions (resolutions) with implications for the international movement requires that the Board submit a resolution on this topic to the next ICM. The International Council meets biannually to consider resolutions submitted by

Amnesty International sections. The process of consideration is similar to that at the AGM: there are working parties, and voting plenary sessions. Resolutions that pass an ICM are considered ICM decisions and are submitted to the International Executive Committee (IEC), which is responsible for implementing them and reporting on their implementation.

Parliamentary Procedure

AIUSA uses *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised* for decision-making in both Working Parties and the Voting Plenary. The purposes of these rules are (1) to establish a clear process understood by all; (2) to ensure that all views are fairly represented; and (3) to make decisions as efficiently as possible. A chart of commonly used motions and a guide for the session are attached to this packet.

Who's Who in Resolutions Voting Sessions

The People in the Room:

Members: Working parties and voting plenary sessions are internal meetings of AIUSA. Only voting members of AIUSA and authorized delegates of student and local groups may make motions and vote. Participants are asked to come prepared by reading the resolutions packet. They should be respectful of others, willing to voice their opinions, and even more willing to let others voice theirs. Participants should follow the order set by the Chair, asking for information, proposing amendments, or making arguments at the times they are requested. Everyone is asked to remember that it is the clarity of intent that is the goal; amendments should be offered on substance, not form (e.g. grammar).

Sponsors: The authors of the resolution at a regional conference. The sponsor usually introduces the resolution and speaks on its behalf at the Regional Conference Working Party. However, when the floor begins consideration of the resolution, the assembled body owns the resolution and not the sponsor. Resolutions at the AGM do not have individual sponsors.

Resource People: When there are questions about what AI is already doing on a specific issue, or about the financial or personnel implications of a resolution, there are usually a handful of volunteers, Board members or staff who are best able to provide the answers. When possible, an effort is made to foresee who will be needed in any particular discussion and to have them be present. The Chair should know who these resource people are and be able to call upon them if questions arise.

The People Up Front:

Chair: The Chair is an AIUSA member who is well versed in the resolutions process and parliamentary procedure. It is the job of the Chair to make sure that the people in the room know what is going on, keep track of where they are in the process, and ensure that all substantive points are heard while avoiding spending time on

Redundancy and minor grammatical points. A good Chair will make the process clear, keep the discussion moving, and get finished on time. It is not the job of the Chair to direct the outcome of debate on a resolution. The Chair only has authority to rule on points of order. A Working Party or Voting Plenary may have two Chairs, who usually alternate resolutions.

Rapporteurs: Rapporteurs are the secretaries of the plenary session. Resolutions are usually displayed on a screen. One Rapporteur works with the LCD display, inserting proposed amendments, so that everyone knows exactly what is being debated. All amendments that pass remain, as does a note as to the final vote. The other Rapporteur sits next to the Chair, keeping detailed notes on the session, including the stated purpose of the resolution, the basic substance of any amendments proposed, and arguments for or against an amendment or the resolution. Precise language of all amendments, as well as the vote tallies on each amendment and on the resolution as a whole, are also noted. After the Working Party or Voting Plenary is over, the Rapporteurs compare notes and make sure that they have an accurate record of the debate and votes. The Chair will approve the final notes and submit the notes and the final resolution language to the National Resolutions Committee.

Working Party Rapporteurs also prepare a brief report to read for the Voting Plenary as each resolution from that Working Party is presented, so the participants know what was considered. The report is a summary of the issues addressed and amendments made to each resolution that passed (including the important amendments that may have failed).

Runners: Runners are volunteers who do exactly what their name implies: they run to get whatever material or human resources the Working Party or Voting Plenary requires. This job could entail running to get markers, or tracking down a resource person who needed to answer a point of information. Runners also count votes and report the count to the Chair.

Definition of Terms in AIUSA Decision-Making Sessions

Abstention: A voter does not vote in favor or against a motion, but still wants that opinion to be recognized. An abstention is not a vote, and hence is not factored either way into the vote results. Abstaining may indicate confusion or disagreement with the procedure on the part of the abstainer.

