

Types of Lords

Party Lords

- After each General Election a quota is calculated:
 - it is $((10,000 \text{ divided by No. MPs}) \text{ percent divided by (No. of parties that achieved 5\%+)}) \text{ divided by 2.}$
 - *Each time this vote share quota is met the party is allocated a Lord*
 - *E.g. After GEIII 8 parties achieved 5+%. Quota is $((100/8)/2)$ which is 6.25%. Therefore for every 6.25% of votes a party gets one Lord to appoint.*
- Permanent positions
- Belong to the person
- If a Party Lord has not participated in the Model UK Parliament in three months then they automatically retire and the peerage goes back to the party that gave it to re-assign. They may also resign by requesting a paid office of the Crown from the Speaker.
 - The title shall stay the same with the addition of (2nd) or (3rd) Lord of etc.
 - Each peerage may only be transferred a maximum of two times before the title is retired.
 - An exception is when a Party Lord is made an Achievement Lord, when the new Party Lord doesn't count towards the transfer limit.
 - Any Party Peerage that goes unfilled for three months is retired.
- The new Party Lords should be presented to the Speakership by the State Opening of Parliament where they will be ennobled and may chose their title.
 - The location must be within the UK (town, village and small cities etc)
 - They are Barons.
- 'Party Lords' merely refer to the manner that they entered the House of Lords; they don't need a Party Affiliation.
- Upon the Official formation of a party, it receives one Lord.
- Any Party Lord title that has been retired may be resurrected by the Party that originally gave it.
 - The number will continue from when it was retired (e.g. 4th, 5th 6th etc)
- If a party Lord defects they will keep their Lords seat.

Achievement Lords

- Given to persons in the MHOC who have contributed extensively to it, above and beyond most contributors (e.g. being PM)
- Permanent - Lordship cannot be removed, except for breaking MHOC rules.
- Achievement Lords are members of the Crossbench Association
 - The Crossbench association is a sub where ALs can converse about anything, from meta issues, to the real world, or current legislation.
- Awarded by the speaker
- If an Achievement Peer hasn't voted in three months then they are deemed retired
 - They can un-retire at their own request.
- Unlimited amount

- Achievement Peers may resign or take-up their Lordships after every election (before State Opening of Parliament), when the House of Commons is enlarged or on the first of every even month.
- Achievement Peers choose their titles when they accept their peerage.
 - The location must be within the UK
 - They can choose from; Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount or Baron
- Achievement Peers are entitled to the post-nominal AL

Crossbenchers

- Non-party affiliated
- Should be awarded to persons who contribute to MHOC regularly in some form for a few months before their appointment. If a member has recently left a party, it should be checked that they left for genuine reasons, not to gain a Lordship.
- Lordship will be removed if
 - The member joins a party
 - The member becomes inactive (misses more than 50% of votes over a 2 month period)
 - The member is deemed to consistently and purposely be acting on behalf of a party
- Permanent, except for conditions of removal above
- Unlimited amount
- Crossbenchers should have specific areas of expertise to focus on, especially in amending legislation

Implementation Notes:

- Party Lords allocations will be back-dated for GEI & GEII with the quotas being 16.6% and 6.25% respectively (to increase the starting population of the Lords).
- In the case that a party has changed branding they will be allocated to their clear successor (eg. BIP Lordships to Vanguard)
- All Parties will be allocated their 'Party Formation' Party Lords as well as any other entitlement

Makeup of the House of Lords

Add one 1 Party Lord per official Party

Party Lords		Achievement Peers	(to be confirmed)
Conservative (GEI)	UKIP (GEII)	/u/MarquessOf_Salisbury	/u/InfernoPlato
Conservative (GEI)	Labour (GEII)	/u/DevonianAD	/u/leya404

