Parliamentary Law & Procedure Norco College April 1, 2021

Bruce Bishop PhD, CP brucebishop99@gmail.com Certified Parliamentarian American Institute of Parliamentarians

ParliamentaryProcedureInstiture.com

The information contained in this presentation is not intended for general public use and no part of this presentation can be distributed or shared in any form, written or electronically, without the written consent of the author.

Parliamentary Procedure

State and federal laws require all public and most private organizations to follow a recognized set of parliamentary principles in the conduct of all business

Robert's Rules of Order

- Most common parliamentary authority
- Perhaps the most difficult/complex
 - 700+ pages
 - 86 different motions
- Must follow if adopted
- May adapt to organization's needs
 - Substitute with standing rules

The Chair

- President, Presiding Officer, Chair
- Temporary or permanent
- Controls the meeting
- Answers to the membership
- Assures efficiency and adherence to rules
- Must know parliamentary procedure

Point of Order

- Incidental motion
- Identifies inappropriate action when not called by Chair
- Prevents misuse of parliamentary strategy
- Recognition not required
- Requires no 2nd
- Demands immediate ruling by Chair
- Chair may be "appealed"

Agenda

- Brown Act requires 72 hour posting for legislative bodies
- All other groups must provide to members
- Adopted agenda (not necessary)
 - General orders
 - Special orders
- Amending agenda -- consensus

Quorum

- Minimum # necessary for valid meeting
- Default # is "majority of members"
 - State law where applicable
- Action w/o quorum is invalid
- Options
 - Recess
 - Adjourn

Motions

- Statement of a member's "idea"
 - Say "I move"
- Business is conducted through the making of a motion (formally or informally)
 - Some motions require advance notice
- Must be seconded to be valid (RRO)
 - Small board/committee exception
- Usually require majority vote to pass
 - Prevents abuse by one member

Acting on Motions

- Pass -- usually a majority vote
- Defeat anything less than a majority (includes ties)
- Other motions applied
 - Close, limit, or extend debate
 - Postpone consideration
 - Refer to committee
 - Table

- Amend
- Substitute motion
- Divide the question
- Object to consideration
- Withdrawal of the motion
- Adjourn
- Recess

Voting

- All members have the right to vote unless otherwise noted in the bylaws/rules
 - Non-voting members
- No one can be forced to vote
- Do not ask for abstentions
- Conflict of interest may preclude vote
 - Individual decision

Voting

- All decisions are made by majority vote of those who actually "vote" (v. present)
 - Voice vote
 - Hand vote
 - Counted vote
 - Without objection (consensus)
 - Ballot
 - Roll Call
 - other

Abstain

Every member should vote

- Provides option not to vote on a motion
 - Required by unique personal or pecuniary benefits
- Member decision
 - Unfamiliar with issues
 - Disinterest
 - Absence does not require abstention

Proxies

- Voluntary organizations Prohibited unless specified in bylaws
- Brown Act prohibits proxies/delegates
- Nonprofit and business organizations
 - State and jurisdictional rules
 - Bylaws or charter

MINUTES

- Provide an <u>official</u> record of action taken at a meeting
- May be written, video, or audio recording
- Do not reflect what was said
- Must be approved
 - Do not vote on approving minutes
- May be amended almost anytime
 - 2/3 or unanimous consent

Moving forward

- Offer workshops and training
 - More people familiar the better
- Emphasize procedure over vocabulary
- Establish culture of procedure
- Patience with, and education of, new members
- Everyone knows some parliamentary procedure – not always a good thing



brucebishop99@gmail.com

ParliamentaryProcedureInstitute.com