AGM (Annual General Meeting): The principal decision-making body of AIUSA. Resolutions passed by majority vote of AIUSA members present for the voting process determine the general program and policy of AIUSA.

AIUSA: Amnesty International of the U.S.A., or the U.S. section of Amnesty International.

AIUSA Staff: At the Board's direction, the staff implements AGM and Board decisions, and coordinates the day-to-day work of AIUSA.

Amendment: A proposed change to a resolution. This proposed change must be debated and voted upon. If passed, this change will be incorporated into the resolution.

Note: Amendments to amendments may be proposed, but amendments to amendments are not allowed.

Note: Friendly amendments must be debated and voted upon, unless adopted by unanimous consent.

Board of Directors: Elected by AIUSA members, the Board develops policy and sets priorities for the work of AIUSA. It oversees the implementation of AGM decisions, and makes decision on issues arising between AGMs. If the Board judges a resolution to be contrary to AI's mission or policy, or prohibitive because of financial implications or impossible to implement for other substantial reasons, the resolution may be overturned by a two-thirds vote of the full Board.

Bylaws: The document that outlines the purposes and structure of AIUSA.

Chair / Co-Chairs: the person(s) who impartially direct the working party or plenary.

A Chair does not offer opinions or take part in debate on any questions. He or she recognizes speakers; rules them out of order (if, for example, someone else is recognized or speaker talks too long, etc.); makes procedural rulings, etc. making sure discussion runs smoothly and that the rules are followed.

Floor: The body of people assembled who are participating in the voting plenary or Working Party sessions.

ICM (International Council Meeting): The supreme decision-making and governing body of Amnesty International, comprised of representatives from all AI sections and meeting every two years. Resolutions passed by an Amnesty section, which would have international consequences, are considered at the ICM.

IEC (International Executive Committee): Elected by the International Council, the Committee supervises the work of Amnesty International. It makes major decisions on issues or international importance that need to be resolved between ICMs. The IEC also oversees implementation of ICM decisions.

IS (International Secretariat): The central office (located in London) of AI and staff who coordinate the day-to-day work of AI. They outline overall objectives and strategies for AI actions and develop specific actions. The IS implements the decisions and plans of the ICM and IEC.

Motion for the Previous Question: Colloquially referred to as "moving to call the question" or "calling the question." This is a motion for a vote on the last question under consideration (i.e. deciding whether or not it is time to end debate and to vote on an amendment or a resolution). This is not the actual vote on an amendment or resolution. This motion is not debatable.

Point of Information: A question asked by someone on the floor to the chair, or through the chair to the relevant person, for relevant information to the question under discussion.

Point of Order: A statement, usually made by someone on the floor, to remind the body of a

rule or procedure. Chair is called upon to make a ruling on this point and to enforce the rules of procedure.

Resolution: A formal motion put to the floor in order to be voted upon. A resolution may propose a change in policy, method or organization, directed either at Amnesty International or AIUSA.

Resolutions Plenary: See Voting Plenary.

Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised: Rules of parliamentary procedure used in the AIUSA Membership Resolutions Process, unless superseded by Standing Rules or the Bylaws.

Section: A recognized Amnesty International structure of a particular country, state or territory generally having three or more active groups who participate to some degree in coordinated human rights work.

Late Resolutions and Non-Binding Resolutions: A resolution not properly submitted by established resolutions submission deadlines/guidelines and brought to a regional conference or the AGM either during a Working Party or at the Voting Plenary session.

A Late Resolution, which passes a Voting Plenary at a regional conference, will proceed to the AGM with the same status as all properly submitted resolutions.

A Non-Binding resolution brought directly to the AGM and passed at the Voting Plenary session is forwarded to the Board. Such a resolution is advisory only, and is not binding on the Board. Late and Non-Binding resolutions are subject to a ruling as to whether or not they are in order and can be presented at the conference. A late resolution would be considered in order if it was intended to address an issue emerging after the resolution submission deadline, which cannot wait until the next resolutions cycle. Please see the Standing Rules of the Membership Resolutions Process for more details about the criteria for Late Resolutions.

