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Parliamentary Workshops

Parliamentary Workshop

Law of Law:
1. Know fundamentals of motions
2. Agile: basic parliamentary
3. Agile: a means to help you

Accuracy of Law:
1. Synergetic: highest
2. Parliamentary Authority: lowest
4. Standing order changed by majority vote (taking action)
Conflicting Roberts: by law take precedence

Essential Nature of Chair:
1. Primacy: chair represents, decides motions, decides, decides (by law take precedence to resolve
2. Know that motions come before body on proper form
3. Substitute for good, chair motions: however, presiding time
4. Agent are surrounding

Main Motion:
1. From proposal that assembly takes action - substantive proposal
2. Defends action if voted
3. All other actions are procedural
4. Amendments - perfect wording of main motion

Resolution - name of main motion

Steps for Handling Main Motion:
1. A member makes the motion
2. Another member seconded the motion (name must be identified
3. The Chair states the question - allow time to stop, pause, consider (appropriately, looking at dates)
4. Speak wording of motions - discuss - ask sixty to read motions
5. Chair asks for discussion on motions
6. From making motion may withdraw it as plaintiff before
7. Chair states in them
8. Chair does not state motions if one violation of Bylaws, state or national law

Motion (Propriety of Assembly)
4. Procedures

Main Motion
5. Chair puts the question
6. Affirmative first, then negative
7. Negative, negative
9. Chair says voice vote, tie, then chairman
10. Chair states in them

Chair: Announces Ratify
The motion is adopted

Amendments: Handling requires skill
1. Crosby to amend - perfect wording of main motion
2. Add or subtract words - strike out
3. Strike out and insert
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Mr. Moore: And then that.

Mr. Smith: Anything can happen.

Mr. Moore: What you're doing to HM.

Mr. Smith: That we finish as planned.

Mr. Moore: Won't mind motions and amendment.

Mr. Smith: 1st secretary.

Mr. Moore: New bill.

Mr. Smith: Any amendment has higher precedence to the main motion.

Mr. Moore: 5:20 min.

Mr. Smith: 20 min.

Mr. Moore: Again.

Mr. Smith: Again.

Mr. Moore: New bill.

Mr. Smith: All pending questions.

Mr. Moore: Under procedure refer to next meeting. Seconded.

Mr. Smith: 1st secretary.

Mr. Moore: That the meeting end 10:45 PM.

Note: N/A.

MM move that [unread] Rights of N/A.

Chair asks amendment discussed on MM. Then amend discussion on substitution motion because 1st degree amendment is main motion.

Legislative_body:OK: deal & carry, actual motion. Should be tuned in.

Within short time as before. In, no more.
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Motions to reconsider can be applied to motions passed or defeated. Must have notice & priority vote to set for reconsideration. Can only be done to return to some issue & can be done at any time of any session. Several days of longer sessions. If he can only reconvene some day, or next day not on the day. Assembly can only reconsider if.

Once motion passed above should.

Take Some Table: Some Day or next Day. Agree—anytime we expect during same session.

Passed anytime in no future session providing action not taken. Motion to amend something previously adopted can be done up to time action taken or as amended by a single vote.

Previse notes — last night.

Read notes to all members.

Divide the question. Cannot divide a motion unless you can physically divide and have complete thoughts. Motion to divide not debatable.

Consider no question. Some procedure. To divide the question.

Motions divide matters green and that can buy all new furniture.
PARLIAMENTARY SITUATIONS

1. A main motion is moved and seconded. After brief discussion, another member moves to refer the main motion to a committee of 3 to be appointed by the chair. The motion to refer is adopted. The chair appoints the committee, naming the committee chairman first.

2. A main motion is moved and seconded. Another member moves to postpone the main motion indefinitely. Another member moves to amend the main motion by striking out words. The amendment is put to a vote and is defeated. The motion to postpone indefinitely is adopted.

3. A main motion is moved and seconded. Another member moves to postpone the main motion until our next regular meeting. Another member moves to amend by striking out the word "regular." When voted on, both the amendment and the motion to postpone are defeated. The main motion is voted on and adopted.

4. A main motion is moved and seconded. After brief discussion on the main motion, a member moves to limit debate to one minute per speech. Another member moves to amend the motion by striking out "one" and inserting "two." Another member moves to lay the main motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table is voted on and is defeated. The amendment and the motion to limit debate are both adopted. The main motion is adopted.

5. A main motion is moved and seconded. Another member moves to refer the main motion to a committee of five to be elected. Another member moves to amend the motion by striking out "five" and inserting "three." Another member moves the previous question. The previous question is voted on and adopted. The amendment is voted on and adopted. After discussion, the motion to commit is adopted. The chair then announces that an election will now take place (but do not do the actual election).

