



THE RIGHT WAY TO RUN A MEETING:

A GUIDE FOR COUNTY OFFICIALS

ABOUT THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

The National Association of Counties (NACo) unites America's 3,069 county governments. Founded in 1935, NACo brings county officials together to advocate with a collective voice on national policy, exchange ideas and build new leadership skills, pursue transformational county solutions, enrich the public's understanding of county government and exercise exemplary leadership in public service. For more information about NACo, please visit www.NACo.org



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INTRODUCTION

NACo'S VISION: ACHIEVE HEALTHY, VIBRANT AND SAFE COUNTIES ACROSS AMERICA

We are committed to pursuing excellence in public service by advancing sound public policies, promoting peer learning and accountability, fostering intergovernmental and public private collaboration, and providing value-added services to save counties and taxpayers money.

This publication is an example of that commitment. We believe that every county official needs to master the skill of running a meeting. The key role of local elected officials is to chair public and county meetings to ensure positive public engagement and civil discourse. Developing these skills can help you in your county or with running a meeting at a NACo conference.

We prepared this guide to show the steps for running a successful meeting and to present the basic rules, according to Robert's Rules of Order. It is not intended to replace Robert's Rules of Order, but act only as a quick reference guide. We hope that it is helpful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Matt Chase". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "M".

Matt Chase

Executive Director



THE RIGHT WAY TO RUN A MEETING

People who decide to run for public office come from all walks of life. Some are lawyers, some are doctors, and some are bankers, teachers, nurses, farmers or stay at home moms. What they all have in common is a desire to work for the betterment of their communities. Many candidates for office are outstanding in their chosen fields and know the rules of the game to make themselves successful. What happens when they get elected to public office? One of the first things they usually have to do is attend a meeting. Or maybe conduct one.

How do you run a meeting? Chair a subcommittee? The rules may have changed from those with which you are familiar.

So you have been selected, elected, appointed the chair. However it was done, it is now your responsibility to run the committee, commission, or board so that it can properly conduct business. The basic activity any organization uses to conduct business is a meeting. Running an effective meeting, according to the existing rules, is not an easy task, but one every person in a leadership position should master. In order to conduct an effective meeting you also need to have an agenda. An agenda usually contains the following elements:

- Call to Order
- Roll Call
- Reading/Approval of Minutes
- Officer's (and others) Reports
- Committee Reports
- Unfinished Business
- New Business

The bylaws and constitution are used to govern the business of the organization. They also usually designate who will be in leadership positions and how these people are selected. The designated person in the leadership position is in control of the meeting. The "chair" usually sets the meeting agenda and controls and monitors the discussion at the meeting to make sure that everyone who wants to participate gets a chance to voice his/her opinions.

It is very important that you as the leader or "chair" of the meeting maintain order, allow full discussion of all items on the agenda and get through all agenda items in the allotted meeting time. What helps you do that is *"Robert's Rules of Order."*

According to the Robert's Rules of Order website, Henry Martyn Robert was an engineering officer in the Army. One day, quite unexpectedly, he was asked to preside over a meeting and he realized that he did not know how. He tried to run the meeting anyway and suffered great embarrassment.

As a result of this experience, he decided that he would learn all he could about parliamentary procedure so he would never be in that situation again. What he found as he studied the subject and traveled around the country was chaos. Everywhere he went, he found people with differing ideas of how meetings should be conducted, based largely on what they had become accustomed to.

In an attempt to establish one standard procedure and make order out of the procedural nightmare, Robert wrote what became his Rules of Order. The original version, published in 1915, is now free from copyright and, therefore, in the public domain and can be found on the Internet at www.constitution.org/rror/rror--00.htm. The tenth revision is available for purchase at most bookstores.





THE BASICS

Robert's Rules contains certain basic rules that are meant to make it easy to run a meeting and move the agenda items along.

THE CHAIR

All meetings are facilitated by a chairperson who is responsible for making sure that the meeting is conducted smoothly and fairly. The chairperson is impartial during all debate and should have the respect of all meeting participants. The chairperson does not have final decision making authority. The meeting participants have this authority and largely have the responsibility to decide how the meeting will be conducted.

