

# Great School Board Meetings

# Ann G. Macfarlane Professional Registered Parliamentarian

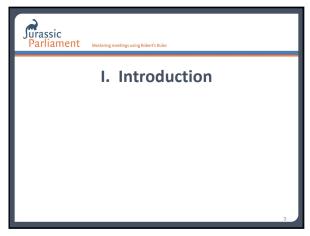
Webinar





Jurassic **Our topics** Introduction I. 11. Meeting discussion, Point of Order and Appeal III. How to do this? IV. **Motions and Amendments** ٧. Authority and role of chair, members, and staff VI. Public comment The right kind of control VII. VIII. Conclusion

.



Why are we here?

To equip you to run great school board meetings to serve your community

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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.

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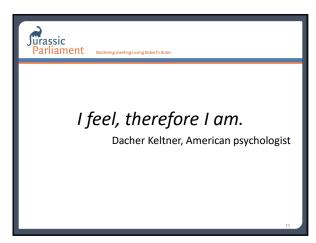
Solution

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



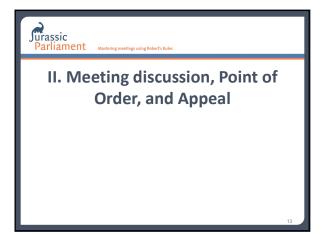
I think, therefore I am.
Rene Descartes, French philosopher

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

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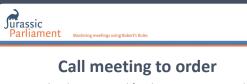


Fernville School Board Meeting

MOTTO

We do our best for all our students, staff, and stakeholders, whether we like them or not!

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- Sit in the chair reserved for the person running the meeting.
- Rap the gavel lightly one time and announce, "This meeting of the Mudford County Commission is called to order."
- Lead the Pledge of Allegiance.
- · Ask the clerk to take the roll.
- Announce that a quorum is present (or not).

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Parliament
Mastering meetings using Robert's Rule

#### Quorum

- The "quorum" is the minimum number of voting members who must be present for business to be done.
- Usually it is a majority (more than half) of the members in office—the members who are actually serving on the commission.
- "Quorum" is different from "votes cast."
- If you lose your quorum, you can't do business.

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- (subject to notice requirements, of course).
- Robert's Rules says that if you follow the standard "Order of Business," you don't need to vote to adopt an agenda.
- However, many bodies do vote. Takes a majority vote to adopt, and a 2/3 vote to change later in the meeting.
- Do not need to include approval of agenda, or other minor procedural motions, in minutes.

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# Regular agenda/consent agenda

**Question:** What's the difference between the regular agenda and the consent agenda?

- The regular agenda lays out the items to be taken up at a particular meeting.
- It follows your "Order of Business."
- The agenda may include, as a single item, "Adoption of the consent agenda."

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#### **Consent agenda**

- A "consent agenda" lists items that are expected not to be controversial.
- If any member requests that an item be removed from the consent agenda, it is done on request.
- · The item is placed at its proper place in the regular agenda.



# **Approval of minutes**

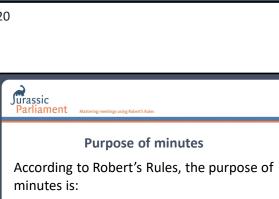
Chair, these minutes have my remarks completely wrong. They say that I said that the staff had done a GREAT job arranging community relations day, but what I actually said was that the staff had done a LOUSY job. I demand that this be corrected!

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# **Meeting minutes**

- We recommend "action" or "summary" minutes, not detailed minutes.
- · Should record what is done, not what is said.
- For certain topics such as conflict of interest, main points made should be included.
- Do not include "he said, she said." This is a waste of time and effort and makes minutes less useful.



**Consent agenda** 

The consent agenda CANNOT BE DISCUSSED OR

The minutes must list all the items that were

• It is adopted with a single vote.

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DEBATED.

approved.

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to record the actions taken by the body.

Minutes record what is DONE, not what is SAID.

