

2007-2008 Conference Leadership

Conference Officers:

Chairman: Richard Neill
Secretary: Aaron Smith
Treasurer: Steve Mapes
Historian: Jim Daugherty

Aaronic Council:

James Bullard
Richard Hoff Sr.
Rod Madson
Glen Gardner
Dennis King
Jason Howard
Alex VunCannon

Coordinating Council:

Bob Giertz
Dan Sherer
Howard Parker
Paul Gage
John Mundy
Dayn Cederstrom
Doug Smith

Education Council:

Jim VunCannon
Joan VunCannon
Christina Easter
Helen Brotherton
Glen Scott
Kathy Kline
Stephanie Hasselman
Cathlene Greer
Mark Westermeyer

Elder's Council:

Ron Vermeland
Richard Smith
Dale Carrick
Todd Smith
Vernon Pearson
Jim Crane
Dayn Cederstrom
Steve Marshall
Tyler Crowell
Glyn Carpenter

Corporate Officers:

President: Richard Neill
Secretary: Steve Ferdig
Treasurer: Steve Mapes

Evangelism Council:

Jack Evans
Jim Noland
David Bates
Nathan Sherer
ARM – Bill Barrett
LAMB – Ben Pederson
SEAAM – Skip Robinson

Publication Council:

Jim Daugherty
Warren Bennett
Richard Smith
Rebecca Bowen
Joy Muir
Steve Ferdig
Julie Smith

Stewardship Council:

George Gross
Timothy Johns

Women's Council:

Kay Williams
Marsha Bird
Pat Chadwick
Peggy Feagins
Darcy Brotherton
Mary Prater
Sylvia Powell

Youth Council:

Linda Trimble
Sarah Buckles
Lee Hillard
Sam Humphrey
Roger Gummerman
Chris Morris
Josh & Elyse McLeod

2008-2009 CONFERENCE LEADERSHIP ELECTION FORM
Conference Officers

Chairman: _____ 1 yr
 Secretary/Recorder _____ 1 yr
 Treasurer _____ 1 yr
 Historian _____ 1 yr

Conference Councils

Coordinating Council

- 1. Doug Smith 1 yr
- 2. Paul Gage 1 yr
- 3. Dayn Cederstrom 1 yr
- 4. _____ 2 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr

Education Council

- 1. Glenn Scott 1 yr
- 2. Cathleen Greer 1 yr
- 3. Jim VunCannon 1 yr
- 4. JoAnn VunCannon 1 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr
- 8. _____ 2 yr
- 9. _____ 3 yr
- 10. _____ 3 yr
- 11. _____ 3 yr
- 12. _____ 3 yr

Evangelism Council

- 1. David Bates 1 yr
- 2. Nathan Sherer 1 yr
- 3. _____ 2 yr
- 4. _____ 2 yr
- 5. ARM _____
- 6. LAMB _____
- 7. SEAAM _____

Publications Council

- 1. _____ 1 yr
- 2. _____ 1 yr
- 3. _____ 1 yr
- 4. _____ 1 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr

Conference Corporate Officers

President: _____ 1 yr
 Secretary: _____ 1 yr
 Treasurer: _____ 1 yr

Stewardship Council

- 1. Tim Johns 1 yr
- 2. George Gross 1 yr
- 3. _____ 2 yr
- 4. _____ 2 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr

Women's Council

- 1. Pat Chadwick 1 yr
- 2. Darcy Brotherton 1 yr
- 3. Kay Williams 1 yr
- 4. _____ 2 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr

Youth Council

- 1. Linda Trimble 1 yr
- 2. Lee Hillard 1 yr
- 3. Sam Humphrey 1 yr
- 4. Sarah Buckles 1 yr
- 5. _____ 2 yr
- 6. _____ 2 yr
- 7. _____ 2 yr

Aaronic Council

- 1. _____ 1 yr
- 2. _____ 1 yr
- 3. _____ 1 yr
- 4. _____ 1 yr
- 5. _____ 1 yr
- 6. _____ 1 yr
- 7. _____ 1 yr

Elder's Council

- 1. _____ 1 yr
- 2. _____ 1 yr
- 3. _____ 1 yr
- 4. _____ 1 yr
- 5. _____ 1 yr
- 6. _____ 1 yr
- 7. _____ 1 yr
- 8. _____ 1 yr
- 9. _____ 1 yr
- 10. _____ 1 yr

SIMPLE CHART OF MOTIONS

Motions are ranked from bottom to top. When any motion is immediately pending, the motions above it are in order; those below it are out of order.

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 12 | ADJOURN | Requires 2 nd | | | Majority |
| 11 | RECESS | Requires 2 nd | | May Amend | Majority |
| 10 | TABLE | Requires 2 nd | | | Majority |
| 9 | PREVIOUS QUESTION | Requires 2 nd | | | 2/3 Vote |
| 8 | LIMIT DEBATE | Requires 2 nd | | May Amend | Majority |
| 7 | POSTPONE DEFINITELY | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | May Amend | Majority |
| 6 | REFER | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | May Amend | Majority |
| 5 | AMEND THE AMENDMENT | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | | Majority |
| 4 | AMEND THE MOTION | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | May Amend | Majority |
| 3 | POSTPONE INDEFINITELY | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | May Amend | Majority |
| 2 | OBJECT TO CONSIDERATION | Before debate begins | No Debate | | 2/3 Vote |
| 1 | MAIN MOTION | Requires 2 nd | May Debate | May Amend | Majority |