Standing Rules of the AGM: A set of regulations guiding the process of decision-making at the AGM, which must adopt these rules at the opening plenary of the AGM in order for them to come into effect. A copy is attached as an appendix to this packet.

Standing Rules of the MRP (Membership Resolutions Process): A set of regulations guiding the process of decision-making within the Membership Resolutions Process of AIUSA. A copy of these rules is attached as an appendix to this packet.

Statute: The document outlining the goals, methods and structures of Amnesty International. It can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the ICM.

Voting Member: An individual member of AIUSA (one who has paid dues or filed a valid dues waiver to the organization within the past calendar year), or an authorized delegate member of a local or student group who has filed a Group Voting Authorization Form. Voting members will be required to establish their voting eligibility, and will be given a special voting card to use at both working parties and the voting plenary session.

Voting Plenary: A meeting of all those attending a regional conference or AGM which reviews the recommendations of working parties (see below), considers further debate and votes to either defeat resolutions or pass them on to the Board of Directors.

Working Party: A body that debates resolutions, records its debate and actions taken and prepares a report for the Voting Plenary. A working party can either defeat a resolution or pass it for consideration at the voting plenary session. Because they are more intimate, working parties are traditionally the place for more in depth discussions of, and proposal of amendments to, particular policy issues and resolutions.

Acronym Guide

AC – Area Coordinator

ACSC –Area Coordinator Steering Committee

AMD – Activism and Membership Development. AIUSA Staff Department.

AGM – Annual General Meeting

AGMPC – Annual General Meeting Planning/Program Committee.

AI – Amnesty International

AIUSA – Amnesty International USA. The USA Section of Amnesty International.

BHR – Business and human rights; The focus of one of AIUSA's coordination groups

BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa; emerging powers, which along with the US and the EU [European Union], are prioritized for human rights advocacy and membership growth

CAN – Corporate Action Network

CAP – Country Action Program

Co-group – Country Coordination Group, either country or thematically based

CGSC – Coordination Group Steering Committee

GIG – Global Impact Goals

HRE – Human Rights Education.

ICM – International Council Meeting.

IEC – International Executive Committee, now called the International Board. The board elected by delegates at the ICM to supervise the IS and the implementations of ICM decisions.

IS – International Secretariat.

ISP – Integrated Strategic Plan

LC – Legislative Coordinator.

MAAC – Multi-Cultural Assessment and Advisory Committee

MARC – Mid-Atlantic Regional Conference

MARO – Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.

MCOD – Multi-Cultural Organizational Development Plan

MRP – Membership Resolutions Process

MSP – Military, Security, and Police Transfers; the focus of one of AIUSA's coordination groups

MWRC – Mid-West Regional Conference

MWRO – Mid-West Regional Office.

NC – Nominating Committee. Also known as the **NomCom**

NERC – Northeast Regional Conference

NERO – Northeast Regional Office.

NRC – National Resolutions Committee. Also known as the **ResCom**.

NSYP – National Student and Youth Program

NTP – National Training Program

NWSA – National Week of Student Action

NYAC – National Youth Advisory Committee

POC – Prisoner of Conscience

PADP – Program to Abolish the Death Penalty

RAN – Regional Action Network

RC – Regional Conference

RO – Regional Office

RPG – Regional Planning Group

SAC – Student Area Coordinator

SDPAC – State Death Penalty Abolition Coordinator

SFC – Special Focus Case

SIF – Special Initiatives Fund

SRC – Southern Regional Conference

SRO – Southern Regional Office

UA – Urgent Action

UAN – Urgent Action Network

VP – Voting Plenary session. Part of the Membership Resolutions Process.

WARN – Worldwide Accelerated Response Network

WP – Working Party. A part of the Membership Resolutions Process.

WRC – Western Regional Conference

WRO – Western Regional Office

STANDING RULES FOR THE AIUSA MEMBERSHIP RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

(as amended September 10, 2016)

1. Controlling Principles

- A. It is the duty of all those individuals and bodies elected, appointed, established or recognized by these Standing Rules to make the procedures, processes and structure of AIUSA Resolutions Process as accessible, readily understood and friendly as possible.
- B. The Standing Rules of the Resolutions Process of Amnesty International of the USA, Inc. (“AIUSA”) must be in accord with the Certificate of Incorporation and the bylaws of AIUSA (“Bylaws”).

