Major issues:
66% of those present must vote in the affirmative to pass a motion.

Minor issues:
A simple majority is needed to pass a motion.

Discussion stops
Two ways to proceed to a vote:
- No objections
- 2/3 majority in favor of voting

Call the Question
Whoever has the floor may call the question. A 2/3 majority is required to end debate; otherwise, discussion resumes.

Vote
Major issues:
66% of those present must vote in the affirmative to pass a motion.

Minor issues:
A simple majority is needed to pass a motion.

This chart represents the TESC Faculty’s modified use of Robert's Rules. Issues that arise but are not addressed here will be resolved by the chair.

Meeting participants may immediately appeal any decision by the chair; reversal of the chair’s decision requires a simple majority.

Amendment
(& second)

While anyone may suggest potential amendments during discussion, a formal motion to amend requires precise language for the amendment.

When an amendment is formally proposed, the chair may ask if there are any objections to the amendment. If there are none, the amendment passes (without a vote).

Amendment to the amendment
(& second)

During discussion, an amendment to an amendment may be moved (and seconded), discussed, and voted on, but further "levels" of amendment are not possible; you cannot amend an amendment to an amendment.

Other options during discussion of the main motion include:
- Refer to committee
- Send the motion back to the committee with specific instructions. Once seconded, requires discussion, may be amended, etc.
- Table the motion
- Set the motion aside for consideration at a later date, specified or not. Once seconded, requires majority approval. A majority vote is required to bring the issue forward at a later date.
MORE ABOUT VOTES

The Agenda Committee and the Faculty Chair determine whether an issue is "major" or "minor" (note: this is one of those decisions by the chair that the body can challenge).

Major issues require two meetings one the issue. In the past, ambiguity about whether the language of a proposal can change between these two meetings (or what might constitute "significant" change) has caused some consternation. Fear not. We live with this tension. Again, the chair will decide if a proposal has changed enough that the first discussion is no longer sufficient (the language here is not meant to determine how that decision gets made; as any decision by the chair, it is open to challenge by the body.)

A major issue requires a quorum: 25% of the faculty must be present in order to proceed to a vote.

66% of those present must vote in the affirmative to pass a motion on a major issue.

A minor issue does not require a quorum and only requires a simple majority to pass.

QUESTION -- IS A QUORUM NEEDED AT THE FIRST DISCUSSION OF A MAJOR ISSUE?