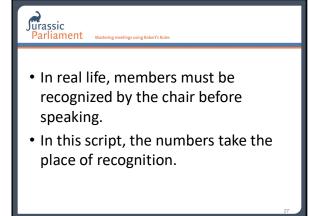


# Detailed minutes are a bad idea because...

- It violates the fundamental purpose of minutes.
- It can create liability for the organization or individuals in case of a lawsuit.
- It tends to personalize and politicize the discussion.
- It can intimidate participants, preventing them from speaking
- It absorbs too much staff time and takes the group's time.
- It makes it harder to find the actions taken.













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#### **Rules for debate**

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



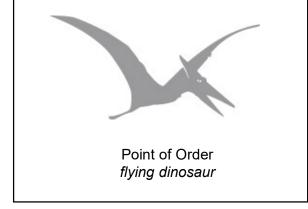
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#### **Point of Order**

flying dinosaur

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

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Why don't we follow this rule? Boards tend to discuss their affairs in conversational

In conversations, dominant people tend to dominate.

Must have a structure to make sure that everyone

• Agreeable people tend to let them.

has an equal chance to speak. This is both fair and efficient.

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#### **Point of Order**

- A motion claiming that a procedural mistake has
- According to Robert, can be made only by a member.
- We recommend authorizing key staff to do so 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.



- 3. Member: That remark breaks our rule against interrupting.
- 4. Chair: The point is well taken. Members will refrain from interrupting each other.

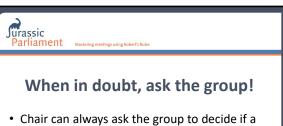
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# Language tip

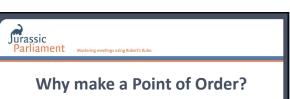
- Use the "third person" to keep things neutral and lessen conflict.
- Note that the chair states the general rule.
- The chair is speaking on behalf of the rules of procedure.
- Do NOT say, "You are out of order" or "You made a mistake."

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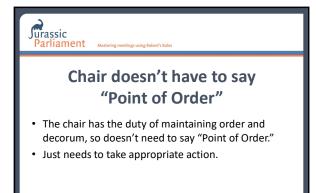


 Chair can always ask the group to decide if a point of order is correct ("well-taken") or not.

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- Make a Point of Order if a rule has been broken.
- DO NOT make a Point of Order because you think someone has made a factual mistake, or you disagree with what they said.
- Speak about that when it is your turn to discuss.
- Making a Point of Order does not count as a "turn" in discussion.



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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.

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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.

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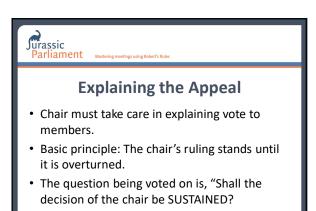
Process Appeal

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.

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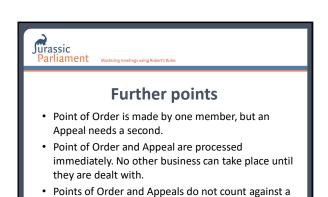


Confusing!

• 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.



member's turn to speak in debate.

Point of Order cannot be debated.

Appeals pertaining to language, decorum, and the order of business cannot be debated.

When an appeal can be debated, the process is different from anything else in Robert's Rules.

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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.

Set time limits.

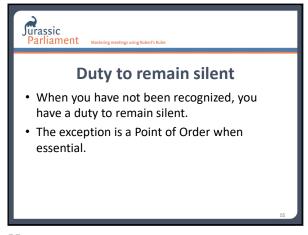
Courtesy and respect are required.

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For Zoom on the telephone, press \*9 (star nine).

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Rights and Responsibilities

of the Member

Welden L Merritt, RRF, CPP, has gradeasby authorized furnassic Purliament to publish this listing of the rights and responsibilities of ardinary members of an organization.

Please note that neither 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 debute may be cut off or limited by mentions for the Previous Question or to Limit Debute. And, while a member should not vote on a matter of direct personal interest, under Robert's

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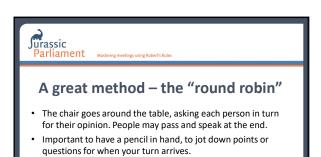




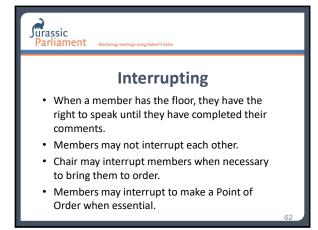
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- Chair must wait their turn also!
- This rule applies to questions and answers also, and to discussions with staff.
- Don't let any two people "hijack" the meeting.