2. National Resolutions Committee (“NRC”)

- A. The AIUSA Board of Directors (“the Board”), at its summer meeting, shall appoint a National Resolutions Committee (“NRC”) to oversee and manage the Resolutions Process for the coming year:
 - 1) Establish reasonable rules for the resolutions process, to be set forth annually in the Resolutions Guidelines and Submission Form and conveyed to the membership at least 90 days prior to the September 1st resolutions submission deadline (September 15th for students);
 - 2) Assist and prepare the sponsors of all properly submitted Resolutions;
 - 3) Prepare the Resolutions Packets; reword and combine resolutions, provided that the intent of the original resolutions is not altered and the approval of the sponsors is secured for Resolutions at Regional Conferences;
 - 4) Provide the text of properly submitted and Binding Resolutions to members through print and online communications mechanisms, and provide online discussion of resolutions for members;
 - 5) Communicate with regional and AGM staff to coordinate process logistics; to this end, regional representatives shall serve on any regional conference planning committees and/or groups, and the Chair of the NRC on the AGM planning committee;
 - 6) Ensure the bylaws, standing rules, a summary of Robert’s Rules of parliamentary procedures are available to all members, and all properly submitted or Binding Resolutions are provided to all members at conferences;
 - 7) Promote participation in and understanding of the Resolutions Process; provide overview of the resolutions process at the Opening Plenary of each Regional Conference and AGM;
 - 8) Appoint, train and oversee the officers of the Working Parties and Resolutions Plenary;
 - 9) Assign Resolutions to the appropriate Working Parties;
 - 10) Assist the Working Party officers in preparing reports to the Voting Plenary, and ensure that copies of all resolutions passed by the Working Parties are available at the Voting Plenary; and
 - 11) Forward to the general secretary of the Board all resolutions passed by the Regional Conferences and AGM, and reports of deliberations. AGM reports should include status of each resolution, whether binding or non-binding; and if non-binding, whether passed by a Working Party and the Resolutions Plenary, or presented solely to the Resolutions Plenary.
- B. All resolutions passed in the Regional Conference Resolutions Plenary will be forwarded to the NRC, which shall prepare said resolutions for presentation at the following AGM, unless they are purely regional in their scope.

