



## 1. Motion to define rules of order by which meetings are governed

### Amendment to Bylaw #1

Following: The Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting of the Association shall normally be held at a date in the first half of May, or at such other date as the Council may determine.

**Append: This General Meeting and the meetings of the Association shall be governed by the most recent edition of Bourinot's Rules of Order.**

### Modification du règlement numéro un

Après: Le congrès annuel et l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société ont normalement lieu à une date de la première moitié de mai, ou à une tout autre date fixée par le conseil.

**Ajoutez: Cette assemblée et les réunions de l'Association se dérouleront selon l'édition la plus récente des Règles de procédure de Bourinot.**

Rationale: While Robert's rules have been adopted informally by the association for some time, nowhere is this specified. Because our society is very congenial, this has rarely mattered, but if a contentious issue were to arise it would be helpful to know what the rules of order are.

Bourinot's rules are very similar to Robert's, as outlined in the comparison document below, but they are more widely used in Canadian organizations because Robert's does not allow any official translation into another language, while Bourinot's, originating in the Canadian parliament, is available in French and English versions.

# Bourinot's Rules of Order at a Glance

To take this action:	You say:	May interrupt the speaker?	You must be seconded?	Is the motion debatable?	Is the motion amendable?	What majority is required?
Move a motion	I move...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Change a motion (you may not merely amend to negate)	I move that the motion be amended to read...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
End debate on a motion	1. I call the question...	No	Yes	Yes	No	Motions on which question is called will be debated at the next meeting if the motion fails
	2. I move that Council proceed to the next order of business	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Consider something out of its scheduled order	I moved the agenda be amended in order to deal with the following item....	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Have a motion studied more before voting on it	I move that the motion be referred to...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Postpone further discussion on a motion until a more desirable/appropriate time	I move that the motion be deferred until.... (a specific time or indefinitely)	No	Yes	Yes, only to time	Yes	Majority
Postpone consideration of a motion so that more urgent business can be attended to	I move that the motion be tabled. (Consideration of motion may resume upon motion that the matter be taken from table.)	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Raise a matter previously deferred (if at a different time from when was decided)	I move that the motion about _____, previously differed be considered at this time.	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Raise a matter previously tabled	I move that the motion about.... be lifted from table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Reconsider a motion that has failed	I move that the motion about... be reconsidered at the next meeting. (Written notice of motion must then be provided, advising that the matter will be readdressed at the next meeting).	No	Yes	Yes	No	2/3 Majority
Object to something which prevents your continued participation (e.g. excessive noise)	Point of Privilege	Yes	No	No	No	No vote taken, Chair rules
Seek clarification from the previous speaker	Point of Information	Yes, if urgent	No	No	No	No vote taken, Chair rules
Overturn the ruling of the Chair	I challenge the Chair on...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Enquire about procedure or consequences	Point of Order	Yes	No	Yes, only on the point	No	No vote taken, Chair rules
Object to incorrect procedure being used	Point of Order	Yes	No	Yes, only on the point	No	No vote take, Chair rules

**Rules of order** are procedures by which meetings can be conducted in an orderly fashion, issues debated and motions passed according to the majority but with due regard to the rights of the minority. For the most part, Rules of Order are based on common sense and the need to move through an Agenda expeditiously.

**Duties of the Chair:** The Chair conducts meetings, preserves order and decorum, and interprets the Rules of Order. The Chair is impartial and may not take part in the debate nor vote.

**Agenda and Minutes:** The Agenda is the order of business for the meeting. It describes the items for consideration and gives the order in which they will be taken up. The Agenda must be passed or adopted before the meeting can commence. The adoption of the minutes of the last meeting ratifies any decisions taken at that time. Any changes in the Agenda or minutes must be proposed and considered before the Agenda and minutes are adopted. An item on the Agenda may be taken out of sequence and disposed of only by majority consent.

**Motions:** A motion is a proposal made pursuant to an item of the agenda that certain actions be taken, certain views become policy, etc. which is then debated, possibly amended and voted on. There are also motions that propose procedures for considering other motions, e.g. Motions to Table, to Divide the Question, to Put the Question, to Adjourn, to Amend. Any member may move a substantive or procedural motion as long as it is 'in order'. A substantive motion or "an important motion, or one containing a number of considerations, should be prepared in writing and given to the Chair, preferably in advance of the meeting." The mover of a motion is allowed to speak first on the motion followed by the seconder. Questions about the motion are directed to the Chair, thence to the mover or person to whom they are addressed. The mover may withdraw her/his motion with majority consent.

