

Handout
Agenda Item

Date Och VII, 2001

Mastering meetings using Robert's Rules

Great District Board Meetings

Ann G. Macfarlane Professional Registered Parliamentarian

WEBINAR

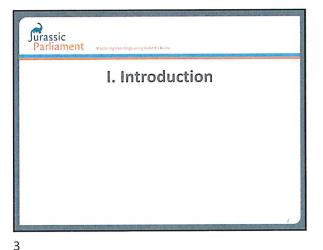




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I. Introduction
II. Discussion, Point of Order and Appeal
III. How to do this?
IV. Motions and Amendments
V. Who's in charge?
VI. The right kind of control
VII. The special problems of special districts
VIII. Review and next steps

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Why are we here?

1) To empower you to participate in effective board meetings using four fundamental guidelines from parliamentary procedure, and

2) To compare Robert's Rules and Rosenberg's Rules

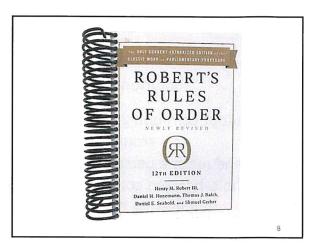
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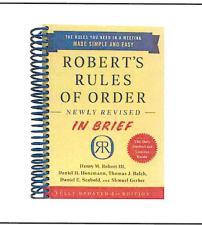


Disclaimer

The material contained in this presentation is based upon the principles and practices of parliamentary procedure. I am not an attorney and nothing in this presentation constitutes legal advice.







Rosenberg's Rules of Order #F515E2 2011 Simple Rules of Parliamentary President for the 148 Century 10

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Jurassic arliament

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Rosenberg and Robert

- · Both authorities are based on common fundamentals of parliamentary procedure.
- Under either authority, you can adopt your own additional special rules.
- · Rosenberg is simpler.

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- · Rosenberg gives more authority to the chair.
- · Rosenberg has some unfortunate twists.



- Most adult human beings are peaceful and compliant.
- · When group expectations are clear, they will follow
- · Many of our boards and local governments do just fine.

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Solution

Adopt common guidelines
as a group
and make a personal and
whole-hearted commitment
to following them.

Personal? Whole-hearted?

Emotion is the artesian spring of our being.

It is far more important than procedure.

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Your personal commitment is essential to achieving the goal of better meetings.

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II. Discussion, Point of Order and Appeal

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Workshop method

- We are in the League of Northwest Dino Cities.
- This is not entirely realistic it is a fantasy but there is some overlap with real life!
- We use broad strokes to convey the big picture.
- You are going to be the members of the Coppertown PUD Board of Directors.

Jurassic Parliament Wastering meetings using holder's Fulley

Coppertown PUD Regular Board Meeting

Motto: We do our best for all our customers, whether we like them or not!

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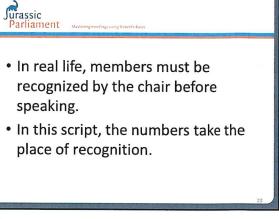


Watch for

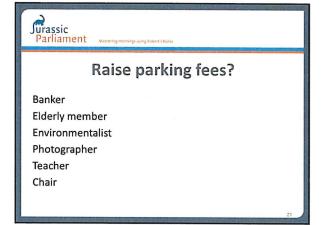
- · Rules for discussion
- Inappropriate remarks
- Point of Order and Appeal
- Chair out of line

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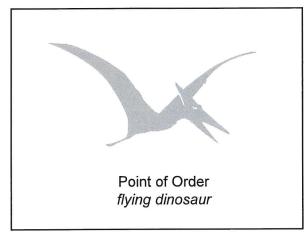
Fundamental guideline

No one may speak a second time until everyone who wishes to do so has spoken once.



Why don't we follow this?

- Boards tend to discuss their affairs in conversational mode.
- In conversations, dominant people tend to dominate.
- · Agreeable people tend to let them.
- Must have a structure to make sure that everyone has an equal chance to speak.
- This is both fair and efficient.



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Point of Order

flying dinosaur

- When ANOTHER MEMBER breaks one of the rules, a member may make a POINT OF ORDER.
- · Chair rules on the point.



Point of Order

- A motion claiming that a procedural mistake has been made.
- · According to Robert, can be made only by a member.
- · We recommend that staff be authorized also.
- · Public may not raise a Point of Order.
- · May interrupt a speaker if necessary.
- Must be timely made at the time of the offense.

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Process Point of Order

- 1. Member: Point of Order!
- 2. Chair: State your point.
- 3. Member: That remark breaks our rule against interrupting.
- 4. Chair: The point is well taken. Members will refrain from interrupting each other.



Language tip

- Use the "third person" to keep things neutral and lessen conflict.
- Note that the chair states the general rule.
- The chair is speaking on behalf of the rules of procedure.
- DO NOT SAY "You are out of order" or "You made a mistake."