HOW TO MAKE MOTIONS

- 1) "I move that _____."
- 2) "I object to the consideration of this motion." (Must be BEFORE ANY DEBATE. YOU DO NOT NEED TO BE RECOGNIZED BY THE CHAIR.)
- 3) "I move that we postpone this matter indefinitely." (A motion to kill.)
- 4) "I move that we amend the motion by _____." OR "I move that we strike out _____ and insert _____." OR "I move a substitute for paragraph _____."
- 5) "I move that we amend the amendment by _____."
- 6) "I move that this matter be referred to a committee made up of _____."
- 7) "I move that we postpone action on this matter until _____."
- 8) "I move that we limit debate on the entire question to _____ more minutes." OR "I move that each speaker be limited to _____ minutes," ETC.
- 9) "I move the previous question." OR "I call for the question on the entire matter before us."
- 10) "I move that we lay the matter on the table." (This action tables ALL pending business.)
- 11) "I move that we have a _____ minutes recess."
- 12) "I move that we adjourn."

*In formal parliamentary procedure, motions to limit debate and recess are not debatable and only amendments of motions to adjourn and fix time of next meeting are debatable.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. Only one matter shall be considered at a time (keep it clear)
2. No one can speak until recognized by the presiding officer.
3. No one can speak a second time, on the same issue, as long as another wants to speak for the first time.
4. The presiding officer should try to alternately recognize speakers with opposing points view.
5. Each group should have a Constitution and bylaws that specifies the quorum and any modifications of basic parliamentary procedure.

TRADITIONAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Call to order and quorum check
2. Minutes of previous meeting
3. Committee reports (standing & special)
4. Unfinished business
5. New business
6. Announcements
7. Adjournment

MOTION vs RESOLUTIONS

1. A main motion is an actionable matter, which specifies what the group will do in the future.
2. A resolution is a formal statement of opinion about a matter outside the jurisdiction of the group

AMENDMENTS

1. Amendments should be "relevant" but can also contradict the "intent" of the main motion or resolution.
2. Only two amendments can be on the floor at the same time: one to amend the main motion or resolution and one to amend the amendment. Additional amendments must wait until at least one of the two is disposed of.
3. Amendments should be voted on before the main motion or resolution is voted on. If an amendment is tabled or postponed, the applicable main motion or resolution should be tabled or postponed.

VOTING PROCEDURES

Methods of voting: vocal (aye or nay), showing hands, standing, roll call or secret ballot.

The method of voting may be specified in the bylaws, or chosen by the presiding officer. A group may overturn the bylaws method by a 2/3 vote on a main motion that specifies a different method, or it may overturn the choice of the presiding officer by a majority vote on such a motion.

Abstentions are group members present at a meeting but not voting, and abstentions do not affect voting. E.g., In a group of 1,000 members: 2 in favor, 1 opposed and 997 abstentions would be both a majority and 2/3 vote for the matter voted on. The presiding officer, if a member of the group, can vote at any time if the bylaws don't specify otherwise. The presiding officer can vote to break ties, or to create ties (and thus defeat a motion). If not a member of the group, the presiding officer should not vote at any time.

To stop debate and proceed to the voting, a group can pass the "previous question" (2/3 vote), or a member of the group can "call the question" (unanimous consent of the group), or the presiding officer can ask for a vote (also unanimous consent of the group).

APPEALS

Decisions of the presiding officer are limited by the will of the group. Any "Chair" decision may be overturned by "appealing the decision of the chair." The majority vote determines the decision, even if some members of the group disagree.

INFORMALITY

Formal procedures require a motion or resolution, properly made and seconded, before debate begins on the issue. Some informal groups discuss the topic first, and the motion or resolution is formulated during discussion. The presiding officer should allow debate, amendments, etc., in both procedures.

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Writing a Motion or Resolution

A resolution or motion usually consists of two parts:

1. A preamble, or "Whereas", section that gives background information about the matter being considered.
2. An explanatory, or "Resolved", section that offers the specific proposal, recommendation or suggestion for consideration and/or decision, and a call to action.

The following is an example of a resolution and the format that should be used:

Whereas: Democratic participation by owner-members of the co-operative in the annual general meeting of the Association is an important benefit of ownership and membership.

Whereas: It is desirable to encourage owner-members to attend the annual general meeting.

Whereas: It is also desirable to communicate with owner-members on a regular basis about the annual general meeting and other governance activities in order to stimulate interest in participating in these activities.

Resolved: That a formal communication plan to communicate with owner-members about the annual general meeting be developed and implemented.

This example provides clearly written background information, the reasons for the proposal, and a call to action, which is to write and implement a formal communication plan for owner-members. In this example, there is no by-law or statute for this process; therefore, it was not necessary to include a reference. If there were a by-law or statute, then the resolution should include a reference to the existing by-law. These references would be in both the "Whereas" and "Resolved" sections with specific wording and a call to action. For example: Be it Resolved: "That By-Law 1.2(d) be amended by changing the wording to read..." and then write out the proposed by-law wording."

To recap, referencing the background of the matter to be considered, making specific references to by-laws or statutes, and asking for a "call to action" provides members considering the proposal with the information they need to make an informed decision.