

I Second That Emotion
A Primer on Parliamentary Procedure
Part I

Bill Dickens
TPU Toastmasters
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Purpose of Parliamentary Procedure

- Promotes Order
- Promotes Organization
- Promotes Opportunity



Simple (Main) Motion



- Anyone seeking to make a motion **MUST** be recognized by the chair.
- Once recognized by the chair the motion can be made (I move that.....) and a second can be made (I second that motion)
- The Chair restates the motion and asks if there is any discussion.
- At the conclusion of discussion (debate) the Chair calls for the question (re you ready to vote).
- Members can vote by voice, showing of hand or standing.

Subsidiary Motions - Precedence (Treat or Dispose of the Main Motion)

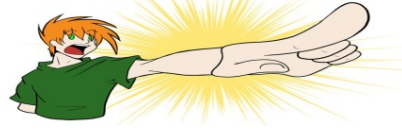
- Postpone Indefinitely (Main Motion Too Controversial).
- Amend (Modify or change the wording of the main motion).
- Refer to Committee (pass along to another group – “Punt”).
- Postpone to a certain Time (contrast with #1).
- Limit or Extend limit of Debate.
- Previous Question (Close Debate).
- Lay on the Table (Set aside the Pending Motion when an urgent matter is posed).



Privileged Motions

Interruptible and Non-debatable

LOOK!
A Distraction!



- Call for the Orders of the Day (Appeal to the Chair to follow the printed agenda)
- Raise a Question of Privilege (Something that affects the rights and privileges of a member)
- Recess (Temporary, short intermission followed by the business at hand)
- Adjourn (Close the meeting)
- Adjourn Fix the Time (Highest ranking motion, sets the time and place for next scheduled business)

Summary

Questions, Comments, Innocuous Criticisms



- Parliamentary Procedures Promotes the “Big O”.
- Three Types of Motions
 - Simple (Main) Motion – A motion to meet an objective
 - Subsidiary Motion – Treat or Dispose of the Main Motion
 - Privileged Motion – Address matters of Importance without debate