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What is the role of the chair?

It is the duty of the presiding officer to enforce the rules relating to debate and those relating to order and decorum within the assembly.

RONR, Section 47:7



Chair doesn't have to say "Point of Order"

- The chair has the duty of maintaining order and decorum, so doesn't need to say "Point of Order."
- Just needs to take appropriate action.

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When in doubt, ask the group!

 Chair can always ask the group to decide if a point of order is correct ("well-taken") or not. Surassic
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Fundamental guideline

The chair is the servant of the group, and the group is the final authority.

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Chair subject to same rules

- If the chair breaks one of the rules, a member may raise a Point of Order.
- The chair rules on own behavior, which seems odd, but is the way the system works.



Don't weaponize Point of Order!

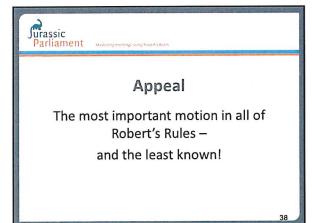
- · You may interrupt to make a Point of Order.
- · Sometimes you have to.
- Usually it is NOT NECESSARY TO INTERRUPT, and you should hold back.
- Usually it is best NOT TO CALL A POINT OF ORDER FOR GERMANENESS.

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No further discussion

 Once the chair has ruled on a Point of Order, the only allowable form of discussion is to appeal the ruling.



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Chair's rulings can be appealed

- · The CHAIR enforces order and decorum.
- · The GROUP is the final authority.
- Any TWO MEMBERS can appeal a ruling of the chair (one member appeals and one seconds the appeal).
- EXCEPTION: If the ruling is a matter on which there cannot be two reasonable interpretations, the ruling cannot be appealed.



Process Appeal

- 1. Member A: Appeal!
- 2. Member B: Second!
- Chair: The chair's ruling has been appealed. The members will decide. All those who believe the ruling should be sustained, please say "Aye."
- 4. Members in favor: "Aye!"

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Process Appeal

- 5. Chair: All those who believe the ruling should NOT be sustained, please say "No."
- 6. Members opposed: "No!"
- 7. Chair: The ayes have it and the ruling is sustained, OR The noes have it and the ruling is not sustained.



Explaining the Appeal

- Chair must take care in explaining vote to members.
- Basic principle: The chair's ruling stands until it is overturned.
- The question being voted on is, "Shall the decision of the chair be SUSTAINED?

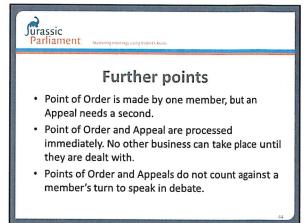
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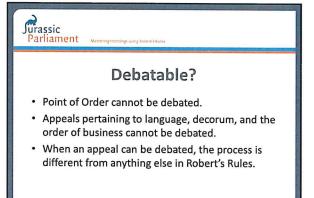


Confusing!

- It takes a NEGATIVE vote for the Appeal to win.
- A majority vote in favor of sustaining the chair's ruling, or a tie, means that the chair's ruling stands.
- The chair may vote on the Appeal.



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Point of Order and Appeal are the heart of democracy

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Rosenberg makes Appeal simpler

- Under Rosenberg, the body votes directly on whether to approve the Appeal.
- Under Robert, the body votes on whether to sustain the decision of the chair.



III. How to do this?

- · Seek recognition before speaking.
- No one may speak a second time until everyone who wishes to do so has spoken once.
- No interrupting (in general).
- No sidebar conversations.
- Courtesy and respect are always required.

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Seeking recognition

 Members must seek recognition from the presider before speaking.



Seeking recognition

- Raise your hand and wait to speak until the presider (chair) calls your name, nods at you, or gives some other sign that you have permission to speak (you "have the floor")
- Online, you can use the "raise hand" function or raise your physical hand.
- For Zoom on the telephone, press *9 (star nine).

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Mastering meetings using Robert's Rules

Duty to remain silent

- When you have not been recognized, you have a duty to remain silent.
- The exception is a Point of Order when essential.



gog misetings using Robert's Rules

Rights and Responsibilities of the Member



Welden L. Merritt. PRP, CPP, has graciously authorized Jurassic Parliament to publish this histing of the rights and responsibilities of ordinary members of an organization. All citations are taken from Robert's Rulez of Order Novily Robord, 11th edition (RONR).

Please note that meither the list of member rights nor the list of member responsibilities is intended to be exhaustive. In addition, neither the rights nor the responsibilities are necessarily absolute in every instance. For example, the right to debate may be cut offer himited by motions for the Previous Question or to Limit Debate. And, while a member should not vote on a matter of direct personal interest, under Robert's Eules no member

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No one may speak a second time...

 until everyone who wishes to do so has spoken once.

