



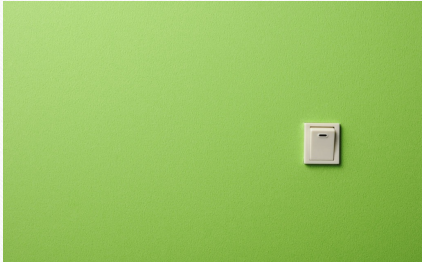
*The Motion to Reconsider:
AIPSC2's Process of Taking Another Look*

AIP Dental Chapter
Annual Meeting
New Orleans  October 19, 2024
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**WHO AM I?
WHY AM I HERE?**

Is this a case of:

	and	
	?	

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OF COURSE NOT



Authorized



Strictly Unauthorized!

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RECONSIDER: OVERVIEW

- What is its purpose?
- What is its effect?
- What are the basic rules?
- To what motions does it apply?
- How is it proposed?
- Who can propose it?
- Is it debatable?
- Why decide it immediately or ASAP?
- Differences with RONR

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RECONSIDER: WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

A Specific Purpose Main Motion, it enables an assembly to:

1. set aside the final disposition on a main motion that has been adopted, defeated, or tabled at the current meeting or convention or the disposition on the Motions to Adopt in Lieu of, Amend a Previous Action, Ratify, or Rescind at the same meeting or convention; and
2. consider the motion again as though no vote had been taken on it. [AIPSC (2nd ed. 13.28)]

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RECONSIDER: WHAT IS ITS EFFECT?

1. Cancels the disposition of a Main Motion or Specific-Purpose Main Motion; and
2. Brings that motion before the assembly again. [AIPSC (2nd ed. 13.28)]

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RECONSIDER: WHAT ARE THE BASIC RULES?

1. Can interrupt proceedings but cannot interrupt a speaker
2. Requires a second
3. Is debatable and debate is limited to the reasons for reconsideration
4. Cannot be amended
5. Requires a majority vote
6. Takes precedence over no other motions [AIPSC (2nd ed. 13.41)]

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RECONSIDER: WHAT ARE THE BASIC RULES?

7. Applies to Main Motions that have been finally disposed of and the Specific-Purpose Main Motions (a) Adopt in Lieu of, (b) Amend a Previous Action, (c) Ratify, and (d) Rescind
8. Can have applied to it the Motions to Close Debate and Vote Immediately, to Limit or Extend Debate, and to Withdraw; cannot be applied to itself
9. Cannot be renewed at the same meeting or convention [AIPSC (2nd ed. 13.41)]

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RECONSIDER: TO WHAT MOTIONS DOES IT APPLY?

It can be applied only to:

- the final disposition of the Main Motion;
- the Specific-Purpose Main Motions Adopt in Lieu of, Amend a Previous Action, Ratify, and Rescind; and
- Main Motions that have been tabled. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.31]

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RECONSIDER: TO WHAT MOTIONS DOES IT APPLY?

- Cannot be applied to itself or the Motion to Recall [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.31]
- A Motion to Amend cannot be reconsidered because an amendment can be offered changing the language back to its original form or further amending it if, in the judgment of the presiding officer, subject to an appeal, the assembly seems to want additional changes. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.32]

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RECONSIDER: HOW IS IT PROPOSED?

- Can be offered at any time during a meeting
- May be proposed when other business is under consideration
- When seconded, suspends any action provided for in the motion to be reconsidered until the Motion to Reconsider is decided
- If moved and seconded when no other business is pending, considered immediately [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.34]

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RECONSIDER: HOW IS IT PROPOSED?

Member: **I move to reconsider the motion, which was adopted earlier in the meeting, to donate \$500 from our reserve funds to the Community Relief Fund.**
(Another member seconds the motion.)

Presiding Officer: **It has been moved and seconded to reconsider the motion, which was adopted earlier in the meeting, to donate \$500 from our reserve funds to the Community Relief Fund. Is there any discussion on the motion to reconsider?** (No one seeks recognition.)

Presiding Officer: (continues) **Those in favor of reconsidering the motion, say "Aye." Those opposed, say "No." The Ayes have it and the motion will be reconsidered. The motion to donate \$500 from our reserve funds to the Community Relief Fund is again open for discussion.** [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.28]

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RECONSIDER: HOW IS IT PROPOSED?

- If moved and seconded when other business is pending, the presiding officer directs the secretary to record its proposal, but is not considered until the pending business has been handled; it is then considered and decided immediately.
- If the meeting adjourns before it is reached or adopted, then it is no longer pending and its suspending effect ends. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.34]

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RECONSIDER: WHO CAN PROPOSE IT?

- May be offered by any member [AIPSC (2nd ed. 13.36)]
- Is useful when new information becomes known, a decision should be changed, or when errors have been made by hasty decisions
- Can be ruled out of order if the presiding officer finds it to be dilatory
- If members disagree with the presiding officer's ruling, the decision can be appealed and the final decision rests with the assembly. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.38]

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RECONSIDER: WHO CAN PROPOSE IT?