Labour (GEI)	Conservative (GEIII)	/u/NoPyroNoParty	/u/banter_lad_m8
Labour (GEI)	Conservative (GEIII)	/u/Zephyroo	/u/Rhodesianwaw (BIP)
Liberal Dem (GEI)	Communist (GEIII)	/u/Kreindeker	/u/athanaton
Communist (GEII)	Communist (GEIII)	/u/JackWilfred	/u/sZjLsFtA
Communist (GEII)	UKIP (GEIII)	/u/ThinkingLiberal	/u/Rorytime (new)
Communist (GEII)	UKIP (GEIII)	/u/can_triforce	/u/Duncs11 (new)
Conservative (GEII)	Green (GEIII)	/u/ViscountHoratio	Tories: 16
Conservative (GEII)	Green (GEIII)	/u/I_miss_Chris_Hughton	UKIP: 6
Conservative (GEII)	Labour (GEIII)	/u/AlbertDock	Van: 3
Green (GEII)	Liberal Dem (GEIII)	/u/OllieSimmonds	LD, Grn, & Lab: 7
Green (GEII)	Socialist (GEIII)	/u/H-Flashman	Soc: 4
Liberal Dem (GEII)	Vanguard (GEIII)	/u/jamman35	Com: 6

SNP&Pirate: 1

Rules

- Lords may not sit in the House of Commons and the House of Lords simultaneously.

House of Lords Implementation Proposal

The Lord Speaker-

The Lord Speaker, with the Leader of the House of Lords, will advise the Lords on procedural rules. The Lord Speaker will also present bills, motions and amendments to the Lords, organise votes, announce vote results and adjudicate Private Notice Questions (requests by Lords for Ministers to answer urgent questions of great public importance.) The Lord Speaker may also recall the Lords in times of emergency. The Lord Speaker may not vote. The Lord Speaker shall be elected from amongst the Lords upon the resignation of the current Lord Speaker, by the Lords using AV.

Deputy Lords Speaker-

Any Lord may be appointed Deputy Lord Speaker by the Lord Speaker to assist in the discharge of their duties. There may be any number of Deputy Lord Speakers, and they may still vote.

Leader of the House of Lords-

The Leader of the House of Lords, with the Lord Speaker, will advise the Lords on procedural rules. The Leader of the House of Lords will also present statements made by the Prime Minister in the Commons to the Lords and represent the Government in the Lords while no other Minister is doing so. Their traditional task is to fight to ensure Government legislation makes it through the House relatively unscathed, and so is largely a partisan role. The Leader of the House of Lords is appointed by the Prime Minister.

Divisions-

During a division (vote), the Lords may indicate either that they are Content, or are Not Content. If more Lords are Content than Not Content the vote has passed, otherwise it has not. In the event there is an equality of votes, the Question before the Lords shall be decided in the negative. If fewer than 5% of the Lords vote the Question shall be declared not decided, and the stage will be restarted.

Progression of Bills-

First Reading-

The bill is presented. Purely a formality, there is no debate. It is immediately followed by the Second Reading. (Alternatively, the bill is presented as soon as it is received by the Lord Speaker. No debate takes place, and the Second Reading is scheduled as usual, i.e. goes to the back of the queue.) ([different subreddit](#))

Second Reading-

The principles of the bill are debated, opened by a speech from the author. All Lords may take part. Lasts for 4 days. After the Second Reading there is a vote on the principle of the bill, lasting 2 days. If more Lords are Content than Not, the bill moves to the Committee Stage. If more Lords are Not Content than are, and the bill originated in the Lord's, it is thrown out. If it originated in the Commons, it is sent back.

Committee Stage-

Amendments may be brought to change, add or remove any clause in the bill. All Lords may take part. The debate of each amendment lasts until 12 hours pass without a comment on the issue of the amendment. After the debate has concluded, a vote is held lasting 2 days. If more Lords are Content than Not, the amendment is added to the bill, otherwise, it is thrown out. All amendments must be related to the subject matter of the bill. The Committee Stage lasts until all amendments have been voted on and 24 hours has passed without another amendment being tabled from the deciding of the Question of the last amendment.