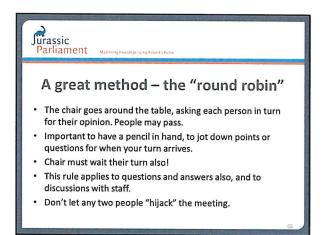


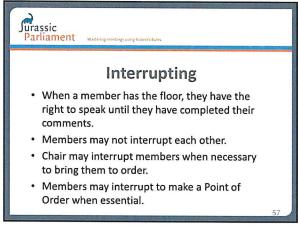
Mastering meetings using Robert's Roles

HOW to do this?

- Chair can keep track of who has spoken and who wishes to speak, using a chart.
- Chair can empower vice-chair to do this good training for them.
- Use the "round robin."

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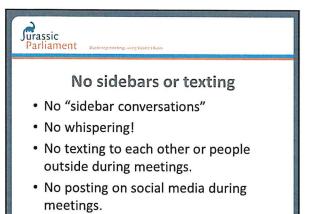
Unfortunate twist

• Rosenberg allows a member to interrupt discussion at any time to withdraw their motion.

• This seems disruptive and unnecessary.

• It is not allowed under Robert. Once a motion has been made, seconded, and stated by the chair, it belongs to the group as a whole.

• A member may ask permission to withdraw their motion.



Frustrating

Structuring discussion in these ways can be frustrating.

Board members sometimes say, "I wish we could just hash it out and have a free-form discussion."

Open meetings laws, and the press of time, mean that usually, this won't serve your board well.

However...

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- This provides a sparky flow of ideas that can be beneficial.
- It can be useful at study sessions (Committee of the Whole), or in committee meetings.
- Do not make the conversational style your ordinary or "default" style of discussion.



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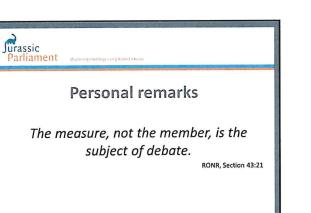


Inappropriate Remarks on Local Government Councils

If you serve as an elected official on a local government council or board, you should know the types of remarks that are inappropriate during those asion at a meeting Robert's Rules of Order and the common parliamentary has the shoot of propriet that:

- Members of a council or board must be counteeurs to one mother.

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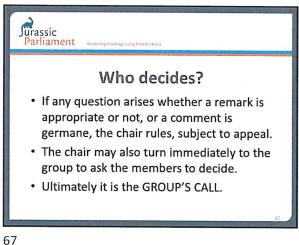


Parliament

The focus of our meeting is...

- Words on paper.
- Focus on the motions and not on the people who make the motions.
- We recommend that board members take this approach outside the meeting also.
- Focus on actions taken and do not criticize colleagues outside the meeting.

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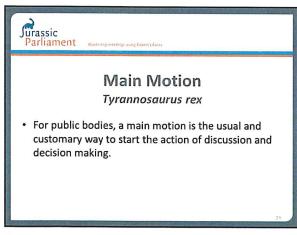
Surassic Parliament How to be objective about subjective comments What can you do when your colleagues on a board or council say things that you find offmore? What if they are making subjective statements that hart your feelings? We are living in toughtimes for civility. People feel free to say things during meetings that can be oftensive and challenging.

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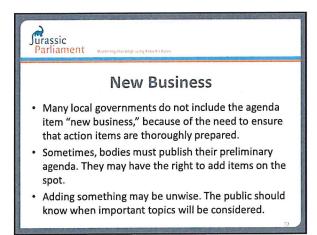


Main Motion Tyrannosaurus rex



Jurassic Parliament When can you make a new motion? If the agenda contains a draft motion in an agenda bill, you can move it at the proper time. You can make a motion spontaneously when a subject is being discussed, if it is germane. You can make a motion spontaneously under "New Business," if your board includes that heading in its agenda.

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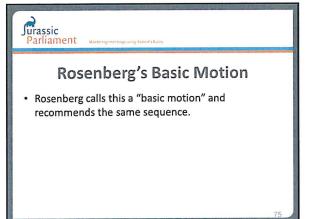
We recommend this sequence:

Staff presents proposal in writing and answers any questions.

Motion is moved and seconded.

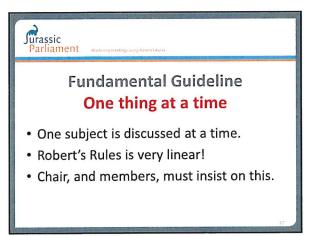
Members discuss motion and may amend it.

Members vote on motion.



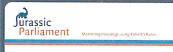
Main Motion
Tyrannosaurus rex

It should be in writing if at all possible.
It should be clear and unambiguous. Don't say, "I move what he just said!" or "So moved!"
It should be phrased in the grammatical positive.
It must comply with the bylaws and the procedural law of the land.
You may only have one main motion at a time.



