

The Majority Rules

But Why Let Them?



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Parliamentary Workshop

Sacramento City College - February 4, 2013



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Why Parliamentary Procedure?

Principles Underlying Parliamentary Procedure are constructed upon a careful balance of the rights:

- ✓ Of the majority,
- ✓ Of the minority,
- ✓ Of the individual members,
- ✓ Of the absentees, and
- ✓ Of all of these groups together.

Parliamentary Procedure enables the membership:

- ✓ To express its will through its membership,
- ✓ To empower an effective leadership, and
- ✓ To retain direct control of its affairs.

A majority decides the will of the assembly through a deliberative process of full and free discussion.

Every member has the same right to make the maximum effort to have his position declared the will of assembly.

Parliamentary procedure (**effective meeting management**) allows an assembly to arrive at the will of the majority for the greatest number of questions in the shortest amount of time. This is accomplished regardless of whether the assembly is in total harmony or impassionate division of opinion.

Hierarchy of Governance

- ↖ Federal Statutes (regulatory guidelines)
- ↖ State Laws:
 - ✓ Brown Act of 1953
 - ✓ Corporations Code – Board of Directors, Quorum, Voting
- ↖ City and Local Statutes
- ↖ Constitution: Name; Object
- ↖ Bylaws: A Society's Business Defined
- ↖ Rules of Order (Robert's): Everything else
- ↖ Standing Rules: Maintenance rules and operational policies
- ↖ Customs: Scary part

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Debate Protocol (Similar to a trial in front of a judge.)

- ↖ Only one person speaks at a time.
- ↖ A speaker must be recognized before speaking.
- ↖ All comments are made through the chair.
- ↖ Comments are confined to the current issue.
- ↖ Discussion should alternate between Pro and Con.
- ↖ No reading of lengthy papers.
- ↖ No cross conversations; no interruptions.
- ↖ No verbal attacks of other members.
- ↖ If proper decorum cannot be maintained – call a recess.
- ↖ The bylaws or the parliamentary authority specify the debate time limits.
- ↖ Decisions are null and void in the absence of a quorum.
- ↖ The vote required to adopt a motion should always be very clear – majority or 2/3.
- ↖ All decisions are binding on all members regardless of how a member voted.
- ↖ All rules must be respected and obeyed – who can move, debate, vote.

Problem motions during debate

- Request for Information
- Question of Privilege
- Point of Order

[**Temporary Disposition** of a motion means that a motion is not adopted or defeated, yet.

There are a few motions that will accomplish this delay of a final decision:

1. *Move to Lay the motion on the Table.*
This requires a temporary emergency. You probably have never seen this motion applied correctly especially in the movies.
2. *Move to Postpone the motion.*
One may postpone the motion to later in the session or to the next meeting.
3. *Move to Refer the motion.*
One may refer the motion to an ad hoc or a standing committee, and have the committee report at the next meeting or later.]

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Sample Order of Business ** (Chronology and Authority)

1. **Reading and Approving of the Minutes:**
If there is no objection the minutes will be adopted as read/distributed/printed.
2. **Reports of Officers, Boards, and Standing Committees:**
Recommendations from the report may result in motions from any member in attendance. Or a member may ignore the recommendation and move a completely different motion.
Reports are heard in the order that the officers, boards, or standing committees are listed in the bylaws. But if these are not listed in the bylaws, the officer or committee has no power in your association.
Officers should not make motions off their own reports.
3. **Reports of Special (Ad hoc) Committees:**
Recommendations from the report may result in motions from any member in attendance. Or a member may ignore the recommendation and move a completely different motion.
Reports are heard in the order that the special committees were created.
4. **Special Orders:**
Issues are taken in the order they were moved (by a 2/3 vote). Those Special Orders not dealt with at the last meeting come first.
Often the bylaws dictate that a certain task (such as elections, creation of committees, etc.) must be dealt with at a specific meeting. These bylaw tasks are typically dealt with as a Special Orders.
5. **Unfinished Business and General Orders:**
Any issue that was left pending when the last meeting adjourned, or which was not reached before adjournment, constitutes Unfinished Business.
Any motion that was postponed from the last meeting to the current meeting constitutes General Orders. The older motions come before the newer motions.
6. **New Business:**
Any issue new to the current meeting.