3. Resolutions

- A. Any registered AIUSA member (individual member or member group) in good standing may sponsor a resolution, except that only individual members may sponsor resolutions to amend the Bylaws. Member groups sponsoring resolutions must designate on the Submission Form their authorized voting member or another individual member of AIUSA to serve as presenter at the Regional Conference.
- B. Regional Resolutions
- 1) There are two (2) categories of resolutions at the Regional Conference: “properly-submitted” resolutions (“Resolutions”) meeting all submission requirements set forth herein and in the Resolution Guidelines and Submission Form and submitted by the September 1st deadline (September 15th for members of student groups), and “late” resolutions not properly submitted (meeting all requirements) by the established submission deadlines.
 - a) Only properly-submitted Resolutions will have background prepared by the NRC, be placed in the Resolutions Packet for the Regional Conferences to which they are submitted, and be assigned to Working Parties by the NRC.
 - b) Late resolutions may be presented at the Regional Conference, subject to a determination by the NRC Regional Representative that they are in order, and the following requirements are met:
 - i. the sponsor or presenter is eligible to vote at the conference;
 - ii. the resolution does not propose an amendment to the Bylaws or these Standing Rules; and
 - iii. the resolution is submitted to the NRC Regional Representative on paper and electronically, and the sponsor/presenter bears responsibility for providing copies of the resolution text for members of the voting body.
 - c) The NRC Regional Representative will determine that a Late resolution is in order if
 - i. the resolution or other resolutions substantially the same have not already been assigned or defeated at the same Conference;
 - ii. the resolution is timely, meaning that it either addresses a human rights issue arising after the resolution submission deadline, or AI policy or procedural issues on which volunteer input is necessary and appropriate, arising from the floor of the Conference; and
 - iii. the resolution is urgent, meaning that it addresses an issue that cannot wait until the next resolutions cycle.
 - 2) Resolutions may be submitted to multiple regions.
 - 3) All resolutions (whenever submitted) passed by the Resolutions Plenary of any Regional Conference shall be forwarded to the AGM, unless they are purely regional in scope.
- C. AGM Resolutions
- 1) There are two categories of resolutions at the AGM: “Binding Resolutions” which are passed by and forwarded from one or more Regional Conference; and “Non-Binding Resolutions” which have not been passed by a Regional Conference.
 - a) Binding Resolutions will be assigned to Working Parties by the NRC prior to the AGM. If passed by the AGM, the resulting decisions shall be binding upon the board, unless overturned by a two-thirds vote of the Board, as provided in the Bylaws.
 - b) Non-Binding Resolutions may be presented by anyone eligible to vote at the AGM. If passed at the AGM, implementation of the resulting decisions will be at the discretion of the Board.
 - c) Non-Binding Resolutions may be presented at the AGM, subject to a determination by the NRC that they are in order, and the following requirements are met:
 - i. the sponsor or presenter is eligible to vote at the AGM;
 - ii. the resolution does not propose an amendment to the Bylaws or these Standing Rules; and
 - iii. the resolution is submitted to the NRC on paper and electronically, and the sponsor/presenter bears responsibility for providing copies of the resolution text for members of the voting body.
 - d) The NRC will determine that a Non-Binding resolution is out of order if the resolution or other

resolutions substantially the same were considered at any Regional Conference(s) in the same resolutions cycle, and failed to pass at every such Conference.

- e) If the resolution is not ruled out of order pursuant to paragraph (d), then the NRC will determine that a Non-Binding resolution is in order if
 - i. the resolution is timely, meaning that it either addresses a human rights issue arising after the Regional Conferences, or AI policy or procedural issues on which volunteer input is necessary and appropriate, arising from the floor of the AGM; and
 - ii. the resolution is urgent, meaning that it addresses an issue that cannot wait until the next resolutions cycle.
 - f) In ICM years, the Board submits ICM resolutions to the NRC for addition to the agenda of a strictly internationally focused Working Party. These resolutions are Non-Binding, but automatically meet the criteria for submission of Non-Binding Resolutions to the AGM articulated in these Standing Rules.
- D. Late or Non-Binding Resolutions determined to be in order by the NRC may be presented at the Regional Conferences or AGM at three points:
- 1) If submitted in writing to the Working Party assigned by the NRC prior to the adoption of the agenda, such resolutions can be presented as amendments and added to the Working Party agenda by majority vote of the Working Party.
 - 2) Late and Non-Binding Resolutions may be presented to any Working Party assigned by the NRC for consideration after the Working Party has taken action on all the resolutions on its agenda, and taken up by majority vote of the Working Party.
 - 3) Late and Non-Binding Resolutions may be presented at the Resolutions Plenary after action has been taken on all the resolutions passed by the Working Parties, and may be taken up for consideration by majority vote of the Resolutions Plenary.
- E. Late and Non-Binding resolutions determined to be out of order by the NRC may nevertheless be considered by the Regional Conferences or AGM if the voting body votes to add the resolution to the agenda by a 2/3 majority.
- F. After action has been taken on all the resolutions passed by the Working Parties, resolutions which fail in a Working Party may be taken up for consideration by 2/3 majority vote of the resolutions plenary.

4. Voting

- A. Members are entitled to vote under the Bylaws of AIUSA. Eligible voting members include dues paying members, individuals who have submitted a valid “dues waiver” and those holding valid Group Voting Authorization Forms (one designated voter per member group), in accordance with such criteria and time constraints as the Board shall reasonably establish.
- B. In accordance with the Bylaws, only individual members may vote on Bylaws Amendments.
- C. Voting in Working Parties and Resolutions Plenary sessions at all conferences shall be taken by a show of voting cards clearly labeled “Member” or “Group”. However, only under extraordinary circumstances or to accommodate physical impairment, the chair or chairs may direct a vote to be taken by other means.