Third Reading-

Amendments may be brought to change, add or remove any clause in the bill. All Lords may take part. The debate of each amendment lasts until 1 day before the conclusion of the Reading. After the debate has concluded, a vote is held lasting 1 day. If more Lords are Content than Not, the amendment is added to the bill, otherwise, it is thrown out. All amendments must be related to the subject matter of the bill. The Third Reading lasts for 4 days. After the Third Reading there is a vote on the entire bill, lasting 3 days. If more Lords are Content than Not, and if the bill originated in the Lords, the bill is sent to the Commons as is. If it originated in the Commons and has not been amended, it is sent for Royal Assent. If it has been amended, it is

sent to the Commons. If more Lords are Not Content than are, and the bill originated in the Lord's, it is thrown out. If it originated in the Commons, it is sent back.

Consideration of Amendments-

If a bill originating in the Lords has been amended by the Commons, the bill will be sent back to the Lords for them to consider amendments before being sent for Royal Assent, should it pass the Commons. This shall replace the Second Reading, lasting the same amount of time, and is for the Lords to debate and vote on the Commons' amendments.

Progression of Motions-

A motion may be sent by a Lord to the Lord Speaker, and it will be put before the House at its earliest convenience. The debate of a motion shall last until 12 hours have passed without comment on the issue of the motion. After the debate, there shall be a vote lasting 3 days.

Dissolution of Parliament-

Any business before the Lords upon the dissolution of Parliament will make no further progress in the next session, unless reintroduced.

Cloture-

During the debate of any bill, motion or amendment, any Lord may move that the Question be now put. This initiates a vote lasting 1 day. If the motion is successful, the debate ends and the vote on the bill, motion or amendment begins.

Money Bills-

A bill may be certificated as a Money Bill by the Speaker of the House of Commons under [these criteria](#). Money Bills may not be introduced in the House of Lords, and the Lords may not amend them.

Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949-

If a bill originating in the Commons is not consented to by the Lords, and is without amendment not agreed upon by the Commons, within 2 months of the bill entering the Lords the bill may be sent for Royal Assent. If the bill contains amendments not agreed by the Commons, it is first sent to the Commons for the amendments' approval. Upon the conclusion of the consideration of the amendments, the bill may be sent for Royal Assent. In the case that the bill is a Money Bill, the period shall be 1 month.

Additionally, if a bill originating in the Commons is rejected twice consecutively by the Lords, such that it is different from the original only in that it contains amendments not agreed upon by the Commons, it may be sent for Royal Assent upon the second rejection. If the bill contains amendments not agreed by the Commons, it is first sent to the Commons for the amendments' approval. Upon the conclusion of the consideration of the amendments, the bill may be sent for Royal Assent.

The author of a bill must decide whether or not to use the Parliament Acts to pass their bill once the criteria are met. If a bill extends the maximum duration of Parliament beyond 6 months, the Parliament Acts may not be used to pass it. If a bill was not introduced to either House more than 2 months before the dissolution of Parliament, the Parliament Acts may not be used to pass it.

Questions-

A stickied thread shall be created at the start of each week within which Lords may ask questions directed towards the Government as a whole. Lords may ask up to 6 questions per week. A representative of the Government in the Lords must respond to the questions within two weeks.

Suspension and Expulsion-

The Lord Speaker can recommend suspension and expulsion from the House of Lords to the head moderator.

Required House of Commons Changes-

Amendments Committee-

A committee of 5 MPs, including a Chairman. Any MP may stand for the position of Chairman, and will be elected by all MPs using AV. The other 4 seats will be distributed to the parties proportionally to the number of Commons seats they won at the most recent GE. Which MPs take the party's seat(s) shall be up to the party. The amendments committee will only be used after a bill has passed through the Lords, to review amendments made by the Lords, and table amendments to bills originating in the Lords. The Committee shall have 6 days to debate and vote on amendments.

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