

Town Meeting Parliamentary Procedure

Town Meeting is an old and honored tradition in New England. After more than 200 years we can say it still works – it does its job – and hopefully it’s more than a little enjoyable for you, the voters. It’s also the only form of government where the leaders must face the citizenry directly to answer all reasonable queries – and perhaps even some not so reasonable! However, to work well it must have rules of order – and it does. Town Meetings operate under what is generally called “parliamentary procedure” – in our case, as spelled out in Town Meeting Time. Unfortunately, this wonderful little book is widely read only by Moderators, Town Clerks, Town Counsels and a few others with unusual tastes. In addition to such formal procedures Town Meetings also are subject to relatively arbitrary rules of order set forth by the Moderator and precedent. The following information puts forth the most widely used of these “rules of the road” as an effort to help you enjoy and participate in our Town Meetings.

Moderator’s Rules

These are quite arbitrary, but hopefully are consistently applied:

1. Any registered voter may speak to any article, but all must speak politely and respectfully to other voters and members of town boards. Civility is not an option.
2. Since many voters may wish to speak, brevity of comment is appreciated. In addition, speakers are encouraged to add new points to the debate as opposed to repeating what others have already stated.
3. Voters may speak to an issue more than once, but generally “first time” speakers will be recognized before “repeaters”.
4. Remember to listen closely to the motion as stated. The motion puts the warrant article “in play” and it is the motion that is voted on, not the article as written in the warrant. However, there should be a strong similarity between motion and article.
5. Most motions must be “seconded”. Seconding motions is an easy way for newcomers to participate in the meeting. One does not even need to stand or be directly recognized. Generally calling out “second” at the right time will suffice.
6. Voting is most often done by voice. As the Moderator’s hearing fails, “standing” counts may be taken. The last resort, due to time constraints, is to take a counted vote by teller.
7. Although not encouraged, the Moderator’s judgment can be questioned as to the accuracy of the vote as announced. If seven (7) people request a “recount” of a voice or standing votes, it shall be done.
8. The Moderator will generally accept the motion to “move the previous question”, or more easily understood, “to cut off debate.” Many people think this motion is somewhat unfair, but it has been my experience that, more often than not, it is passed unanimously or by overwhelming numbers. In the past, the Moderator has been accused of knowing who plans to make such a motion – generally such accusations are accurate!
9. After a motion has been made and seconded, the mover of the motion speaks first, followed by the appropriate Town Boards (generally the Selectmen and the Finance Committee) who state their opinions. The motion is then available for general discussion – pro, con, or questions.

10. Other than when seconding a motion or requesting a point of order, speakers must be recognized by the Moderator before they launch into their point or question. For the most part this “rule of the road” is rigorously enforced.

More Formal Parliamentary Procedure

There are many types of motions that may come before a meeting. The table below is far from all-inclusive, but indicates the most commonly used motions.

Motion	Second Required	Debatable	Amendable	Vote Required	May Reconsider	May Interrupt
Dissolve	Yes	No	No	Majority	No	No
Fix the Time to Adjourn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Lay on the Table	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds	Yes	No
Previous Question	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds	No	No
Limit Debate	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds	Yes	No
Postpone to a Time Certain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority	Yes	No
Amend	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹	Majority	Yes	No
Postpone Indefinitely	Yes	Yes	No	Majority	Yes	No
Point of Order	No	No	No	None	No	Yes
Main Motion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies	Yes	No
Reconsider²	Yes	Yes	No	Two-thirds	No	No

1 In Acton, we generally do not accept amendments to amendments – too confusing.

2 Controlled by Town bylaw – 2/3 Vote same night; 3/4 Vote, plus posting ensuing nights.

Some of the motions listed above may not be totally understandable in table form only. The following elaboration may help.

The motion to *dissolve* ends the Town meeting and is appropriate only when all business is completed.

Fix the time to adjourn is a motion often made by the Selectmen and indicates when a given Town Meeting session will end and when the next session will begin.

Lay on the table is a motion used to end debate temporarily or permanently on a given motion. A motion laid on the table may remain there forever, or may be retrieved by the appropriate “take from the table” vote.

The previous question cuts off debate immediately and causes a vote on the article or amendment under discussion.

Limit debate is a motion generally used to put a specific time limit on a motion or time limits on individual speakers.

Postpone to a time certain is a motion generally used to rearrange the order of the articles (or a single article) in the warrant.

Amend – Many types of motions can be amended or altered to bring them to an even higher state of perfection. Of course, since amendments are a little like “beauty being in the eye of the beholder,” they sometimes fail to pass. In any event, after the amendment is disposed of by a vote, the primary motion, either so amended or not, comes back to the assemblage for further discussion and vote.

Postpone Indefinitely serves the same basic purpose as laying a motion on the table except that it is debatable and requires only a majority vote. If the postpone motion carries, the motion to which it applies is dead – in parliamentary terms, at least.

Point of Order – Anyone at any time may rise to a point of order and interrupt the speaker, simply stating, “Point of order, Mr. Moderator.” The Moderator will immediately stop discussion, listen to the point of order and rule on its validity. Points of order may relate to many issues, for example, the right of a speaker to the floor, proper procedures, indecorous conduct or rarely, but within the realm of possibility, some error that the Moderator is committing.

Main Motions are made when no other business is pending and are the devices used to bring the warrant articles to the Town Meeting floor for discussion.

Reconsideration may be used to bring an article (or motion) which has already been disposed of back for a second time. If reconsideration is passed, it nullifies the previous vote and the article is re-discussed and re-voted. Many people feel that reconsideration is unfair, but it is a valid procedure and is occasionally used. In Acton, a Town Bylaw controls the vote quantum rather than Town Meeting Time. Anyone who wishes to reconsider a motion, particularly on a different night from the original vote, would be well advised to consult the Town Clerk on proper procedures.

Parliamentary procedure is not really complex, but the rules, like the rules of golf, do not always make sense. However, they should be consistently applied. If they are, then the Town Meeting can conduct its business in both an orderly and a fair fashion.

I hope this small treatise is helpful to you and adds to your understanding and enjoyment of a most precious night – TOWN MEETING.

Don MacKenzie
Town Moderator