5. Quorum

- A. In accordance with the Bylaws of AIUSA, a quorum of individuals holding at least one valid voting card (40 at Regional Conferences; 100 at the AGM) must be present in order for business to be conducted at any Resolutions Plenary.

- B. It is the duty of the Chair to establish that a quorum is present before opening the Resolutions Plenary.
- C. If a quorum is not present, the Resolutions Plenary may be delayed until a quorum is obtained, or the Resolutions Plenary may be adjourned.
- D. If a Resolutions Plenary is adjourned without a quorum having been attained, no official business is conducted there (except a motion to adjourn or such other motions allowed under Robert's Rules of Order); no resolutions are forwarded from such Regional Conference to the AGM, or from such an AGM to the Board. Business transacted prior to establishing the absence of a quorum shall be valid.
- E. Sponsors of resolutions not considered in a Regional Resolutions Plenary because of lack of quorum may attempt to have their resolutions considered as Late Resolutions at other regional conferences or as Non-Binding Resolutions at the next AGM.

6. Working Parties and Resolutions Plenary Sessions

- A. Staff shall provide ample accommodation for Working Parties (which shall be held the day before the Resolutions Plenary) and for the Resolutions Plenary at each conference.
- B. Except as otherwise provided, Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, shall govern.
- C. Members shall be free to choose which Working Parties or Resolutions Plenary they will attend.
- D. While the Working Parties and Resolutions Plenary are not closed meetings, only eligible voters may propose amendments or propose/second motions.
- E. Members not in attendance at a given Working Party or Resolutions Plenary may participate in the discussion by:
 - 1) Submitting copies of a position paper to be circulated in the Working Party or Resolutions Plenary by another voting member in good standing;
 - 2) Providing a statement no more than 300 words in length to be read aloud during the discussion by a voting member in good standing.
- F. The NRC, in advance of each Regional Conferences and AGM, and in consultation with regional volunteer leaders and staff, shall appoint:
 - 1) A Parliamentarian who shall be provided with copies of the AI Statutes, the Bylaws and Standing Rules of AIUSA, and Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised;
 - 2) The Chairs, Rapporteurs, and Runners of such Working Parties as are necessary, and of the Resolutions Plenary; and
 - 3) Tellers and such assistants as are necessary to secure rapid and accurate counts of votes in the Working Parties and Resolutions Plenary; Runners and Chairs may serve as Tellers.
- G. The voting members present in each Working Party or Resolutions Plenary shall approve the officers appointed to them or elect other officers, which election shall be the first order of business.
- H. The Working Party shall approve or alter the order of the agenda established for the Working Party, which action shall immediately follow the election of officers. The Working Party may not remove from the agenda properly submitted or Binding Resolutions assigned to it by the Resolutions Committee, but may add Late or Non-Binding Resolutions submitted for their consideration.

- I. The Resolutions Plenary shall approve or alter the order of the agenda established for the Resolutions Plenary, which action shall immediately follow the election of officers. The Resolutions Plenary may not remove from the agenda resolutions forwarded to it from the Working Parties or add new Late or Non-Binding Resolutions until after all other business has been conducted.
- J. Drafting Committees may be formed by decision of the Working Party Chair (or by majority vote of the Working Party) at regional conferences and the AGM on contentious resolutions. The Working Party Chair appoints a Secretary of the Drafting Committee from attendees of the said Working Party, who is to bring proposed compromise language to the Voting Plenary of the same conference. Resolutions for which Drafting Committees are formed at conferences are not voted upon at the Working Party, but forwarded directly to the Voting Plenary of the same conference at which point compromise language from the Drafting Committee is considered. Drafting Committees can be formed by the NRC between regional conferences and the AGM to bring compromise language to the AGM on contentious resolutions and resolutions which passed more than one regional conference with textual differences. The NRC appoints a Secretary of the Drafting Committee and members of the Drafting Committee from among interested members. The Secretary of the Drafting Committee is responsible for bringing proposed compromise language to the assigned Working Party of the AGM.