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# No sidebars or texting

- No "sidebar conversations"
- · No whispering!
- No texting to each other or people outside during meetings.
- · No posting on social media during meetings.

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#### **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."
- The Open Meetings Act, and the press of time, mean that usually, this won't serve your board well.
- However...

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# An occasional exception...

- Sometimes there is benefit in the conversational style or "informal discussion."
- This provides a sparky flow of ideas that can be
- 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.

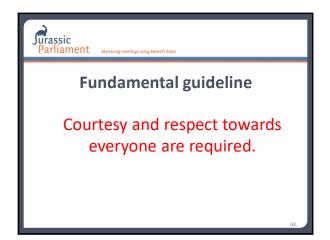
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#### Set time limits

- Jurassic Parliament recommends that board set estimated times for agenda items.
- We recommend time limits on individual board member speeches - 3 or 5 minutes.
- · Time limits cannot be debated.
- They can be suspended or changed by a twothirds vote without debate.



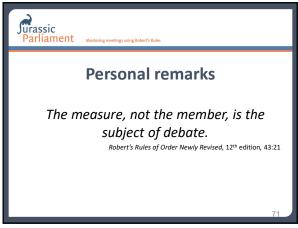




Inappropriate Remarks on Local Government Councils

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 discussion at a meeting. Robert's Rules of Order and the common parliamentary law it is based on require that:

• Members of a council or board must be courteous to one another.



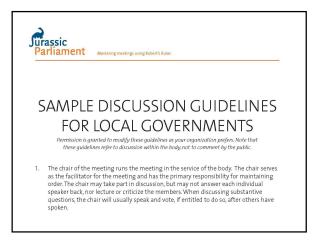


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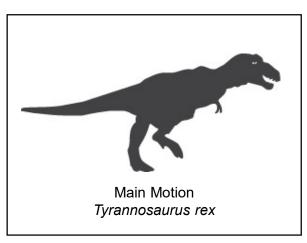
Jurassic How to be objective about subjective comments What can you do when your colleagues on a board or council say things that you find offensive? What if they are making subjective statements that hurt your feelings? We are living in tough times for civility. People feel free to say things during meetings that can be offensive and challenging.

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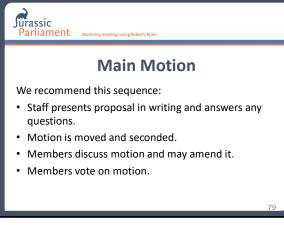
Jurassic IV. Motions and Amendments

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Jurassic **Main Motion** Tyrannosaurus rex For school boards and other public bodies, a main motion is the usual and customary way to start the action of discussion and decision making.

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Main Motion
Tyrannosaurus rex

It should be in writing if at all possible.

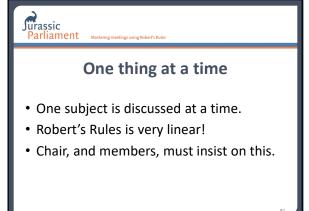
It should be clear and unambiguous. Don't say, "I move what he just said!" or "So moved!"

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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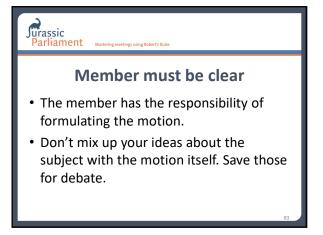
Mattering meetings using Robert's Rules

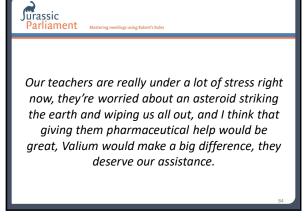
How do you introduce
a Main Motion?

Three little words:

I move that...

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83 84



You can request a moment to write it down

• 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

Director Smith seconds the motion!

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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.

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If no second...

• 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.

EXERCISE
Eight Steps Worksheet

• Fill in the blanks on the Eight Steps worksheet.