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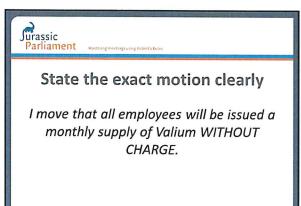


Member must be clear

- The member has the responsibility of formulating the motion.
- Don't mix up your ideas about the subject with the motion itself. Save those for debate.

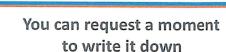
Our employees are really under a lot of stress right now, they're worried about an asteroid striking the earth and wiping us all out, and I think that giving them pharmaceutical help would be great, Valium would make a big difference, they deserve our assistance.

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Jurassic Parliament

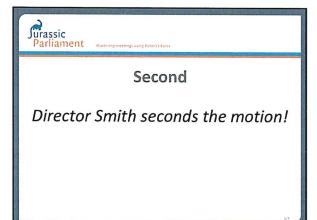


- May I have a few minutes to write this motion down?
- · Chair may also request that motion be written.
- · Can use 3-part motion forms.

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Second the motion
 You "second a motion" to show that you would like to talk about it.

 No need to be recognized. Just call out "second."

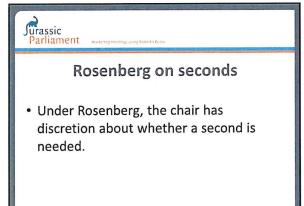
• It is OK to second a motion you disagree with, if you want to explain why it's a bad idea.



Robert on seconds

- Robert says that a second is not needed on small boards (up to about 12 people).
- However, most local government bodies require a second, and Jurassic Parliament recommends that they do.

ecommends that they do.



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If no second...

 Under Robert, if there is no second, the chair says:

There being no second, the motion will not be considered.

 Then moves immediately to next item of business.

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Clerk should speak up

- If the clerk did not hear who seconded the motion, he or she should speak up.
 - The clerk inquires, who seconded this motion?
- In general, clerk MUST do this when lack of clarity prevents clerk from doing their job, and board must be patient!

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Eight steps to process a motion

- 1. Member makes motion.
- Another member seconds motion.
- 3. Presider states motion.
- 4. Members debate and/or amend motion.
- 5. Presider restates motion.
- Members vote on motion
- Presider states results of vote, whether motion passes or fails, and what happens next as a result of the vote.
- 8. Presider states next item of business.



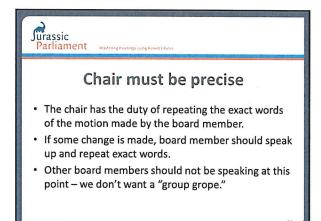
Presider MUST repeat the motion, or have the clerk

· WHY?

repeat it.

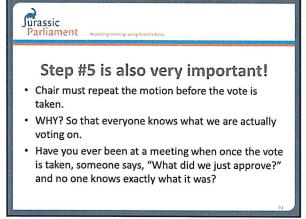
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- So that everyone knows what we are actually discussing.
- The text of the motion as stated by chair is the official text.
- After step #3, the motion belongs to the group as a whole, not to the person who made it.



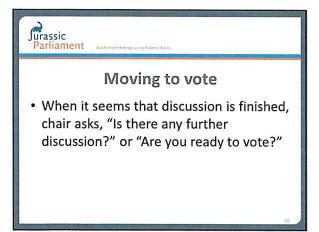
Don't be hasty

The presiding officer must not permit members to press on so rapidly that the parliamentary steps are abridged or go un-observed. When a motion is made, he must not recognize any member or allow anyone to speak until the motion is seconded and he has stated the question. RONR Section 47:16



DISCUSSION

• [blah blah blah]



VOTING CHART

MOTION #1 #2 Etc.

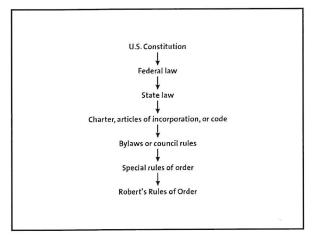
Aye No Abstain Aye No Abstain

Name
Garcia
Jackson
Juma
Lee
Patel
Smith
Young

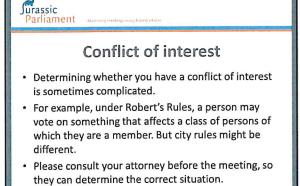


change it only with unanimous consent of the body. · After the board has gone on to other business, your vote cannot be changed (according to Robert's Rules).

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Other points

- · Check your requirements for a vote to pass.
- · On a voice vote, the chair must call for the negative vote, even if it seems obvious that the motion is unanimous.
- · Robert's Rules says that "to abstain" is to do nothing, and that the chair should not call for abstentions.
- However, local government bodies generally will call for abstentions, and that is fine.