7. Board of Directors

- A. All AGM decisions (resolutions passed by the AGM Resolutions Plenary) will be forwarded to the Board and placed on its agenda.
- B. Binding decisions will be implemented in full and in a timely fashion, unless overridden or amended by two-thirds vote of the Board within one year of passage, as provided by the bylaws; AGM decisions not overturned or amended by the Board within one year of passage may only be overturned/amended through the Resolutions Process as provided by the By-laws.
- C. AIUSA resolutions that call for the submission of an ICM resolution are placed on the agenda of the Board within one month of passing at least two regional conferences.
- D. Binding AGM decisions requiring an ICM resolution submission for implementation shall be submitted to the international movement by the Board on behalf of AIUSA.
- E. Non-binding decisions will be placed on the Board agenda and either implemented, or overturned by a simple majority of the Board.
- F. Resolutions submitted to the ICM, which originate with the Board, are submitted as resolutions in the AIUSA Membership Resolutions Process.
- G. The general secretary of the Board or his or her designated representative(s) will:
 - 1) Prepare a summary, updated as necessary, and include it in membership publications and communications, outlining the board's disposition of all AGM decisions including Board amendments and the reasons for them, as well as the Board's progress on implementation; and
 - 2) Serve as the officer to whom members may write for a more extensive written report of the Board's action on any given decision, which designation shall be included in the summary distributed to the membership.
- H. By each AGM, the Board shall report to the membership on the implementation of the previous year's decisions, and the Board shall report to the membership at the AGM.

8. Amendments to these Standing Rules

- A. Amendments to these Standing Rules may be submitted by any AIUSA member in good standing, in accordance with the rules for submission of resolutions established herein.
- B. Amendments to these Standing Rules may not be submitted as Late or Non-Binding Resolutions.

Let's Plenary!

Your guide to the Working Party and Voting Plenary.

Chair or Co-chairs will preside over the meeting.
Rapporteurs will take notes and display the resolutions.
Runners will count votes.

Resolution to be discussed is displayed on a projection screen, read, and introduced.

Are there any questions on the resolution?
If so, questions will be answered.

Are there any amendments?

If you think the resolution should be changed, you can propose an amendment. Please write the amendment on a piece of paper first, before presenting it.

YES!

NO!

The Resolution will be displayed and reread with the Amendment included.

Questions on the Amendment will be taken and answered.

Debate on the Amendment: People will speak for or against the Amendment. Speak if you have something to say, but try not to repeat another speaker's statement.

Can we stop talking and vote? There are two ways to end debate:
1. If debate has slowed or if time is running short, the Chair may ask the body to move to a vote on the amendment.
2. A member may **move the previous question** (call for the question), ending debate and bringing the body to a vote on the amendment. If the motion for the previous question passes, the next step is to vote on the amendment. If it fails, the body moves back to debate.

Vote on the Amendment: Votes will be counted by a show of cards. Your vote can be in favor, in opposition, or you can abstain from voting. Leave your card up until all votes are counted. The Chair will announce the results.

If the Amendment passes, it becomes a part of the Resolution. If it fails, the resolution is unchanged.

Are There Any Other Amendments?

YES!

NO!

Debate on the Resolution: People will speak for or against the resolution. Speak if you have something to say, but try not to repeat another speaker's statement.

Can we stop talking and vote? There are two ways to end debate:
1. If debate has slowed or if time is running short, the Chair may ask the body to move to a vote on the resolution.
2. A member may **move the previous question** (call for the question), ending debate and bringing the body to a vote on the resolution. If the motion for the previous question passes, the next step is to vote on the resolution. If it fails, the body moves back to debate.

Vote on the Resolution: Votes will be counted by a show of cards. Your vote can be in favor, in opposition, or you can abstain from voting. Leave your card up until all votes are counted. The Chair will announce the results.

If there are no more resolutions, the Chair will call the session to a close.

If there is another Resolution, go back to the beginning.