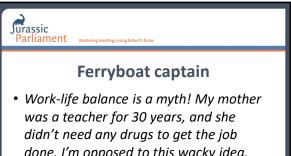
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Social worker

• I'm in favor of this proposal. I think it will help our employees to achieve work-life balance.

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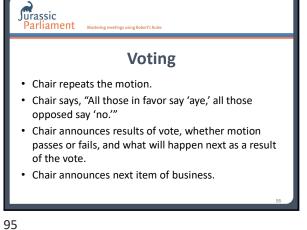


was a teacher for 30 years, and she didn't need any drugs to get the job done. I'm opposed to this wacky idea.

Moving to vote

• When it seems that discussion is finished, chair asks, "Is there any further discussion?" or "Are you ready to vote?" and then, if no one speaks up, takes the vote.

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Voting

The "ayes" have it, the motion passes, and all employees will be issued a monthly supply of Valium without charge, OR

The "noes" have it, the motion fails, and we will not implement this proposal.

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# Eight Steps To Process A Motion

**Member A**: I move that we hold a cruise on Dino Bay.

**Member B**: *I second the motion!* 

**Chair**: It has been moved and seconded that we hold a cruise on Dino Bay. We will now debate the

motion. [debate]

Chair: Are you ready to vote?

The motion is that we hold a cruise on Dino Bay. All those in favor say "aye." All those opposed say "no." The "ayes" have it, the motion passes, and we will hold a cruise on Dino Bay. The Social Committee will make the plans for this event. Our next item of business is...

#### Eight steps to process a motion

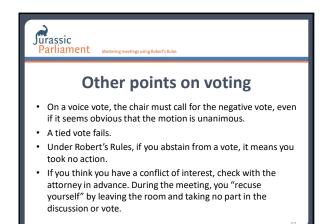
1.	Member makes a	·		
2.	Anothersecond	ds motion.		
3.	Chair states			
4.	Members	_ and/or amend motion.		
5.	Chair restates	and calls for the vote.		
6.	Members on motion.			
7.	Chair states results of vote, whether motion, an what happens as result of vote.			
8.	Chair states next item of			
	In taking the vote, the presider must call for the or the vote is not legitimate.			

The presider has a duty to make things clear so that members understand what they are doing.

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Amendment
Dimetrodon

• You amend a motion to improve it.

• The amendment applies to the main motion.

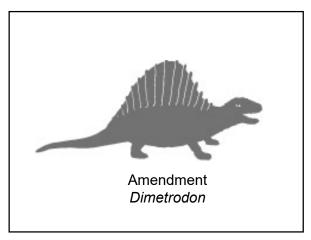
• The amendment must be germane (relevant).

• Anyone may move to amend, even the person who made the motion.

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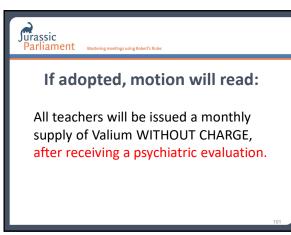
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Psychiatrist

I move that we amend the motion by adding the words "after receiving a psychiatric evaluation."

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Four ways to amend

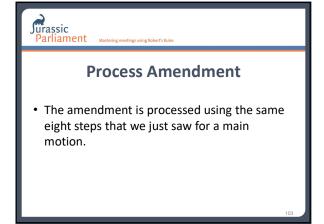
1. Add or insert words.

2. Strike out words.

3. Strike out words and insert words in their place.

4. Substitute (tricky!).

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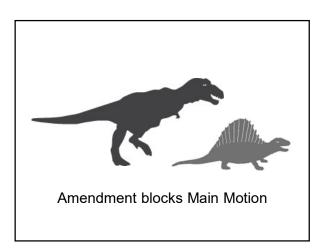
The challenge is...

• We vote on amendments before we vote on the main motion, in order to make the main motion as good as possible - to perfect the motion.

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Fate of the Amendment

• Once the fate of the amendment has been decided, debate continues on the main motion.

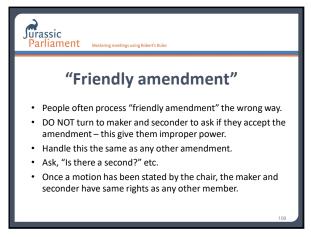
• Don't forget to vote on the main motion "as amended."