Jurassic Abstain

- If you abstain, it means that you aren't taking any position on the matter.
- · Of course you must abstain if you have a conflict of interest.
- Some cities have a rule that an abstention is counted as a "yes" vote, or as a "no" vote.
- · Jurassic Parliament does not recommend this.

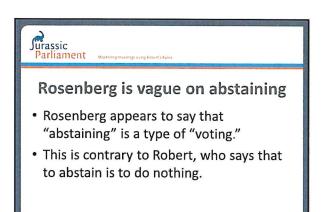
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Recusal

- If you have a conflict of interest, you say, "I recuse myself from this decision because of my conflict of interest."
- · "Recusal" is a special form of "abstaining."
- · You then leave the room and do not take part in the discussion or vote.
- · See MRSC for more detailed information.



Rosenberg gives power to chair

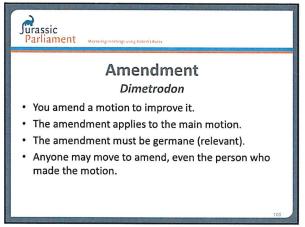
Rosenberg says that if a member says
"absent," the chair decides what this
means.

We believe this is unwise. The group
should have a rule, or the group should
have the final authority, not the chair.

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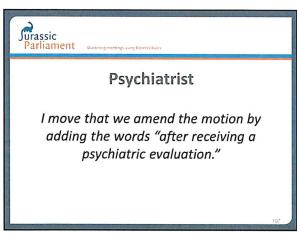
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Amendment Dimetrodon

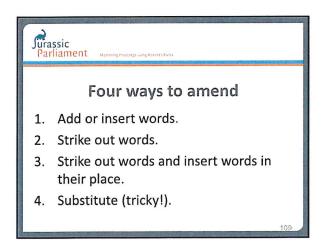
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If adopted, motion will read:

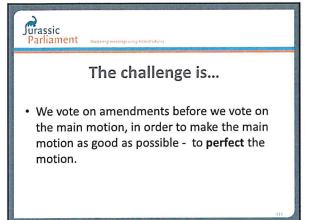
All employees will be issued a monthly supply of Valium WITHOUT CHARGE, after receiving a psychiatric evaluation.

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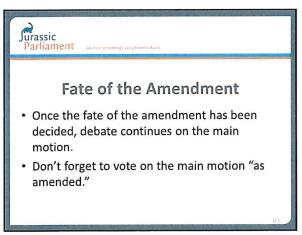


Process Amendment

The amendment is processed using the same eight steps that we just saw for a main motion.



Amendment blocks Main Motion

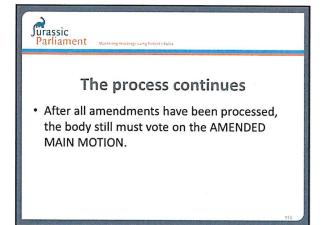


More amendments are possible...

• Once you've dealt with one amendment, you may have others...

• provided that they apply to a different aspect of the main motion.

• It takes special actions ("reconsideration") to go back and change something we've already amended.



Robert on friendly amendment

People often process "friendly amendment" the wrong way.

DO NOT turn to maker and seconder to ask if they accept the amendment – this give them improper power.

Handle this the same as any other amendment.

Ask, "Is there a second?" etc.

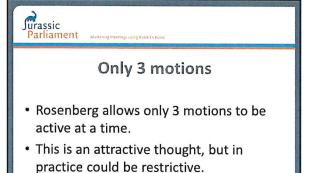
Once a motion has been stated by the chair, the maker and seconder have same rights as any other member.

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 We believe that the maker and the seconder should not have the special right to accept an amendment during discussion – this right should rest with the body as a whole.



Other differences on motions

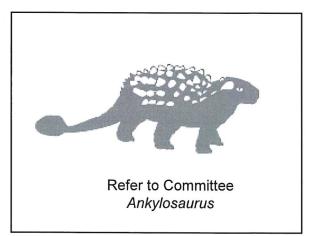
Rosenberg treats "substitute amendments" differently from Robert.

Rosenberg treats "reconsider" differently from Robert.

Rosenberg allows debate on the motion to suspend the rules.

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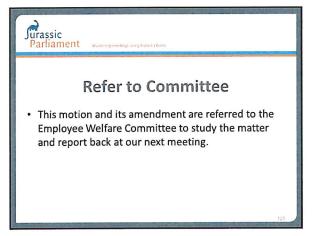
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- Should specify WHICH group it's going to and WHEN it's coming back.
- Any amendments go off with the main motion.



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Refer to Committee
Ankylosaurus

Two different types:

1. Normally a motion is referred for a recommendation.

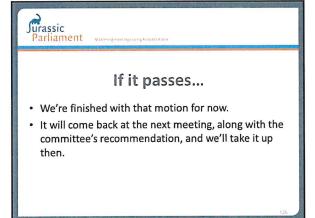
2. It is possible to refer a motion with power to decide, subject of course to the limits of your body's authority to delegate its powers.

