

PARLIAMENTARY STRATEGY

TO SUPPORT A MOTION	TO OPPOSE A MOTION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Second it promptly and enthusiastically. 2. Speak in favor of it as soon as possible. 3. Do your homework; know your facts; have handouts, charts, overhead projector slides, etc., if appropriate. 4. Move to amend motion, if necessary, to make it more acceptable to opponents. 5. Vote against motion to table or to postpone, unless delay will strengthen your position. 6. Move to recess or postpone, if you need time to marshal facts or work behind the scenes. 7. If defeat seems likely, move to refer to committee, if that would improve chances 8. If defeat seems likely, move to divide question, if appropriate, to gain at least a partial victory. 9. Have available a copy of the organization's standing rules, its bylaws, and <i>The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure</i>, in case of a procedural dispute. 10. If motion is defeated, move to reconsider, if circumstances warrant it. 11. If motion is defeated, consider reintroducing it at a subsequent meeting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speak against it as soon as possible. Raise questions; try to put proponents on the defensive. 2. Move to amend the motion so as to eliminate objectionable aspects. 3. Move to amend the motion to adversely encumber it. 4. Draft a more acceptable version and offer as amendment by substitution. 5. Move to postpone to a subsequent meeting. 6. Move to refer to committee. 7. Move to table. 8. Move to recess, if you need time to round up votes or obtain more facts 9. Question the presence of a quorum, if appropriate. 10. Move to adjourn. 11. On a voice vote, vote emphatically. 12. If the motion is adopted, move to reconsider, if you might win a subsequent vote. 13. If the motion is adopted, consider trying to rescind it at a subsequent meeting. 14. Have available a copy of the organization's standing rules, its bylaws, and <i>The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure</i>, in case of a procedural dispute.