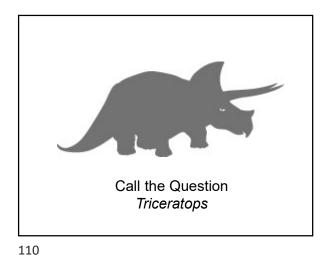
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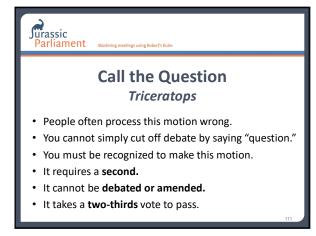


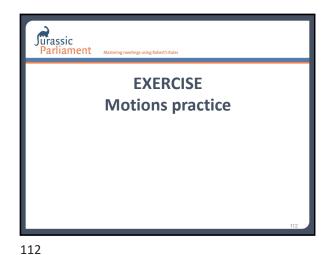
The process continues

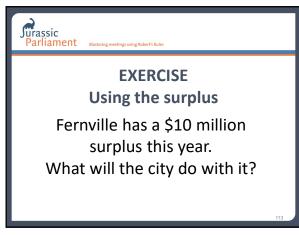
• After all amendments have been processed, the body still must vote on the AMENDED MAIN MOTION.

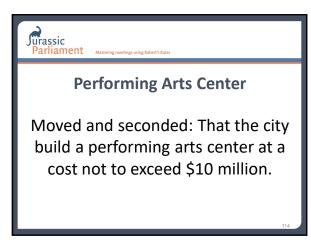




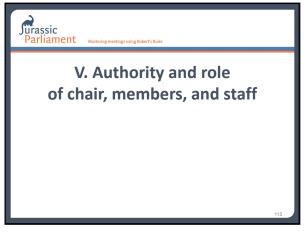






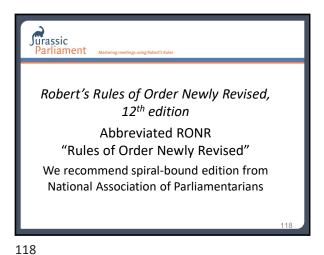


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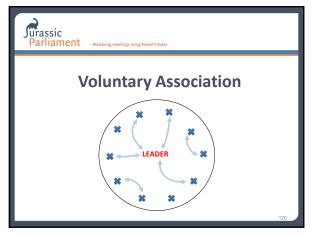




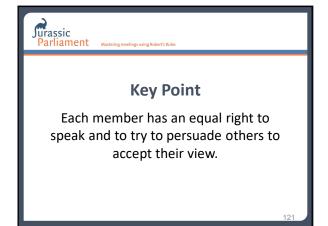








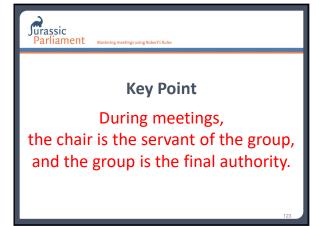
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Key Point

During meetings,
the chair controls the process
so the group can make the decisions.

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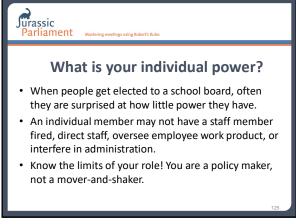


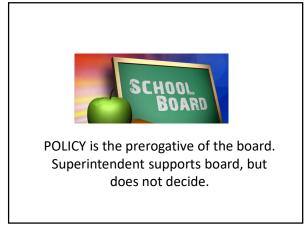
What is each person's individual authority?

All members of a governing board share in a joint and collective authority which exists and can be exercised only when the group is in session.

The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure

123 124





125 126



ADMINISTRATION is the prerogative of the superintendent. Board may not interfere.

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urassic Board members may not do the work of the district Elected directors care deeply about their schools. People often approach them with problems or suggestions. They may inform the superintendent, but they may not try to influence the outcome, unless and until it reaches them as a Why? They must not cross the line between legislation and administration. This is a legal requirement!

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#### Give clarity to staff!

- If you would like the superintendent to do something, the direction must come from the board, not from an individual.
- Take the time to state specifically what is desired.
- As a member, you can make a motion, "I move that we request the superintendent to study this matter and report back at the next meeting."
- If there is no consensus, take a vote on the matter, and record it in the minutes.

