- Use Robert's Rules of Order to conduct an orderly transaction of business.

Parliamentary procedure is a systematic way of organizing meetings

Parliamentary procedure is governed by Robert's Rules of Order

```
ROBERT'S RULES
    OF ORDER
    NEWLY REVISED
```




```
    (*)
```


What is Parliamentary
Procedure?

- Robert's Rules of Order
- Rules for conducting a meeting
- Assures that all sides are treated fairly and that everyone has the opportunity to discuss and vote


## Parliamentary Law

- Main Objective:

1. Focus on one item at a time
2. Extend courtesy to everyone
3. Observe the rule of the majority
4. Ensure the rights of the minority

## Parliamentary Law

- Voice
- Aye (pronounced "I") or "No"
- Rising
- Standing or show of hands
- Secret Ballot
- Often used for elections or nominations
- Roll Call
- Each member is asked to state vote
- Single majority
- one vote more than $50 \%$ or $1 / 2$ of the votes cast
- Two-thirds majority
- $2 / 3$ of the members must be for the motion
- usually used when the rights of the members are limited
- Quorum
- number of members required to conduct business
- Symbol of authority
- Meaning of the taps
- 1 tap means to be seated
- 2 taps means the meeting is called to order
- 3 taps means that members should stand
- Series of taps
- "be quiet and orderly"
- Most motions are made when the floor is open.
- Motions must be higher ranking or arise out of the motion to be made when a motion is on the floor.
- Adjourn is the highest ranking motion
- Can be made at any time


## Rank of Motions

## Motions

- Used to get group approval for a new project or some other course of action
- Wording: "I move" NOT "I make a motion"
- Requires second
- Debatable
- Amendable
- Majority vote required
- Can be reconsidered
- Used to change a main motion
- 3 ways to amend: addition, substitution, striking out
- Wording: "I move to amend the motion"


## Amendments

- Requires second
- Debatable
- Amendable
- Majority vote required
- Can be reconsidered


## Amendments

- Used to end a meeting
- Wording: "I move to adjourn"



## Adjourn

- Cannot be debated
- Cannot be amended
- Cannot be reconsidered
- Requires second
- Majority vote required
- Changes a decision made by the chair
- Wording: "I appeal the decision of the chair"
- Interruptible
- You may interrupt another person who is currently assigned the floor
- Requires a second
- Debatable
- Can be reconsidered
- Not amendable
- Majority vote required
- Used when one believes a parliamentary error has been made
- Wording: "I rise to a point of order"
- Interruptible


## Point of Order

## Point of order

- Not debatable
- Not Amendable
- Does not require second
- Cannot be reconsidered
- No vote required
- Calls for a counted vote
- Wording: "I call for a division of the house."
- Interruptible
- Not debatable
- Not Amendable
- Does not require second
- Cannot be reconsidered
- No vote required


## Division of the House

- To postpone a motion to the next meeting
- Motion must be taken from the table at the next meeting to be discussed
- Wording: "I move to lay this motion on the table"


## Lay on the table

## Lay on the table

- Requires second
- Not debatable
- Not amendable
- Cannot be reconsidered
- Majority vote
- Used to stop debate and vote
- Wording: "I move to previous question"


## Previous question

- Second required
- Not debatable
- Not amendable
- Can be reconsidered before vote
- $2 / 3$ vote required


## Previous question

- Used to gain more information on a motion before voting
- Wording: "I move to refer this motion to a committee to report at our next meeting."


## Refer to committee

## Refer to committee



- Second required
- Debatable
- Amendable
- Can be reconsidered
- Majority vote