Limiting to Those Voting on Prevailing Side to Prevent Dilatory Use

This purpose is defeated because under such a rule:

1. any member can vote on the prevailing side for the sole purpose of being eligible to move to reconsider;
2. even if a member fails to vote with the prevailing side, a vote can be changed just prior to the final announcement of the vote making the member eligible to move reconsideration;
3. except in the case of a roll call, it is impossible to determine accurately how anyone has voted; and
4. in a ballot vote, no one can be asked how he or she voted because the inquiry would violate the fundamental principle of the secret vote. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.37]

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RECONSIDER: IS IT DEBATABLE?

- Yes, but debate is limited to reasons for reconsidering the motion proposed to be reconsidered.
- Debate on that main motion must wait until the assembly has voted affirmatively to reconsider it. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.39]

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RECONSIDER: WHY DECIDE IT IMMEDIATELY OR ASAP?

It should be decided immediately, or as soon as any pending main motion is disposed of and cannot be postponed to a later meeting or to a later time within the same meeting, because, when moved and seconded, it suspends action on a motion that has already been voted on. [AIPSC (2nd ed.) 13.40]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: RECONSIDER IN ORDER IF SPEAKER HAS NOT BEGUN

In making the motion to Reconsider, is in order even after another person has been assigned the floor, so long as he has not actually begun to speak [RONR (12th ed.) 37:9(3)]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: DEBATABILITY

- Debatable whenever the motion proposed to be reconsidered would be debatable, and when debatable, opens to debate the merits of the question whose reconsideration is proposed
- When the motion proposed to be reconsidered is not debatable—either because of its nature or because it is subject to an unexhausted order for the Previous Question—the motion to Reconsider is undebatable, however, a few words of explanation are allowable as a preface. [RONR (12th ed.) 37:9(5)]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: MOTIONS TO WHICH RECONSIDER CAN BE APPLIED

Can be applied to the vote on any motion, including Amend, except:

- a) a motion which can be renewed;
- b) a negative vote on a motion which, at the time the motion to Reconsider is made, would be out of order because:
 - i) it conflicts with a motion previously adopted and still in force,
 - ii) it conflicts with a motion which has been temporarily but not finally disposed of and which remains within the control of the assembly, or
 - iii) it would conflict with a pending motion if that motion were adopted;
- c) an affirmative vote whose provisions have been partly carried out; [RONR (12th ed.) 37:9(2)]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: MOTIONS TO WHICH RECONSIDER CAN BE APPLIED

- d) an affirmative vote in the nature of a contract when the party to the contract has been notified of the outcome;
- e) any vote which has caused something to be done that it is impossible to undo;
- f) a vote on a motion to Reconsider;
- g) an election that has become final; or
- h) when practically the same result as desired can be obtained by some other parliamentary motion that can be adopted by a majority vote without previous notice.
[RONR (12th ed.) 37:9(2)]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: SUSPENDING EFFECT OF RECONSIDER

- The effect of making a motion to Reconsider is the suspension of all action that depends on the result of the vote proposed to be reconsidered.
- This suspending effect lasts until:
 - a) the motion to Reconsider is adopted or rejected;
 - b) it is withdrawn;
 - c) it falls to the ground without having been voted on, because it was pending, or remained temporarily disposed of, upon the final adjournment of a session in a body that will not have another regular session within a quarterly time interval, or closes a session that ends the term of all or some of the members; or
 - d) if it has not yet been taken up, when the limits of time for calling it up have expired.
[RONR (12th ed.) 37:11]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: WHEN RECONSIDER INVOLVES A MAIN MOTION THAT CANNOT BE TAKEN UP WHEN MADE

It can be called up and acted upon whenever no question is pending and no other member has the floor, within the following limits.

- The motion to Reconsider may be called up at any meeting of the same session in which it was made.
- If the next regular business session will be held within a quarterly time interval, it may also be called up at any meeting of that next session, or at any intervening special meeting called for that purpose. [RONR (12th ed.) 37:15]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: WHO CAN MAKE THE MOTION TO RECONSIDER

- The motion to Reconsider can be made only by a member who voted with the prevailing side.
- A member who voted by ballot may make the motion if he is willing to waive the secrecy of his ballot.
- If the motion to be reconsidered was adopted by unanimous consent, all the members present at the time of the adoption are in the same position as if they had voted on the prevailing side and qualify to move to reconsider.
- If a motion was lost but the negative vote was not taken because it was intrinsically irrelevant, the members present at the time who did not vote in favor qualify to move to reconsider.
- This requirement for making the motion to Reconsider is a protection against its dilatory use by a defeated minority—especially when the motion is debatable and the minority is large enough to prevent adoption of the Previous Question. [RONR (12th ed.) 37:10(a)]

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DIFFERENCES WITH RONR: ADDITIONAL FORM OF RECONSIDER

- Reconsider and Enter on the Minutes is a special form of the motion to Reconsider that has a different object from the regular motion.
- Its purpose is to prevent a temporary majority from taking advantage of an unrepresentative attendance at a meeting to vote an action that is opposed by a majority of the membership.
- The effect of this form of the motion arises from the fact that when it is moved—on the same day that the vote to be reconsidered was taken—it cannot be called up until another day, even if another meeting is held on the same day.
- With a view to obtaining a more representative attendance, it ensures reconsideration of a question on a different day from the one on which the question was put to vote. [RONR (12th ed.) 37:46]

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QUESTIONS

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