** Exceptions:

A motion may be Taken from the Table under its same class of business, or after Special Orders.

Opening Ceremonies come before the Order of Business. Program, Announcements, and Closing Ceremonies come after the Order of Business.

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Dos and Don'ts of Minute Taking

Make sure you ...

1. DO use the agenda as a guide;
2. DO record the kind of meeting, date, time, and location;
3. DO record the presiding officer's and the minute taker's complete name;
4. DO record the presence of a quorum if announced by the presiding officer;
5. **DO write the full name of the maker of every motion;**
6. **DO include the totals from the treasurer's report for previous balance, receipts, disbursements, and current balance;**
7. DO record the full names of officers and committee chairs who presented a report;
8. DO file complete signed reports of all written reports attached to the minutes as exhibits;
9. **DO enter motions and amendments in the exact wording as stated by the presiding officer and as finally adopted;**
10. **DO show the exact action taken on every motion (e.g., adopted, defeated, postponed, referred, laid on the table, etc.);**
11. **DO record all balloted or ordered counted votes, for and against;**
12. **DO record all Notices, Points of Order, Appeals (including the reason for the chair's ruling and the outcome of the appeal);**
13. DO include the category of business;
14. DO list the names of members elected or appointed to special committees, the name of each committee, and its purpose;
15. DO include important announcements pertaining to the whole society.

Make sure to ...

1. **NOT forget to check past minutes for agenda items;**
2. **NOT include the names of the seconders;**
3. **NOT include every detail from a report;**
4. **NOT include any content of the debate unless ordered to do so;**
5. **NOT include any motion withdrawn before the presiding officer stated it;**
6. **NOT include personal opinions or descriptive phrases;**
7. NOT include words of praise or criticism from anyone;
8. NOT forget to include the time of adjournment;
9. NOT close with "Humbly" or "Respectfully submitted,";
10. NOT forget to date and sign the minutes with your title, adding whether the minutes were later adopted with or without corrections.



Six Steps to Handling a Motion

A motion is a formal proposal by a member during a meeting that the assembly take certain action. The basic form of the motion is the Main Motion.

A Main Motion is brought before an assembly:

1. **Motion is moved:** While no motion is pending, a member rises and seeks recognition. Once she is recognized she has the exclusive right to be heard at that time. Member makes the motion, “***I move*** we allocate \$300 to repair the computers.”
2. **Motion is seconded:** Someone without needing to be recognized, seconds the motion. The seconder is not claiming to agree with motion. The seconder is stating that the motion should be discussed and voted by the organization.
3. **Motion is stated:** The chair states the question, “It is moved and seconded to allocate \$300 to repair the computers.” As the chair turns to the maker of the motion, she states, “Are you ready for the question?” The motion no longer belongs to the mover; it belongs to the assembly.

A Main Motion is considered by the assembly:

4. **Motion is debated:** All remarks by the members are made to the chair, never to or about another member. Debate can be closed only by a 2/3 vote by the assembly.
5. **Motion is put:** The chair says, “The motion is to allocate \$300 to repair the computers. All in favor of the motion indicate by saying, ‘Aye’.
All opposed to the motion indicate by saying, ‘No’.”
The wording of the motion when the question is put is the way it goes into effect.
A voice vote is the regular method when a majority vote is required for adoption.
A rising vote is the normal method when a 2/3 vote is required for adoption.
A ‘show of hands’ is intended for small assemblies or after an inconclusive voice vote.
6. **Vote is announced:** The chair makes the following 4 statements.
 - “The ‘ayes’ have it. Or, the ‘Noes’ have it.”
 - “The motion is adopted. Or, the motion is lost.”
 - The chair states the effect of the vote or orders its execution.
 - “The next item of business is ...”

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Origins of a Main Motion

1. **Item on the agenda:**
 - a. The chair introduces the item briefly
 - b. A member moves a motion (seconded)
 - c. Debate/Vote.

2. **Item not on the agenda (bylaws allow 'New Business'):**
 - a. A member moves a motion (seconded) during 'New Business', or
 - b. Outside of 'New Business', a member moves an unrelated motion (seconded) with the body's consent.
 - c. Debate/Vote.