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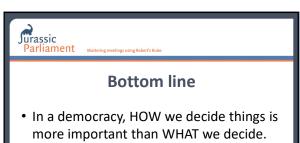
# At the end of the day, the body must unite behind its decision.

- 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...

Surassic 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.

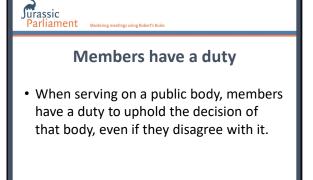
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 Courtesy and respect, no surprises, no unilateral action, no end-runs...these are essential for the system to work.

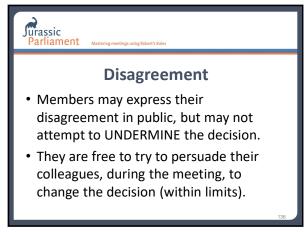
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Majority rule is the key
 The decision of the majority, voting in a properly called meeting, is the decision of the body as a whole.
 However arbitrary it may seem, this is our system.
 The minority must make it their own.



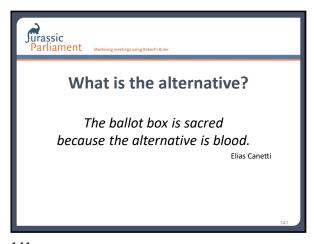
WHY?

The essential principle of majority rule.

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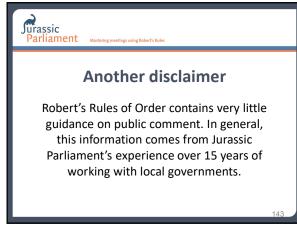






VI. Public comment

VI. Public comment



WHY public comment?

• A school board meeting is NOT A MEETING OF THE PUBLIC.

• It is a MEETING OF THE BOARD that is held in public.

• The purpose of the "public comment" period is to allow the board members to become informed about the views of the public.

• It should be carefully structured.



Follow time limits

• Ask staff to time speakers so chair is not distracted.

• Some bodies have a visible timer so speakers know when their limit is approaching.

• Speakers may not donate their time to someone else.

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Differing expectations

The public may have different expectations.

They may come to the meeting looking for answers to specific questions.

They may want to argue.

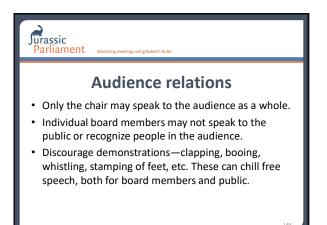
They may want their remarks "on the record."

They may want to raise a "Point of Order," which they cannot do.

Education is critical!

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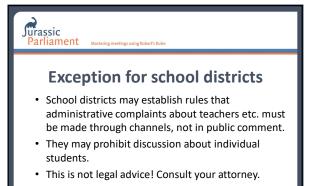
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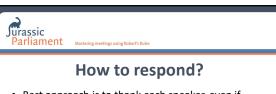
.

 If a speaker runs over the limit, interrupt and request that they conclude their remarks, or simply inform them, "Your time is up."

151 15



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- Best approach is to thank each speaker, even if negative, and move on.
- Chair may provide brief factual information, if appropriate, which must not degenerate into lecturing or criticism.
- Don't put staff on the spot. Invite people to address questions to staff separately.

Comment vs. disruption

• Attendees do not have the right to DISRUPT the meeting.

• However, the courts have found that mere words do not usually constitute disruption.

• In general, citizens can say whatever they like during public comment.



Jurassic

#### How to act on dais?

- Chair and members convey interest and concern by their body language.
- They should listen to each person speaking as if there were no one else in the room (this is hard!).
- Keep a warm and pleasant expression, or a neutral face if speaker is not complimentary.

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Farliament Mastering meetings using Robert's Rules

Attacks on

#### Attacks on staff

- Board members should not criticize staff in public and must be courteous to them.
- If public attacks staff, do not get defensive.
- Do not get in a hostile exchange.
- Be prepared if appropriate to defend the staff in a calm, positive manner.
- Why? If no response is made, it can seem as if the body agrees with the criticisms.

