

Robert's Rules of Order Summary

What Is Parliamentary Procedure?

It is a set of rules for conduct at meetings that allows everyone to be heard and to make decisions without confusion.

Why is Parliamentary Procedure Important?

Because it's a time tested method of conducting business at meetings and public gatherings. It can be adapted to fit the needs of any organization. Today, *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* is the basic handbook of operation for most clubs, organizations and other groups. So it's important that everyone know these basic rules!

Organizations using parliamentary procedure usually follow a fixed order of business. Below is a typical example:

1. Call to order
2. Roll call of members present
3. Reading of minutes of last meeting
4. Officer's reports
5. Committee reports
6. Special orders --- Important business previously designated for consideration at this meeting
7. Unfinished business
8. New business
9. Announcements
10. Adjournment

The method used by members to express themselves is in the form of moving motions. A motion is a proposal that the entire membership take action or a stand on an issue. Individual members can:

1. Call to order
2. Second motions
3. Debate motions
4. Vote on motions

There are four Basic Types of Motions:

1. Main Motions: The purpose of a main motion is to introduce items to the membership for their consideration. They cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor, and yield to privileged, subsidiary, and incidental motions.
2. Subsidiary Motions: Their purpose is to change or affect how a main motion is handled, and is voted on before a main motion.
3. Privileged Motions: Their purpose is to bring up items that are urgent about special or important matters unrelated to pending business.
4. Incidental Motions: Their purpose is to provide a means of questioning procedure concerning other motions and must be considered before the other motion.

How are Motions Presented?

1. Obtaining the floor
 - a. Wait until the last speaker has finished
 - b. Rise and address the Chair by saying, "Mr./Mdm Chair, or Mr./Mdm. President."
 - c. Wait until the Chair recognizes you
2. Make Your Motion
 - a. Speak in a clear and concise manner
 - b. Always state a motion affirmatively. Say, "I move that we..." rather than, "I move that we do not..."
 - c. Avoid personalities and stay on your subject
3. Wait for Someone to Second Your Motion
4. Another member will second your motion or the Chair will call for a second
5. If there is no second to your motion it is lost
6. The Chair States Your Motion
 - a. The Chair will say, "it has been moved and seconded that we..." Thus placing your motion before the membership for consideration and action.
 - b. The membership then either debates your motion, or may move directly to a vote.
 - c. Once the chair presents your motion to the membership it becomes "assembly property", and cannot be changed by you without the consent of the members.
7. Expanding on Your Motion
 - a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is at this point in time, rather than at the time you present it.
 - b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
 - c. All comments and debate must be directed to the chair.
 - d. Keep to the time limit for speaking that has been established.
 - e. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the Chair.
8. Putting the Question to the Membership
 - a. The Chair asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"
 - b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.
 - c. On a motion to move the previous question may be adapted.

Voting on a Motion:

The method of vote on any motion depends on the situation and the by-laws of policy of your organization. There are five methods used to vote by most organizations, they are:

1. By Voice -- The Chair asks those in favor to say, "aye", those opposed to say "no". Any member may move for a exact count.
2. By Roll Call -- Each member answers "yes" or "no" as his name is called. This method is used when a record of each person's vote is required.

3. By General Consent -- When a motion is not likely to be opposed, the Chair says, "if there is no objection..." The membership shows agreement by their silence, however if one member says, "I object," the item must be put to a vote.
4. By Division -- This is a slight verification of a voice vote. It does not require a count unless the chair so desires. Members raise their hands or stand.
5. By Ballot -- Members write their vote on a slip of paper, this method is used when secrecy is desired.

These motions that that relate to voting are commonly used.

1. Motion to Table -- This motion is often used in the attempt to "kill" a motion. The option is always present, however, to "take from the table", for reconsideration by the membership.
2. Motion to Postpone Indefinitely -- This is often used as a means of parliamentary strategy and allows opponents of motion to test their strength without an actual vote being taken. Also, debate is once again open on the main motion.
3. Motion the Call the Question – A duly recognized member may move to “call the question” (end debate and proceed to a vote). Such a motion must be seconded, and then adopted by a two-thirds vote, or by unanimous consent.

PARLIAMENTARY WORDS AND TERMS

Abstain – not voting one way or the other

Adjourn – ending the meeting

Adopt – to okay or accept

Agenda – an outline of items to address at a meeting

Amendment – adding on to a motion, usually to improve it, enlarge its intent, or to make it more understandable

Appeal the decision of the Chair – to question the Chairperson's decision and ask the group to change it

Appoint – to place someone in a job or position

By-laws – the rules a group has agreed to follow and the goals of the organization

Caucus – getting together outside the regular meeting to decide on plans, position, policy and/or people to nominate

Chair – the position held by the meeting's leader

Committee – a group that reviews and reports on a special task given to them by the larger membership. A committee may recommend actions to be taken based upon its findings.

General Consent – approval by the group. If even one member objects, a vote must be taken.

Majority opinion – the decision of more than half the voting members

Minority opinion – the position held by less than half of the voting members

Minutes – official record of a meeting

Motion – a member's proposal for action

Nominate – to recommend a person for election to office

Pending – still up in the air and undecided

Personal privilege – calling attention to something having to do with the well being of the people at the meeting, such as asking to have a window opened

Point of Information – asking for more information before making a decision

Point of Order – correcting a mistake that is against the rules of the organization

Pro Tem – temporary

Proxy – permission given, usually in writing, by one member for another member to vote in his or her name

Orders of the Day – calling for the group to get back to the agenda or the main business of the meeting

Question – a motion that is under discussion with a vote to be taken on it

Recess – taking a short break

Rescind – to take back or withdraw

Resolution – usually a policy statement being suggested to the group for approval

Second – support for a motion. Before a group can handle a proposal, it must know that two people want to have it discussed.

Standing Committee – a committee that goes year round such as a program planning committee

Suspending of the Rules – discussing something without sticking to the rules of the meeting

Veto – to turn “thumbs down” on a motion or idea