

WSC PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE GUIDELINES

(Adapted from Robert's Rules of Order)
(As of the close of the 2019 C.A. World Service Conference)

The purpose of parliamentary procedure is “. . .to permit a majority to accomplish its ultimate purpose within a reasonable period of time but only after allowing the minority reasonable opportunity to express its views on the question at issue.” - Lehr Fess, Former Parliamentarian, U.S. House of Representatives

This brief summary of parliamentary procedure, drawn largely from Robert's Rules of Order, was prepared for use at the World Service Conference [and minimally edited for inclusion with the WSCA District 3 Guidelines]. The Conference believes that it may also be of use to Areas and Districts. Please use it in the spirit that it is intended; to aid in the orderly conduct of business meetings. It does not replace or take precedence over a charter, bylaws, standing rules, or the principles upon which the traditions, the steps and the Twelve Concepts for Service are based.

A potential exists for one or more people to use parliamentary procedure to control and/or otherwise manipulate a group away from its intention. Scrupulous and incessant attention to principle is the only way to prevent these guidelines for business meetings from being used to circumvent or unjustly influence the Group Conscience.

RECOGNITION

A member desiring to speak or make a motion shall raise their hand until recognized by the Chairperson. For motions not requiring recognition, the member must stand and speak, interrupting the current speaker. The ONLY motions where this is in order are:

1. The Motion to Reconsider;
2. Objection to Consideration;
3. Appeal from Decision,
4. To Rise to a Point of Order; and
5. Parliamentary Inquiry.

MAIN MOTIONS

A Main Motion is any motion that brings business before the Conference. Main Motions must be seconded, are debatable and require a majority vote for adoption. Main Motions should be simply worded and not include arguments for their adoption. Complicated or long motions may be divided by a Motion to Divide so that portions of the Main Motion may be debated and voted upon separately.

FRIENDLY AMENDMENT

The offering and acceptance of “friendly” amendments is a regular practice on the Conference floor. Speakers are permitted to suggest changes to the wording, grammar, punctuation or minor changes in the content of Main Motions As practiced by the Conference, if accepted by the maker of the Main Motion and there are no objections from the floor, the changes are added to the Main Motion without a separate vote. If there is an objection, a Motion to Amend may be made.

AMEND

Main Motions and the Motionsto Limit Debate and Refer to Committee may be amended. Motions to Amend must be seconded, are debatable and require a majority vote for their adoption. Amendments to amendments are permitted but an amendment to an amendment may not be amended.

LAY ON THE TABLE

A motion tabled may not be taken from the table the same day. “Tabling” therefore has the effect of postponing action on the motion in question. The Motion to Table requires a second, but is not debatable. It requires a majority vote to Table.

REFER TO COMMITTEE

Motions may require the attention of a standing committee (which always exists) or an ad hoc committee (created for a special purpose). The Motion to Refer must be seconded, is debatable and requires a majority to adopt. A motion “referred to committee” may be renewed on the floor after review by the committee.

CLOSE (OR LIMIT) DEBATE

Otherwise known as “Calling the Question,” the motion to Close Debate and vote immediately on the Main Question requires a second, is not debatable and requires a 2/3rds majority to pass. The Motion to Limit Debate to, for example, 20 minutes, applies only to the Main Motion being considered and requires a 2/3rds majority.

WITHDRAW THE CURRENT MOTION

A member making a motion may decide, after it has been seconded that they wish to withdraw the motion. The Chairperson will ask for objections. If there are any, the Chair will call for a vote on whether to allow the motion to be withdrawn. The Withdraw Motion is not debatable and requires a majority of those voting for adoption.

RECONSIDER

A Motion to Reconsider a previous vote, if successful, returns the previous motion to the floor as if no vote had ever been taken, and debate begins anew. The motion to Reconsider may only be made and seconded by members who voted with the prevailing side. The Motion to Reconsider must be made in the same day as the

motion being reconsidered. It is debatable, if the motion to which it applies was debatable. Adoption of a motion to Reconsider requires a simple majority vote. No motion may be twice reconsidered.

RESCIND (PASSED MOTION)

The Motion to Rescind, unlike the Motion to Reconsider, overturns the passage of the previous motion. If the Motion to Rescind succeeds, the affected motion (which previously passed) now fails. Any member may make or second a Motion to Rescind, and it may apply to any motion passed at any time during the Conference. It requires a second and is debatable. It requires a 2/3 vote, to pass unless at least one day's notice is given of the attempt to rescind. If previous notice is given, only a simple majority is required to adopt.

SUSPEND THE RULES

This Motion must be qualified by stating why the rules should be suspended, i.e. to consider a motion out of order of the agenda or accepted procedure. Suspending the rules may not be used to bypass the charter or bylaws, but may be used to suspend the effect of standing rules or previous motions. This motion is not debatable; it requires a second and must be passed by a 2/3 majority. It is in effect only until the reason for suspension is resolved.

OBJECTION TO CONSIDERATION

Occasionally, a ridiculous, offensive or repugnant motion is made by an obstreperous member to insult or otherwise waste the Conference's time. A member may rise without being recognized, saying, and "Madame /Mr. Chairperson, I object to the consideration of this motion." This motion requires no second and is not debatable. The Chairperson must immediately call for a vote. If more than one third vote for the consideration of the motion, the objection is overruled.

APPEAL FROM DECISION

Any decision by the Chairperson (or Parliamentarian) may be appealed. The appeal is debatable only if the challenged decision refers to a debatable motion. The appeal requires a second and a majority vote reverses the decision of the Chair. All appeals must be made immediately after the decision in question.

REQUESTS AND INQUIRIES

1. Parliamentary Inquiry- A member who has a question regarding parliamentary procedures, rules of order, and items in the World Service Manual or parliamentary strategies may make a parliamentary inquiry of the chair. Without being recognized by the chair, a member may rise saying, "Madame/Mr. Chairperson, I have a parliamentary inquiry." The question

must be related to the business at hand and asks for the opinion of the chair. It is not a ruling of the chair and cannot be appealed. If a motion is made despite the chair's opinion, and the chair then rules the motion out of order, that ruling may be appealed.

2. Point of Order- A member who feels that the parliamentary procedure is out of order may rise saying "Madame/Mr. Chairperson, I rise to a point of order!". When the chairperson asks for his/her point, (s)he states where a motion is out of order, where a parliamentary procedure is incorrect, where a proposed motion violates the charter, a previously enacted bylaw, a standing rule or a motion. The Chairperson immediately rules on the validity of the point, subject only to appeals.
3. Point of Information- A "Point of Information" is a request for information about a motion or the suspected impact of a motion being considered.

MOTION TO ADJOURN (RECESS)

The Motion to Adjourn is debatable only when there are no other motions before the Conference. It is in order only when the time for the next meeting has been determined. To adjourn for a short period (Recess), the motion to Recess may be made. The duration of the Recess is required in the motion. It is advisable that the reason for the Recess be stated.

EXAMPLE: I move we recess until 1 PM for lunch.

EXAMPLE: I move we recess for 15 minutes to get coffee.