

Resolution Writing

Preambulatory Clauses: an action within a resolution/directive that specifically details why the committee is acting on a given topic. This should focus on the document's overarching goals and addressing the context of the historical problem. The action word that begins the clause should be italicized.

For example, *desiring*, *recalling*, *affirming*, *approving*, *recognizing*, *expecting*, *declaring*, *believing*, *expressing*, *welcoming*, *fulfilling*, etc.

Operative Clause: an action within a resolution/directive that is meant to resolve an issue at hand. It specifically details how they will accomplish their objectives. These clauses are numbered and are separated by semicolon, except for the final clause which ends via period. The action word that begins the clause should be italicized.

For example, *accepts*, *considers*, *endorses*, *recommends*, *designates*, *calls*, *supports*, *proclaims*, *condemns*, *encourages*, etc.

Amendments: any change made to a directive or draft resolution after it has been introduced to the committee, but before it is voted on. Amendments can pass two ways:

1. **Friendly Amendment:** a proposed change that receives unanimous verbal support from all of the sponsors and is immediately included in the final text.
2. **Unfriendly Amendment:** a proposed change that does not receive the unanimous support of all sponsors, which then requires a simple majority of committee's approval and is immediately included in the final text.

Merging: refers to when two or more draft resolutions/directives are combined together to form a larger document. Chairs may ask delegates to merge their written work if there are too many different drafts/directives on the floor, the contents of each are similar content-wise, or if they would like to increase collaboration between delegates. It is a chair's discretion regarding the maximum number of sponsors for merged resolutions.