**Amendments:** A motion to amend a (main) motion must be relevant to that motion and properly moved and seconded. An amendment may propose: (a) to leave out certain words, (b) to insert or add certain words, (c) to leave out certain words in order to insert or add other words. When 'in order', an amendment takes precedence over the main motion and becomes the subject of debate. It must be accepted or rejected before debater everts to the main motion. If accepted, the main motion as amended is debated. If it fails, the main motion is unchanged. A sub-amendment may be proposed to an amendment under the same conditions as an amendment is moved to a main motion. At no time may there be more than one main motion, one amendment and one sub-amendment on the floor. When all three exist, the Chair submits them in the reverse order to which they were moved. A motion, once defeated, cannot be re-introduced as an amendment to some other motion. The mover, with the consent of the seconder, may incorporate a 'friendly' amendment into the main motion if the mover and seconder of the amendment are agreeable.

**Quorum:** The quorum of a meeting is the minimum number of members required by the Constitution to conduct business. When the absence of a quorum is brought to the attention of the Chair the meeting adjourns and sets a date for a future meeting. The agenda item then being considered dies for that meeting but may be re-introduced at the next meeting. Motions passed and items considered prior to the absence of a quorum being noticed are valid and may stand.

## Differences between Bourinot's Rules of Order and Robert's Rules of Order

Action	Bourinot's Rules of Order (BRO)				Robert's Rules of Order (RRO)			
	Interrupt?	Second?	Debate?	Amend?	Interrupt?	Second?	Debate?	Amend?
End debate on item	1) No 2) No	1) Yes 2) Yes	1) Yes 2) No	1) No 2) No	No	Yes	No	No
Comments:	<p><b>BRO</b> references two way to end debate on a motion. <b>First</b>, motions on which question is called will be debated at the next meeting if the motion fails. E.g. "I call the question, will the Niagara Region spend \$1.00? If the motion fails, it will be debated at the following meeting. Similar to postponing/deferring an item. <b>Second</b>, a motion to have Council proceed to the next order of business by administering a vote. This requires majority.</p> <p><b>RRO</b> references one way to end debate on a motion: "I call the question". This requires a 2/3 majority vote in order to proceed.</p>							
Consider item out of order	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comments:	While <b>BRO</b> requires a majority vote, <b>RRO</b> requires a 2/3 vote to amend the agenda.							
Postpone discussion on item until more desirable time	No	Yes	Yes, time only	Yes	1) No 2) No	1) Yes 2) Yes	1) Yes 2) Yes	1) No 2) Yes
Comments:	<p><b>BRO</b> writes that discussion can be postponed to a specific date or indefinitely. It requires a majority vote.</p> <p><b>RRO</b> references two ways to postpone: (1) <i>indefinitely</i> or (2) <i>definitely</i>. (1) <i>Indefinitely</i> requires a majority vote and postpones the item to an unspecified date rather than formally approving or rejected it. (2) <i>Definitely</i> requires a majority vote and moves the item to the next meeting.</p>							
Postpone consideration of item to address urgent business	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Comments:	While <b>BRO</b> allows for debate, <b>RRO</b> moves right to a vote if seconded. Both procedures require a majority vote.							
Enquire about procedure/consequences	Yes	No	Yes, point only	No	Yes	No	No	No
Comments:	<p><b>BRO</b> requires a member to say "Point of Order", and allows for debate specific to the enquiry. No vote is taken, chair rules on the decision. <b>RRO</b> requires a member to say "Point of Parliamentary Procedure", and does not allow for debate. No vote is taken, the Regional Clerk or delegate will provide information being requested.</p>							
Object to incorrect procedure	Yes	No	Yes, point only	No	Yes	No	No	No
Comments:	While <b>BRO</b> allows for debate, <b>RRO</b> does not. The chair rules on the decision for both procedures.							

# Differences between Bourinot's Rules of Order and Robert's Rules of Order

## Other Notable Differences:

- **RRO** specifies that there are four types of motions and are listed in the following rank (all of which take precedence over the other):
  1. Privileged motions
  2. Incidental motions
  3. Main motions
  4. Subsidiary motions
- **BRO** allows for members to reconsider a motion that has failed. It requires a 2/3 majority vote and can be debated. The motion would then be considered at the next meeting and written notice of motion must then be provided by the specific member, advising that the matter will be readdressed at the next meeting. **RRO** allows for motions to be reconsidered. However, reconsiderations can only be made on the day the vote to be reconsidered was taken, or on the next succeeding day, a legal holiday, or recess not being counted as a day. The motion to reconsider must be put forward by a member who voted on the prevailing side and any member may second it. It can be made while any other question is pending, even if another member has the floor. The motion to reconsider cannot be amended, postponed *indefinitely*, or committed. If the motion to reconsider is postponed *definitely*, the question to be reconsidered and all adhering questions go with it.
- **RRO** allows for members to limit or extend limits of debate by achieving a 2/3 majority vote. E.g. "I move that members be allowed to speak a third time in debate on the main motion". It requires a second and can be amended. It cannot be debated.
- **RRO** allows for a "Division of Question" by achieving a majority vote. Members may move that a motion be divided into two separate paragraphs, both requiring their own vote. It requires a second and can be amended. This can only be applied to main motions and amendments.