

# Rules of Order and Procedure

This template was developed at the request of schools and districts to meet a new requirement for school community councils to adopt Rules of Order and Procedure (53A-1a-108.1). The template may be reviewed and amended by councils to meet their needs or councils may develop their own.

**To promote ethical behavior and civil discourse each council member shall:**

- Attend council meetings on time and prepared
- Make decisions with the needs of students as the main objective
- Listen to and value diverse opinions
- Be sure the opinions of those you represent are included in discussions
- Expect accountability and be prepared to be accountable
- Act with integrity

## **Rules of Procedure:**

All meetings are open to the public and the public is welcome to attend.

The agenda of each upcoming meeting with draft minutes of the prior meeting will be made available to all council members at least one week in advance.

Minutes will be kept of all meetings, prepared in draft format for approval at the next scheduled meeting.

The council will prepare a timeline for the school year that includes due dates for all required reporting and other activities/tasks that the council agrees to assume or participate in. The timeline will assist in preparation of agendas to be sure the council accomplishes their work in a timely manner.

The chair or a co-chair conducts the meetings, makes assignments and requests reports on assignments. In the absence of the chair or co-chair, the vice-chair or other co-chair shall conduct meetings.

Meetings shall be conducted and action taken according to very simplified rules of parliamentary procedure as required in 53A-1a-108.1(9)(i). Items on the agenda take priority over other discussions coming before the council. Action of the council will be taken by motions and voting. The motions and voting are recorded in the minutes.

A motion (or an action to be taken by the council) is stated as a motion. Someone else on the council "seconds" the motion indicating that at least one other person on the council feels the motion is worthy of discussion. Then the council members may provide input and discussion as called upon by the chair. When discussion seems complete the chair may call for a vote on the motion. Or when a member of the council "calls the previous question" (a motion to end discussion of the first motion), a second is required and then, without discussion the chair calls for a vote that must pass by 2/3. If the vote on the previous question fails the council goes back to discussing the first motion. If the motion to call the previous question passes, the chair directly calls for a vote on the first motion. A vote to call the previous question is usually used to move business along.

## Simple Motions of Parliamentary Procedure

- A tie vote is a lost vote.
- A main motion may be amended.
- Nominations can be closed by saying, "I move to close nominations."
- Most motions are main motions.
- A point of order is offered when there is some question if procedure had been followed correctly.
- To stop debate or discussion on a motion and force the vote a member would say, "I move the previous question." This requires a second and a 2/3 vote.
- Hasty action may be corrected by use of the motion to reconsider. This motion may be made only by one who voted on the prevailing side.
- A person who made the motion may withdraw the same motion.

Attached following is a chart that could be used if the council feels they would like to use additional motions of Parliamentary Procedure in their meetings.

MOTION	DOES IT REQUIRE A 2ND?	IS IT DEBATABLE?	CAN IT BE AMENDED?	IS A VOTE REQUIRED
Adjourn	yes	no	no	majority
Amend a motion	yes	yes	yes	majority
Close nominations	yes	no	yes	2/3
Main motion	yes	yes	yes	majority
Point of Order	no	no	no	ruled on by chair
Previous Question	yes	no	no	2/3
Reconsider	yes	yes	no	majority
Withdrawal of Motion	no	no	no	majority

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**Conflict of Interest.** Council members to whom some private benefit may come as a result of a Council action must publicly declare a conflict of interest, and follow the recommendation of the Council on participation in the action. The benefit may be either direct or indirect; create a material personal gain; or provide an advantage for self, relations, friends, or groups or associations of loyalty. Membership in an association is not of itself a conflict of interest unless it prevents an objective consideration of pertinent information during Council discussion and deliberation. The member is not to discuss a matter in which he/she has a conflict of interest with another Council member. The Council must decide the level of participation for a Council member who has a conflict of interest. The levels of participation are described as: 1) full participation; 2) no voting on issues of conflict; or 3) the Council suggests that the member withdraw from participating in the presentation, discussion or vote.