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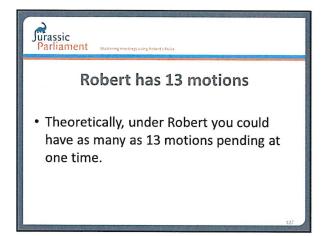
When motion comes back

- When motion comes back from committee, the group takes the motion up as it was before it was sent off.
- However, during its discussion and debate, the group can choose to adopt suggestions or recommendations of the committee.

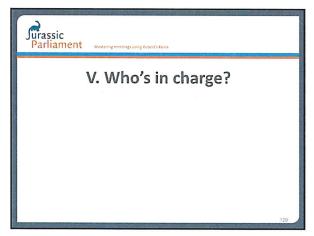
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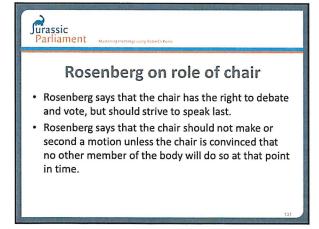
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Role of chair

- Robert has different rules for small boards (up to about 12 people).
- In a small board, chair may make motions, discuss, and vote, unless law, regulations or bylaws say otherwise.
- We recommend chair exercise restraint by speaking and voting last, and refrain from making motions (this is a Jurassic Parliament suggestion).

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When does chair discuss and vote?

Contusion about the role of the chair at meetings can be wisle-gread, there are some parameters.

CHAR OF LARGE MEETING DOES NOT DISCUSS AND VOTE
When a large assembly group is meeting, the chair serves as a Lacilitator. The chair does not the purit indebet fellocusion) and does not vote unless the vote is by ballet. This is a base cand important rule for large groups.

If for some reason the chair for la innoclled to smooth in discretains the orbits.

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MOTIONS CHARTS

	Rank	Second?	Debatable?	Amendable?	Vote?
PRIVILEGED MOTIONS					
Fix time to which to adjourn	13	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
Adjourn	12	Yes	No	No	Majority
Recess	11	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
Raise a question of privilege	10	No	No	No	Chair decides
Call for orders of the day	9	No	No	No	At request of one member
SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS			3 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		
Table	8	Yes	No	No	Majority
Previous question or call the question*	7	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds
Limit or extend limits of debate	6	Yes	No	Yes	Two-thirds
Postpone to a certain time	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Refer to committee	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Secondary amendment		Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Primary amendment		Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Amendment*	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Postpone indefinitely	2	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
MAIN MOTION					
Main motion	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

^{*} Amendment and previous question may be applied to motions higher than themselves.

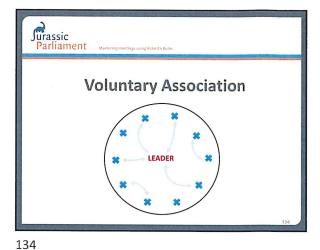
INCIDENTAL MOTIONS				
	Second?	Debatable?	Amendable?	Vote?
Request for information	No	No	No	Chair responds
Point of order	No	No	No	Chair rules
Appeal	Yes	It depends	No	Negative

BRING-BACK MOTIONS				
	Second?	Debatable?	Amendable?	Vote?
Reconsider	Yes	It depends	No	Majority
Rescind	Yes	Yes	Yes	§
Amend something previously adopted	Yes	Yes	Yes	§
Take from table	Yes	No	No	Majority

 $[\]S$ Majority with previous notice, two-thirds without notice, or majority of entire membership

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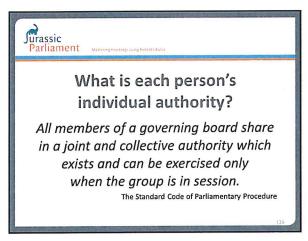
Jurassic Parliament **Key Point** During meetings, the chair controls the process so the group can make the decisions.

135 136



Surassic Parliament You have both types of structure · The board forms a voluntary association. • The general manager and staff form an accountability hierarchy.

137 138



Surassic Parliament Muslering meetings using Robert's Rules

Your duty as a board member

- Debate and determine overall strategy, policy, and legislation for your district.
- Leave the details of operations to the manager and staff.

139



Mastering meetings using Robert's Rules

It's OK to disagree

- The fact that people have different opinions is a strength. It's a good thing!
- BUT we tend to identify with our own position.
- When we are defeated, we sometimes take it personally.
- · This is a mistake.

Jurașsic

140

Culturing manetings are no Polyari's Pulas

At the end of the day, the body must unite behind its decision.

- It is a basic democratic principle that the decision of the majority, voting at a properly called meeting, is the decision of the body as a whole.
- · The minority must make it their decision as well.
- It's a terrible system—but see Winston Churchill quote...