3. **Committee is charged with returning a recommendation:**
 - a. Committee Chair presents a report
 - b. Committee Chair states the committee's recommendations
[Resolutions committees are not charged with moving a motion. They are asked for a recommendation. A member must then move a motion.]
 - c. Any member moves the recommendation as a motion (no second required), or
 - d. Any member moves a slightly different motion (second required), or
 - e. Any member moves a completely different motion (second required)
 - f. Debate/Vote.

4. **Committee is charged with returning a motion (or has the power to do so):**
 - a. Committee Chair presents a report
 - b. Committee Chair moves the committee's motion (no second required)
[A chair may read this expected resolution in the form of a motion. It could be handled as an assumed motion. Or, debate would follow without a second required. It is wiser to allow the committee to make its own motion.]
 - c. Debate/Vote.

5. **Chair assumes a routine motion:**
 - a. Chair states, "If there is no objection, a motion to ... will be adopted."
 - b. **If there is no objection**, the motion is properly adopted without a second, or debate, or voting.
 - c. **If there is an objection**, the chair handles the motion according to Robert's Rules' 6 formal steps.

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Script A: Handling a Motion

We join the regular monthly meeting during the 'New Business' part of the agenda.

[Six speaking roles – CH, A, B, C, D, Z]

CH: The first item under New Business is the purchase of the council's printer system.

[Step 1 - Move]

A: Madam Chair *[Rises and is recognized, but not today]*

I move that the council purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

[Step 2 - Second]

Z: Second

[Step 3 - Stated]

CH: It is moved and seconded that the council purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

[Step 4 - Debated]

Are you ready for the question? *[Or, - Is there any debate? Are you ready to vote?]*

A: and B: *[Simultaneously]* Madam Chair. *[Both rise seeking recognition]*

A: I have distributed several documents illustrating the specifications and benefits of the best printer model under \$1,500. That is the one I suggest we purchase.

B: Madam Chair. Shouldn't we buy a new screen instead? Why can't we replace the microphone system instead? I know, let's buy an iPad for each officer, instead.

CH: Thank you for your comments. Are you ready for the question?

A: *[Is recognized and begins to speak for the second time.]*

C: Madam Chair, Point of Order.

CH: What is your Point of Order?

C: Member A has already spoken once and there are others seeking to speak. Member A should not be recognized again, yet.

CH: Your point is well taken. Member A will please sit down.

D: Madam Chair, Request for Information.



CH: What is your question Member D?

D: Do we have the right to spend up to \$1,500 on a printer system?

CH: The council has already been authorized to spend a certain amount of money on business equipment as long as it is for the benefit of the student body.
Are you ready for the question?

[Step 5 - Voting]

CH: The question before you is shall the council purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500?

All in favor of the motion indicate by saying, 'Aye'. *[Half say, 'Aye'.]*

All opposed to the motion indicate by saying, 'No'. *[Half say, 'No'.]*

[Step 6 - Announcing]

The 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

Z: Division. Division.

Ch: Division has been called for.

We need to retake the vote, but by rising this time.

All in favor of the motion please rise. *[Most do so.]* Please be seated.

All opposed to the motion please rise. *[Few do so.]* Please be seated.

The 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted.

The council will purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

The next item under New Business is ...



Amendments

1° Amendment (Form 1) – Insert or Add

↖ Original Main Motion

I move to create a committee appointed by the president to study the Clay Pigeon habitat.

↖ What you really wanted was ...

I want it to be a committee of three.

↖ You need to move to amend

I move to amend by inserting “**of 3 members**” after the word “committee”.

↖ If the amendment is adopted the main motion will read

I move to create a committee **of 3 members** appointed by the president to study the Clay Pigeon habitat.

DRILL: Primary Amendment (Form 1)

Ch: The motion is to purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

Are you ready for the question?

A: Madam Chair, I move **to amend** the motion by inserting ...

Z: ...

CH: It is moved and seconded to amend by ...

Are you ready for the question?

[Assume some debate]

CH: The motion before you is to amend by ...

All in favor ...

All opposed ...

The have it.

The motion to amend by ... is ...

Are you ready for the main motion (as amended)?

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1° Amendment (Form 2) – Strike

↖ Original Main Motion

I move to create a committee appointed by the president to study the Clay Pigeon habitat.

↖ What you really wanted was ...

I want the members to create the committee, not the president.