MAIN MOTION

The basis of discussion at a meeting is a motion. A motion is announced or put forward by an eligible meeting participant for the purpose of focusing the discussion. Each motion must have a "mover" – the person who makes the motion and a "second" who shows that there is some support for the motion among the meeting participants. When a motion is "put on the floor" for discussion by the participants, that discussion must focus on the substance of the current motion. All other discussion is out of order and not to be allowed according to the rules. Another motion cannot be introduced while there is a motion on the floor. A meeting participant making a motion – "the mover"- must state the motion before speaking. In many circumstances, the motions are in writing and shared with the chairperson, to assure that everyone is clear about the discussion.

ORDER

It is important that meeting participants are acknowledged in order. Once a motion has been introduced, it is the chairperson's responsibility to maintain a list of speakers to manage the discussion in an orderly manner. The participant who seconds the motion is always given an opportunity to speak after the mover. In order to make sure that all participants who wish to speak are heard, the chairperson will allow speakers who have not yet spoken to speak ahead of those who have already spoken.

AMENDMENTS

A person who legally has the floor can amend the main motion currently being debated. An amendment is another motion that is used to change, by adding, subtracting or completely changing the main motion under discussion. When the amendment has been moved and seconded, all subsequent discussion must be on the substance of the current amendment. An amendment can be amended once. An amendment can be passed by a simple majority of meeting participants. If an amendment is passed, defeated or withdrawn, the discussion goes back to the main motion on the floor with comments based on whether the amendment passed or not. Long amendments are usually presented in writing to the chairperson so that they can be read back to the meeting participants.

POINT OF ORDER

If a meeting participant believes that the meeting is progressing outside of the rules of order, the person can raise a "point of order." When raising a "point of order," the person states what rule or order has been violated or not enforced by the chairperson. A point of order can be used to interrupt a speaker. The chairperson has the responsibility of determining if the point is valid or not. A point of order cannot be used to abridge the speakers' list or comment on a motion out of turn.

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

A point of privilege can be used to interrupt a speaker. Any meeting participant who feels that his or her rights have been infringed upon or violated may bring this point by simply stating their problem. Privilege involves the comfort or accessibility of the meeting participant and can include such things as can't hear, too noisy, unclear copies, etc., or more personal actions such as misquotes, misinterpretations or insults. The chair has the responsibility of determining if the point is valid.

CHALLENGE THE CHAIR

If a meeting participant feels that his/her point of order or point of privilege was ruled on unfairly by the chairperson, a challenge can be made to the chairperson. The chairperson then can ask for a motion to uphold the chair's decision and a vote is taken. The vote by all meeting participants will decide whether the chairperson's action on the point was valid or not.

POINT OF INFORMATION

A point of information is a question raised by a meeting participant while another has the floor. The question can be raised but the person who has the floor may refuse the question. The chairperson asks the speaker if he or she wants to entertain the question when asked. The speaker can refuse. A point of information is only a question and cannot be used to speak out of turn or harass a speaker or disrupt the flow of the meeting.

TABLE

If a meeting participant feels that the decision and vote on a motion needs to be delayed temporarily when something else of immediate urgency has arisen for whatever reason, that person can move to "table" the motion. A meeting participant must be recognized by the chairperson in order to table a motion and cannot request this action at the end of a speech. Generally, a specific time limit is mentioned when tabling the motion so as not to leave the motion dangling. A motion to table requires a simple majority vote. The discussion allowed after a vote to table is only about the length of the tabling, unless a person makes a motion to "Take from the Table." The motion to lay on the table is often incorrectly used and wrongfully admitted as an order with the intention of either killing an embarrassing a question without a direct vote or suppressing a question without debate.

CALLING THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

If a meeting participant thinks that additional debate will be unproductive, he or she may "call the previous question" which can end the debate. If no other participants object, the meeting proceeds to the motion. If there is an objection, the participants vote on whether to end the debate. A two-thirds majority vote is required and no debate is allowed. If the "calling the previous question" is passed, a vote on the main motion is taken with no additional debate.

RESCIND

A meeting participant can make a motion to rescind only if the motion it refers to was passed at another meeting or on another day. This motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass.

RECONSIDER

A meeting participant can make a motion to reconsider if the motion under reconsideration was passed at that same meeting. The motion can only be made by a participant who voted with the prevailing majority on the earlier vote on the motion. A two-thirds majority is required.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Any motion for suspension of the rules of order (usually used so that meeting participants can do something in violation of the rules) must have a two-thirds vote to succeed. There is no debate allowed. This motion cannot be amended and cannot be reconsidered at the same meeting.