142



141

Democracy is the worst system of government in all the world, with the exception of those others that have been tried from time to time.

Winston Churchi

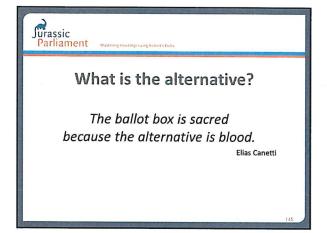
Surassic Parliament

Mastering meetings using kobert's Rules

The willingness to engage in honest debate and lose on issues you care deeply about reaffirms your commitment to common citizenship.

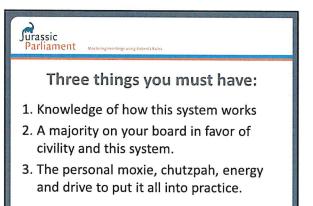
Cornell Clayton, Washington State University

143



Surassic Parliament VI. The right kind of control

145



Jürassic Parliament

Chair must control who speaks when

- The chair serves as a BENEVOLENT DICTATOR, enforcing the rules the group has chosen.
- Individual members must SEEK RECOGNITION before speaking.

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Jurassic rliament

146



Duty to obey the chair

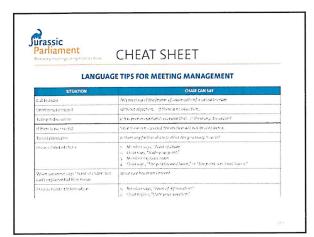
- · Members have a duty to obey the chair's directions.
- If they disagree, they can't argue back.
- What can they do?



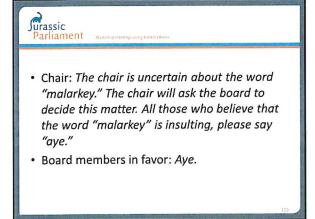
Guide your members by stating the obvious

- You as chair know more about the process than anybody else.
- You must repeat yourself, and state the obvious, to help bring everyone along.

151



153 154



When in doubt, ask the group!

Chair can always ask the group to decide a question.

Keep things moving! Be brisk! Speak crisply!

· Well, I guess the agenda is adopted...

• I'll kind of get a thumbs up from the board

Jurassic Parliament

next week...

152

Chair: All those who believe the word "malarkey" is not insulting, please say "no."

Board members opposed: No.

Chair: The ayes have it and the word "malarkey" may not be used, OR the noes have it and the word "malarkey" is acceptable.

155 156





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Vision phase two

• Once the vote is taken, personal opinions and political views are LESS IMPORTANT than the majority vote of the board.

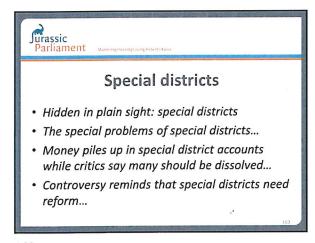
• Members accept the decision and move on without rancor or bitterness.

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VII. The special problems of special districts

Special districts
In the shadows...

161 162



Controversy

• Grand jury cites Fresno School Board for its meetings

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166

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Fiduciary duties

Duty of care
Duty of loyalty
Duty of obedience

165



Duty of care

• A director has the duty of exercising the diligence a reasonable person would use in carrying out his or her duties.

167 168



Duty of loyalty

 A director has the duty of furthering the interests of their organization, and may not take action to undermine or harm its moral stance or business interests. Duty of obedience

• A director has the duty of obeying the agreed-upon rules and guidelines established by the organization.

• A director may propose changes, but is bound by the rules until they are changed.

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Surassic

Parliament



Your job

- Your job is to bring your very best judgment to the work of the board.
- This means giving serious thought to the issues, and going deep inside yourself, even if it makes you uncomfortable.
- It also means going wide and looking at the broad conditions facing your organization.

171

Jurassic



The wisdom of crowds?

- Under the right conditions, groups can make BETTER decisions than any single individual.
- Under the wrong conditions, they can make FAR WORSE decisions.

Jurassic Parliament

Groupthink

- A psychological phenomenon that occurs within a group of people in which the desire for harmony or conformity in the group results in an irrational or dysfunctional decision-making outcome.
- The practice of thinking or making decisions as a group in a way that discourages creativity or individual responsibility.

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What are the right conditions?

- When every member is expressing their true, independent judgment.
- Don't think to yourself, "Oh, I probably don't understand the issue," or "I'm sure this policy is OK because the others support it."
- ASK YOURSELF what you personally think.

173 174



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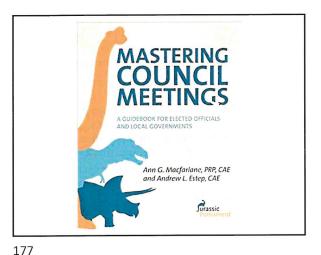
• Email any time.