↖ You need to move to amend

I move to amend by striking “**appointed by the president**” after the word “committee”.

↖ If the amendment is adopted the main motion will read

I move to create a committee to study the Clay Pigeon habitat.

DRILL: Primary Amendment (Form 2)

Ch: The motion is to purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.

Are you ready for the question?

A: Madam Chair, I move **to amend** the motion by striking ...

Z: ...

CH: It is moved and seconded to amend by ...

Are you ready for the question?

[Assume some debate]

CH: The motion before you is to amend by ...

All in favor ...

All opposed ...

The have it.

The motion to amend by ... is ...

Are you ready for the main motion (as amended)?

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1° Amendment (Form 3) – Strike and Insert

↖ Original Main Motion

I move to create a committee to study the Clay Pigeon habitat.

↖ What you really wanted was ...

I want to study Lawn Flamingos, not the Clay Pigeons.

↖ You need to move to amend

I move to amend by striking “**Clay Pigeon**” before the word “habitat” and inserting “**Lawn Flamingo**”.

↖ If the amendment is adopted the main motion will read

I move to create a committee to study the **Lawn Flamingo** habitat.

DRILL: Primary Amendment (Form 3)

Ch: The motion is to purchase a printer system at a cost not to exceed \$1,500.
Are you ready for the question?

A: Madam Chair, I move **to amend** the motion by striking ... and inserting ...

Z: ...

CH: It is moved and seconded to amend by ...

Are you ready for the question?

[Assume some debate]

CH: The motion before you is to amend by ...

All in favor ...

All opposed ...

The have it.

The motion to amend by ... is ...

Are you ready for the main motion (as amended)?

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Script B: Postpone to a Certain Time vs. Lay on the Table

[During a regular meeting a Main Motion is temporarily disposed of with a motion to Lay on the Table and then subsequently with a motion to Postpone to a Certain Time.] [7 speakers – CH, A, B, C, D, E, Z]

Ch: The motion before you is to hold the next retreat on a cruise ship.
Are you ready for the question?

A: Mr. Chair.

Ch: Yes, Member A.

[As Member A starts to speak, he notices that a high official from our Administrative Office has entered the room signaling a request for a few minutes of the board's time.]

A: I notice that the board's attention is requested by our administration.

I move to Lay the current motion on the Table.

Ch: If there is no objection, the pending question is Laid on the Table.

[No one objects.]

[Notice: No time limit is ever given with the motion to Lay on the Table!]

[The official delivers information on an upcoming fundraiser and leaves.]

B: Mr. Chair.

Ch: Yes, Member B.

B: I move that this board supports the upcoming fundraiser.

Ch: If there is no objection, this board will support the upcoming fundraiser.

[No one objects.]

C: Mr. Chair.

Ch: Yes, Member C.

C: I move to Take from the Table the motion related to our retreat on a cruise ship.

Ch: If there is no objection, the motion related to our retreat on a cruise ship will be Taken from the Table.

[No one objects.]

[Member A speaks, but way too much.]

D: Mr. Chair.

Ch: Yes, Member D.

D: I move to Postpone the pending question until after the break.

Z: Second

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Ch: If there is no objection, the pending question will be Postponed until after the break.

E: I object

[Since Member E objected, he is Seconding the motion to Postpone which is now ready for debate, amendments, and voting.]

Ch: Member D, you have the floor.

D: It is almost the time for the break. Let us have the complete debate after the break.

Ch: Member E, you have the floor.

E: Our schedule for today is already full. We will need more time than expected for this motion. I move to amend the postpone motion by striking the phrase "until after the break".

Z: Second

Ch: If there is no objection, the motion to postpone will be amended by striking the phrase "until after the break".

[No one objects.]

Ch: The motion to Amend the Postpone motion ...is adopted by unanimous consent.

We are now back on the motion to Postpone, ...but now as amended.

Are you ready for the question?

Ch: If there is no objection, the motion to Postpone the Main Motion will be adopted.

[No one objects.]

Ch: The motion related to our next retreat is Postponed until our next meeting.

Ch: According to our adopted agenda, it is now time for a break. We shall recess for 15 minutes.