ADJOURN

A motion to adjourn takes precedence over all other motions, except a motion to fix the time to adjourn. This motion cannot be debated or amended, nor can a vote to adjourn be reconsidered. A motion to adjourn cannot be made when a speaker has the floor, or when a vote is being conducted.

REFER OR COMMIT

A motion to refer or commit is used to send a question before the meeting to a committee to have further investigation of questions raised. The motion requires a second and debate can occur, but only on the topic of committing the motion, not on the content of the motion.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Occasionally, meeting participants, especially in committee, may wish to consider a motion or group of motions before they are addressed individually for debate. Committees can vote but their votes are not binding on all meeting participants unless the vote is ratified when the meeting resumes its regular session. Motions are required to move from the committee of the whole and back to the committee of the whole.

EXIT



OF CUMBERLAND



MELVIN

COUNCIL



SUMMARY OF THE TYPES OF MOTIONS

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS	INTERRUPT SPEAKER	SECOND REQUIRED	DEBATABLE	AMENDABLE	VOTE REQUIRED	PURPOSE
fix time to adjourn	no	yes	no	yes	majority	sets definite continuation time
to adjourn	no	yes	no	no	majority	to end meeting
to take a recess	no	yes	no	yes	majority	to briefly interrupt meeting
question of privilege	yes	no	no	no	chair rules	to obtain urgent action immediately
call for orders of day	yes	no	no	no	none	to secure adherence to business

PARLIAMENTARY LAW ”
SHOULD BE THE SERVANT, NOT
THE MASTER, OF THE ASSEMBLY.

-Henry Martyn Robert

SUMMARY OF THE TYPES OF MOTIONS

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS	INTERRUPT SPEAKER	SECOND REQUIRED	DEBATABLE	AMENDABLE	VOTE REQUIRED	PURPOSE
lay on the table	no	yes	no	no	majority	to temporarily set aside an item of business
previous question	no	yes	no	no	2/3	to close debate immediately
limit or extend debate	no	yes	no	yes	2/3	to provide more or less time for debate
postpone indefinitely	no	yes	yes	no	majority	to keep motion from coming to a vote
postpone definitely	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to delay action
refer to committee	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to place business in hands of a committee
amend	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to modify a motion

MAIN MOTION	INTERRUPT SPEAKER	SECOND REQUIRED	DEBATABLE	AMENDABLE	VOTE REQUIRED	PURPOSE
general	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to introduce new business
specific take from the table	no	yes	no	no	majority	to continue consideration of question
reconsider	yes	yes	yes	no	majority	to allow another vote on the questions
rescind	no	yes	yes	yes	2/3	to repeal previous action
adopt report or resolution	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to declare facts, opinions or purposes as an assembly
adjourn (qualified)	no	yes	yes	yes	majority	to end meeting
create order of day (special)	no	yes	yes	yes	2/3	to set future time to discuss a special matter
amend (constitution, etc.)	no	yes	yes	yes	2/3	to modify or alter

INCIDENTIAL MOTIONS	INTERRUPT SPEAKER	SECOND REQUIRED	DEBATABLE	AMENDABLE	VOTE REQUIRED	PURPOSE
suspend rules	no	yes	no	no	2/3	to permit action not possible under rules
withdraw motion	yes	yes	no	no	majority	to withdraw motion before voted on
read papers	yes	yes	no	no	majority	to prevent wasting time on unimportant business
object to consideration	yes	no	no	no	2/3	to prevent wasting time on unimportant business
point of order	yes	no	no	no	chair rules or majority	to enforce rules of organization
parliamentary inquiry	yes	no	no	no	none	to determine correct parliamentary procedure
appeal from decision	yes	yes	limited	no	majority	to ensure majority of meeting participants support ruling of chair
division of house	yes	no	no	no	1 member	to secure a counted vote
division of question	no	yes	no	yes	majority	to secure more careful consideration of parts



SO THERE YOU HAVE IT.

Mastering these rules can help you be a better leader and also allow you to chair any meeting you may be called to. Good Luck!

This guide for county officials is not designed to replace Robert's Rules of Order, but can be used as a quick reference.







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