

Procedural Motions for Council and General Meetings of the Union.

Motion		Notes	Decided By
84.a	Point of order	<p>To point out an error in procedure or lack of decorum. Can interrupt another speaker. Made to the Chair with no discussion permitted before being accepted or refused. If accepted , the proposer takes the floor and the point is heard immediately. May only be made during a vote if related to the vote itself. May not be interrupted except by points 84.a - 84.c. May not be challenged with motion 84.d</p>	Chair
84.b	Point of information	<p>To offer or request simple information to or from the speaker holding the floor. Can interrupt another speaker. Made to the speaker on their feet and decided by them alone with no discussion permitted before being accepted or refused. If accepted, the proposer takes the floor and the point is heard immediately. May not be used during a summing up speech. May not be interrupted except by points 84.a - 84.c.</p>	Speaker on their Feet
84.c	Point of privilege	<p>To point out a breach in the privileges of a member or the meeting (such as the inability to hear the speaker on their feet, questions of comfort, freedom from disturbance, breach of the Staff-Student Protocol or to respond to an allegation or insult). Can interrupt another speaker in an emergency. Made to the Chair with no discussion permitted before being accepted or refused. If accepted, the Chair may grant the proposer the floor immediately for the point to be heard or may allow the speaker on their feet to continue with the point being heard immediately after with no further discussion permitted until it is heard. Points of privilege affecting the meeting as a whole take precedence over those affecting an individual member. May not be interrupted except by points 84.a.- 84.c. May not be challenged with motion 84.d</p>	Chair
84.d	To vote on a ruling of the chair	<p>To challenge the decision of the Chair, reasons for challenge must be presented and replied to by the Chair. No further discussion allowed. Decided by simple majority by show of hands.</p>	Simple Majority

84.e	An objection to consideration of a question or motion	To cease all discussion and consideration of a question or motion. Decided by the Chair but decision can be challenged with motion 84.d. If accepted, the question or motion is not considered and is treated as if it had never been brought before the committee.	Chair
84.f	To suspend or revoke a guillotine	To allow the discussion of a matter or the meeting to continue past the time of a guillotine. Must be proposed before the guillotine comes into force. Irreversible once accepted.	Two-Thirds Majority
84.g	To recess the meeting	To permit a break in the meeting for a defined period of time. Irreversible once accepted.	Chair
84.h	To vote on a question on specific parts	To split a motion with multiple resolutions down and vote on each resolution separately. No discussion is permitted before being accepted or refused.	Chair
84.i	To vote on a question as a public roll-call vote	To have the name, position and manner of voting of all persons recorded in the minutes. Requires only one-third of the members present and voting to approve (with abstentions not being counted). May not be used on procedural motions. May not be used at general meetings.	One-Third Majority
84.j	To vote on a question as a secret ballot vote	To allow all persons to vote in secret. Requires two-thirds majority to be accepted. May not be used on procedural motions. May not be used at general meetings.	Two-Thirds Majority
84.k	To reconsider something already voted on	To challenge the decision of the meeting and call another vote. No discussion permitted before the point is accepted or refused.	Chair
84.l	To consider something out of its scheduled order	To change the order of the agenda. No discussion permitted before the point is accepted or refused.	Chair
84.m	To move to a vote	To call the meeting to proceed to a vote without further discussion. Irreversible once accepted.	Chair
84.n	To adjourn the meeting	To close the meeting to meet again at a specified time. Irreversible once accepted.	Simple Majority

With thanks to Jon Matthews

Constitution Parts.

51. The Chair shall have general power to direct the proceedings of the meetings, and his or her ruling on any point shall be final, except under certain procedural motions.
54. The Chair shall not propose any motion or amendment except a procedural motion, or to request another person to consolidate a debate into a vote on a motion or amendment.
57. Any Full Member present may:
 1. Propose or second a motion,
 2. Propose or second an amendment to a current motion,
 3. Table a report, or
 4. Propose a procedural motion.
59. Motions and amendments require one proposer and one seconder. Reports are tabled by the person submitting the report, and procedural motions may be brought during discussion of any motion, amendment or report.

Procedural motions

82. In addition to original motions, amendments and reports, the procedural motions below may be proposed.
83. Procedural motions have differing conditions as follows:
 1. Motions with asterisks (*) have no discussion before being accepted or refused.
 2. The chair rules on all motions, except motion d (challenge to the Chair) and those requiring the meeting's approval (+, ++).
 3. Motions with a percentage sign (%) are decided by the Chair alone and cannot be overturned by motion 'd'.
 4. Motions with two pluses (++) require a two-thirds majority.
 5. Motions with a hash (#) are irreversible once accepted.
 6. Motion i (&) requires only one-third of those members present and voting (that is, it requires two-thirds of the meeting to vote a roll-call vote down).
 7. Motions with a tilde '~' may not be used at general meetings.
84. The motions are as follows, in decreasing order of precedence:
 - a. Point of order, * %
 - b. Point of information, *
 - c. Point of privilege, * %
 - d. To vote on a ruling of the Chair, +
 - e. An objection to consideration of a question or motion,
 - f. To suspend or revoke a guillotine, #
 - g. To recess the meeting, #
 - h. To vote on a question in specific parts,* #
 - i. To vote on a question as a public roll-call vote, & ~
 - j. To vote on a question as a secret ballot vote, ++ ~
 - k. To reconsider something already voted on, *
 - l. To consider something out of its scheduled order, *
 - m. To move to a vote, #
 - n. To adjourn the meeting. + #
85. On motion d, the proposer shall then state his reasons for the challenge, the Chair shall state the reasons behind his decision, and the meeting shall then vote by show of hands without further discussion.
86. Only points of order, information and privilege may interrupt another speaker. No procedural motions or amendments may be proposed on these points.
87. A vote on a procedural motion must not itself be held by roll-call or secret ballot.
88. Points of order (motion a) shall draw the Chair's attention to an error in procedure or lack of decorum in debate. They may not be raised during a vote except when directly connected with the vote.
89. Points of information (motion b) may be raised to the speaker holding the floor, in order to offer or request simple information. They are accepted at the absolute discretion of the speaker alone. No points of information may be raised on a summing up speech.

90. Points of privilege (motion c) concern the rights and privileges of the meeting or a member, which may concern reputation, the staff-student protocol, or other matter requiring the urgent attention of the meeting.
91. An adjournment of the meeting (motion n) closes the meeting, to meet again at an arranged time. A recess (motion g) permits a break in the meeting (of such length as the meeting decides), even during discussion of a motion, amendment or report.