Purpose and Form for Each Motion

(Beware of Order of Precedence)

Purpose	The Motion and its Form
Propose some action	<p>Main Motion I move to donate \$50 to preserve the habitat of the Clay Pigeon.</p>
Improve a proposal	<p>Amend I move to amend the motion by striking \$50 and inserting \$75.</p>
Change the amount of time for discussion	<p>Limit or Extend Debate I move to limit debate to 1 minute per speaker.</p>
Stop discussion and vote now	<p>Close Debate I call the previous question.</p>
Delay a decision	<p>Refer I move to refer the motion to the bylaws committee</p> <p>Postpone to a Certain Time I move to postpone the motion until after the break.</p> <p>Recess I move to recess for 5 minutes.</p>
Kill a motion	<p>Postpone Indefinitely I move to postpone the motion indefinitely.</p>
Deal with an emergency	<p>Lay on the Table I move to lay the motion on the table.</p> <p>Suspend the Rules (Not Suspend the Orders of the Day) I move to suspend the rules that prohibit us from taking up the new business now.</p>
Obtain information	<p>Parliamentary Inquiry Mr. Chair, if we adopt this motion can we rescind it tomorrow?</p> <p>Request for Information Mr. Chair, can the treasurer tell us if we have enough money for this motion?</p>
Challenge the ruling of the chair	<p>Point of Order Point of Order. We cannot vote on this motion. There is already another motion on the floor.</p> <p>Appeal I appeal from the decision of the chair.</p>
Assure the accuracy of the voice vote	<p>Division Division. Division.</p>
Close the meeting	<p>Adjourn I move to adjourn.</p>

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The Brown Act of 1953 (California Government Code §54950-54963)

Before the Meeting:

1. Public need not identify self (§54953.3)

- a. A member of the public shall not be required as a condition of attendance to register or to supply any identification.
- b. If a sign in sheet is used, it shall clearly state that signing in is strictly voluntary.

2. Agenda packet (§54954.1)

- a. Any person may request in writing that a copy of the agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, be mailed to that person for a fee.

3. 72 hour posting (§54954.2 (a) (1))

- a. At least 72 hours before a regular meeting, the board shall post an agenda containing a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted at that meeting including items for a closed session.
- b. No action or discussion shall be undertaken on any item not posted on the agenda 72 hours before the regular meeting. Except the following.

Exception #1: Upon the determination by a majority vote that an emergency situation exists.

Exception #2: Upon determination by a 2/3 vote (if less than 2/3 of the members are present, a unanimous vote is necessary) that there is a need to take immediate action, and that the need of the action came to the attention of the board subsequent to the posting of the agenda.

Exception #3 The item was posted for a prior meeting that occurred not more than 5 days before and the prior meeting was continued to the current meeting.

4. Public may address the board (§54954.3 (a))

- a. Every agenda shall provide the public an opportunity to directly address the board.
- b. This is allowed before or during the board's consideration of an item.
- c. The public may speak on any topic that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the board.
- d. However, the public need not be afforded an opportunity to speak on topics already discussed openly at a committee meeting where the public had an opportunity to speak.

5. Time limits (§54954.3 (b))

- a. The board may adopt regulations to limit the total amount of time allocated for a particular issue and for each speaker.

6. Public speaking prohibitions (§54954.3 (c))

- a. The board may not prohibit public criticism of policies, procedures, programs, services or acts of omissions. This is how the Brown Act makes the meeting an Open Meeting.
- b. The Brown Act does not confer any privilege or protection for expression beyond that otherwise provided by law.

During the Meeting:

7. Secret ballot (§54953 (c))

- a. No action shall be decided by secret ballot.

8. Teleconference (§54953 (b))

- a. The board may use teleconference for the benefit of the public in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law. However, the association's bylaws need to authorize the board to use teleconference.
- b. Teleconference devices may be used for all purposes within the subject matter jurisdiction.
- c. All votes shall be taken by roll call.
- d. The board shall post the agenda at each teleconference site.
- e. Each teleconference site shall be accessible to the public.

9. Public may record (§54953.5 (a))

- a. Any person shall have the right to record the proceedings with audio or video or both.
- b. The recording cannot disrupt the meeting with noise, illumination, or obstruction.
- c. If the board records the meeting, the board shall allow the public to inspect it on the board's equipment for up to 30 days.