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Jurassic Parliament Matering wering some Experts Fales

After taking this training you will be able to:

- Describe how the authority of the group is greater than any one individual, even the chair.
- Hold effective discussions.
- Make motions and amendments.
- Respond to inappropriate or disruptive behavior.
- Determine which parliamentary authority you prefer.

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Four fundamental guidelines

1. The chair is the servant of the group, and the group is the final authority.

2. All members have equal rights, privileges and obligations. To ensure this, no one may speak a second time until everyone who wishes to do so has spoken once.

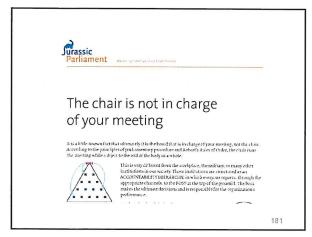
3. Courtesy and respect are required.

4. One thing at a time.

Follow four fundamental guidelines for successful meetings

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179 180



Rosenberg and Robert

Both authorities are based on common fundamentals of parliamentary procedure.

Under either authority, you can adopt your own additional special rules.

Rosenberg is simpler.

Rosenberg gives more authority to the chair.

Rosenberg has some unfortunate twists.



Why are we here?

1) To empower you to participate in effective board meetings using four fundamental guidelines from parliamentary procedure, and
2) To compare Robert's Rules and Rosenberg's Rules



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PARKING FEES IN PUD LOTS

6 attendees: chair, banker, elderly member, environmentalist, photographer, teacher [Note that the numbers are a substitute for being recognized.]

1.	chair	There is continuing pressure on our parking spaces in the lots that our PUD owns. The staff has reviewed the matter carefully. As you know, our current rate is \$2 per hour. The staff recommends that the new fee be set at \$20 per hour. Does anyone care to make that motion?
2.	environmentalist	I move that parking fees be set at \$20 per hour.
3.	photographer	Second!
4.	chair	Very well, it has been moved and seconded that the parking fees be set at \$20 per hour. We will now have discussion on the motion. Environmentalist, as the maker of the motion, you have the right to speak first.
5.	environmentalist	Well, I'm a believer in public transportation myself. I think that this increase will lessen congestion and also force more people to take buses or walk. It's a good idea for the environment and for our PUD.
6.	chair	Further discussion? The chair recognizes the Elderly Member.
7.	elderly member	[speaking angrily] I think this is a terrible idea! We've just learned that we have a \$10 million surplus! Why would we increase parking fees and burden our customers this way?
8.	environmentalist	[speaking passionately] Do you know that the parking fees in most areas of the League are \$15 per hour? We are so far below the market that it's ridiculous.

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21.	chair	State your point.		
22.	elderly member	That is an insulting remark. According to Robert's Rules of Order, all of us are obliged to speak with courtesy and respect, INCLUDING THE CHAIR!		
23.	chair	Oh, the point is well taken. The chair apologizes for the remarks. Further discussion?		
24.	banker	[speaking angrily] In my opinion, this board is CLUELESS! We have our heads stuck in the concrete. Given the way the stock market is trending, our surplus could just disappear. I hope everyone will agree to raise those rates.		
25.	environmentalist	You know, I've heard better discussions in my daughter's kindergarten class! It's clear that we don't have the sharpest knives in the kitchen drawer here.		
26.	elderly member	Point of Order!		
27.	chair	State your point.		
28.	elderly member	The members are insulting all of us by those remarks.		
29.	chair	The chair will rule that the comments are indeed insulting. Members will kindly refrain from such improper statements.		
30.	teacher	[speaking intensely] I have to say that I don't think all these rules are a good idea. They are keeping us from expressing our true opinion! You're an OUT-OF-DATE DINOSAUR yourself, Chair.		
31.	chair	The chair will rule that the words "out-of-date dinosaur" are insulting and may not be used.		
32.	teacher	APPEAL!		
33.	environmentalist	Second!		

34.	chair	Very well, the ruling of the chair has been appealed and seconded, so the members will decide. The chair has ruled that the words "out of date dinosaur" are insulting. All those who believe that this ruling should be sustained, please say "aye."	
35.	chair, banker, elderly member, photographer	Aye!	
36.	chair	All those who believe that the ruling should not be sustained, please say "no."	
37.	teacher, environmentalist	No!	
38.	chair	The "ayes" have it, the motion passes, and the ruling of the chair is sustained. Members may not use this term. Further discussion?	
39.	photographer	If we do this, our customers are likely to come and throw eggs at our houses—or even worse! I'm dead against it.	
40.	chair	Any further discussion? Hearing none, we'll take the vote. All those in favor of raising the parking fees to \$20 per hour, please say "aye."	
41.	chair, banker, teacher, environmentalist	Aye!	
42.	chair	All those opposed, please say "no."	
43.	elderly member, photographer	No!	
44.	chair	The "ayes" have it, the motion passes, and we will raise the parking fees to \$20 per hour.	