

ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER

WHAT IS A COMMITTEE?

- Committees are a deliberative assembly -
 - A group of people, having or assuming freedom to act in concert, meeting to determine, in full and free discussion, courses of action to be taken in the name of the entire group.
 - Persons having the right to participate – that is, the members – are ordinarily free to act within the assembly according to their own judgment.
- To become a choice of the body, a proposition must be adopted by a majority vote.
- Gives voice to the minority (even down to the individual), decision making to the majority

MAIN MOTIONS:

Member makes a motion

Another member seconds a motion

Chair states the question on the motion.

Members debate the motion

Chair puts the question

Chair announces the result of the vote

EXAMPLE:

ME: Mr. Chairman, John Doe, Precinct 01.

CHAIRMAN: You are recognized.

ME: I move that the Society contribute to the Centennial Celebration. (second).

CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the Society contribute to the Centennial Celebration. Is there any debate? **<Debate><Amendments offered here>**

CHAIRMAN: Seeing no further debate, all those in favor say Aye All those opposed say Nay...

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS:

- Postpone indefinitely
- Amend
- Commit or Refer
- Postpone to a certain time (or definitely)
- Limit or extend limits of debate
- Previous question
- Lay on the Table

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS:

- Call for the orders of the day
- Raise a question of privilege
- Recess
- Adjourn
- Fix the Time to which to adjourn

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS:

- Point of Order
- Appeal
- Suspend the Rules
- Objection to consideration of a Question
- Division of a Question
- Consideration by Paragraph
- Motions relating to methods of voting/ polls
- Motions relating to nominations
- Request to be excused from a duty
- Requests and inquiries