6. A main motion is moved and seconded. Another member moves to postpone discussion of the main motion for one week. Another member moves to amend the motion by striking out "one" and inserting "two." Another member moves the previous question; this is seconded. Before the chair can put the previous question to a vote, another member moves the previous question on all pending questions, which is seconded. All motions put to a vote are adopted.

7. A main motion is moved and seconded. Another member moves to substitute a different motion in place of the main motion, and this is seconded. The chair then proceeds to process the substitute, using the procedure described on pp. 32-33. The substitute motion is adopted.

8. The following are moved and seconded in sequence: a main motion, an amendment to the main motion, a motion to adjourn, a motion to fix time, and an amendment to the motion to fix time. All motions that are voted on are adopted.

9. A main motion which appears to be absurd in content is moved and seconded. A member objects to consideration of the motion. The chair puts the objection to a vote, and a majority (but less than two-thirds) vote against consideration of the main motion. The main motion is discussed, amended, voted on, and adopted.

10. A main motion and a motion to commit are moved and seconded. A motion to limit debate is moved, seconded, and adopted. After brief debate, the previous question is moved and seconded. The vote on the previous question is exactly a two-thirds vote. The chair votes in the negative, and the previous question is defeated. Discussion and voting continue, and all votes taken are in the affirmative.

11. A main motion is moved, seconded, and adopted. A motion to reconsider is moved, seconded, and adopted. Following the recess, a member moves to reconsider the vote on the main motion. The motion to reconsider is adopted; the main motion is then defeated.

12. A member moves to renew the motion defeated in situation #11. The motion is adopted. A member moves to amend the adopted motion, and the amendment is adopted.

13. A main motion is moved and seconded. An amendment is moved and seconded which is questionably germane to the main motion. The chair rules the amendment out of order, stating that it is not germane to the main motion. A member appeals the decision of the chair, and the appeal is seconded. Discussion follows the procedures stated on page 24. The vote on the appeal results in a tie vote.

14. A member moves to rescind the motion that was adopted in situation #12. The motion to rescind is adopted. A member moves to adjourn, and this is adopted.
SIX DEMONSTRATION MOTIONS

Instructions: Keep track of the action taken on each motion, as well as the final disposition of each motion.

1. That we have a social hour with refreshments at the close of each business meeting.
   - m. - 5
   - Adjourned
   - P.O. adopted as amended
   - Amend

2. That we sponsor a square dance once per month.
   - m. - 0.0

3. That we send a delegate to the association's State Convention in December.
   - m. - 5
   - adopted
   - motion to reverse a previous motion can only be brought forth at the next business
   - m. - 0.0

4. That we donate $50.00 to the Red Cross.
   - m. - 2nd
   - passed
   - motion adopted as amended
   - amendment made to motion must have vote on preceding order

5. That we paint our Headquarters Office green.
   - m. - 5
   - adopted
   - motion not acceptable
   - P.O. passed
   - m. - 0.0

6. That we purchase a new typewriter for our First Vice President.
   - m. - 0.0
   - passed
   - m. - 0.0
   - motion to proceed - cannot second after actions taken
   - amendment made impossible - can be recommenced or amended - some ruled out beyond
REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. When an amendment to a main motion is adopted, the chair should then proceed to: A. take a vote on the main motion, as adopted, without further debate B. allow discussion of the main motion in its original form C. allow discussion of the main motion in its amended form D. declare both the amendment and the main motion adopted

2. The motion to take from the table: A. is debatable B. is amendable C. requires a majority vote for adoption D. is in order at any future session following the session at which the motion was laid on the table

3. The chair, in allowing motions to be moved for adoption, should be certain that: A. only one motion at a time is pending B. only one main motion at a time is pending C. no more than one main motion and one amendment to the main motion are pending at the same time D. the motion to adjourn is never made while a main motion is pending

4. When the chair puts the question, this means that: A. the question is open for debate B. the vote is taken C. the result of the voting is announced D. the assembly is ready to move on to new business

5. The motion to reconsider: A. is debatable and requires a 2/3 vote B. is not debatable and requires a majority vote C. is not debatable and requires a 2/3 vote D. is debatable and requires a majority vote

6. The term "majority vote" means: A. more than half of those who vote B. more than half of those present C. more than half of those present and eligible to vote D. more than half of the voting membership of the organization

7. A main motion that has been voted on and defeated may be renewed: A. at any time B. at any future session following the session at which the motion was defeated C. only with the permission of the chair D. only by permission of the assembly

8. The motion to reconsider may be moved only by a person who, in the original voting on the motion, A. voted for the motion B. voted against the motion C. voted with the prevailing side D. abstained from voting

True - False

9. The motion to rescind always requires a two-thirds vote for adoption.
10. The motion to lay on the table is undebatable.
11. An amendment to a main motion is always voted on before the vote is taken on the main motion.
12. It is a commonly accepted rule of parliamentary procedure that all motions that are pending must come to a vote.