10. Closed session (§54954.5)

- a. Closed sessions are prohibited by the Brown Act except for 17 situations related to negotiators, litigation, liability claims, employee evaluation, employee discipline, trade secrets, etc.

11. Report from closed session (§54957.1 (a))

- a. **The board shall report any action taken in closed session and the vote by each member.**

12. Willful interruption (§54957.9)

- a. If any meeting is willfully interrupted so as to render the orderly conduct of the meeting unfeasible and order cannot be restored by removal of the problem individuals, the board may order the room cleared and continue the meeting.
- b. The board shall allow the press and individuals not causing the disturbance to reenter the meeting room.

After the Meeting:

13. Standing committees (§54952 (b))

- a. Regardless of composition, as long as it has a continuing subject matter jurisdiction or if it has its meeting schedule fixed by formal action, a standing committee falls under the Brown Act.

14. Conference fees (§54952.2 (c) (2))

- a. The public does not have free admission to a conference which the organizer has required other participants to pay fees as a condition of attendance.

15. Public may broadcast (§54953.6)

- a. Any person shall have the right to broadcast the proceedings (audio and/or video.)
- b. The broadcast cannot disrupt the meeting with noise, illumination, or obstruction.

16. Courts (§54960.5)

- a. A court may award court costs and reasonable attorney fees to the plaintiff (the public) if it finds that the board has violated the Brown Act.
- b. Similarly for the defendant (the board) where the court finds the action brought to the court was clearly frivolous and totally lacking in merit.

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Brown Act Meeting Types	Post and Notice	Ordered by
Regular (§ 54954.2)	Post at least 72 hours before the meeting. Notice mailed to those on a list for a minimal fee.	Ordered per bylaw or motion
Adjourned (§ 54955)	Post at least 24 hours after adjournment of original meeting that set the adjourned meeting. Posted near the door! If the hour is omitted, the hour is that of the regular meeting. Notice in same manner as in Special Meeting.	Ordered by majority vote at regular meeting, adjourned meeting, or special meeting. Quorum is not required. If all members are absent, clerk or secretary may declare adjournment and set the adjourned meeting.
Special (§ 54956)	Post at least 24 hours before the meeting. Written notice to each member and media (that requested it) at least 24 hours before the special meeting. Written notice is dispensed with if member waives it or attends meeting. May be called to discuss budget but not salaries.	Ordered by presiding officer or majority of the members
Emergency (§ 54956.5)	Post at least 24 hours before, if possible. Notify the media (that requested it) at least 1 hour before, or when possible. Minutes shall be posted for at least 10 days as soon as possible.	Ordered by majority of members for conditions of work stoppage, crippling activity, impaired public health or safety.
Dire Emergency (§ 54956.5)	Post at least 24 hours before, if possible. Notify the media (that requested it) at least 1 hour before, or when possible. Minutes shall be posted for at least 10 days as soon as possible.	Ordered by majority of members for conditions of crippling disaster, mass destruction, terrorist act, endangered public health or safety.

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Ranking of Selected Motions

	Interrupt	Second	Debate	Amend	Vote
PRIVILEGED MOTIONS					
13. Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn		S		A	M
12. Adjourn		S			M
11. Take a Recess		S		A	M
10. Raise a Question of Privilege	I				C
9. Call for the Orders of the Day	I				C**
SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS					
8. Lay on the Table		S			M
7. Previous Question		S			2/3
6. Limit or Extend Limits of Debate		S		A	2/3
5. Postpone to a Certain Time		S	D	A	M**
4. Commit (Refer)		S	D	A	M
3. Amend		S	D**	A	M
2. Postpone Indefinitely		S	D		M
1. MAIN MOTION		S	D	A	M
INCIDENTAL MOTIONS (No Ranking)					
Appeal	I	S	D		M
Division of Assembly	I				**
Point of Order	I				C**
Request for Information					C
Suspend the Rules (that prohibit)		S			2/3
BRING AGAIN BEFORE ASSEMBLY					
Rescind/Amend Something Prev Adopted		S	D**	A	**
Reconsider		S	D		M
Discharge a Committee		S	D**	A	**
Take from the Table		S			M

** See Robert's Rules
C Chair Decides
I Can Interrupt

S
A, D
M or 2/3

Requires a Second
 May be Amended, Debated
 Vote Required to Adopt