155 156



public comment should NOT be included in the minutes.

See our blog entry, "Don't include detailed public comment in meeting minutes."

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Jurassic

Jurassic

organization.

Why? Including public comments in the minutes

wastes staff time and council's time.

citizens to express their views.

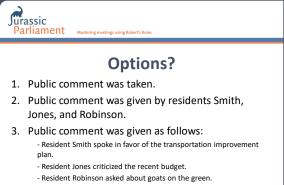
It creates the possibility of liability for the

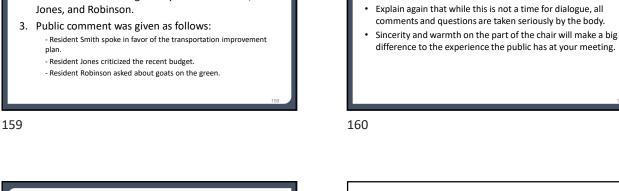
• The comments can become a battlefield for

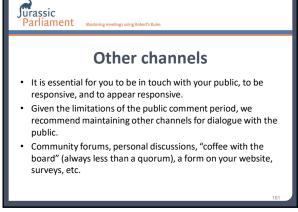
Conclude with thanks

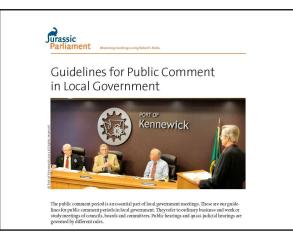
At the end of the public comment period, the chair should

thank the public for attending.



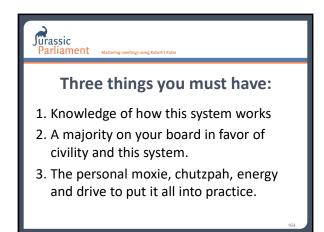






161 162







Chair controls who speaks when

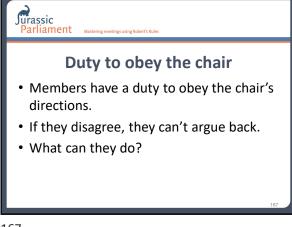
If someone speaks up without being recognized, STOP THEM.

If someone speaks out of turn, INTERRUPT THEM.

If someone makes insulting remarks, CUT THEM OFF.

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Duty...

Duty isn't a word we use much nowadays.

I prefer to think of it as a commitment to the principles of democracy.

As a nation, we have chosen to be governed by the rule of law, not by brute force.

You are upholding that choice when you follow these principles on your board.



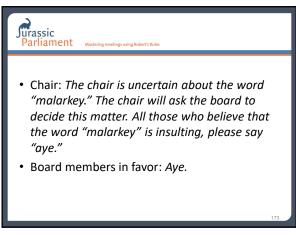




When in doubt, ask the group!

Chair can always ask the group to decide a question.

171 172



• 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.

173 174





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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.

177 178



After taking this training you will be able to:

1. Describe how the authority of the group is more important than any single individual, even the chair.

2. Follow best practices for discussion.

3. Respond to disorder and difficult people.

4. Make Motions and Amendments.

5. Run effective public comment sessions.

179 180



MASTERING COUNCIL MEETINGS

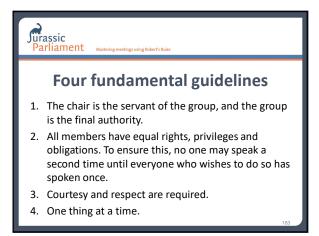
A GUIDEBOOK FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS

AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Ann G. Macfarlane, PRP, CAE and Andrew L. Estep, CAE

Jurassic Parliament

181 182



Follow four fundamental guidelines for successful meetings

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Robert's Rules of Order includes four fundamental guidelines that will create successful meetings. They are easy to say but take some effort to apply, since prevailing culture is often very different. Run your meetings according to those guidelines so your meetings—and your organization—will feourth.

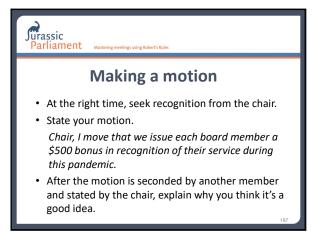
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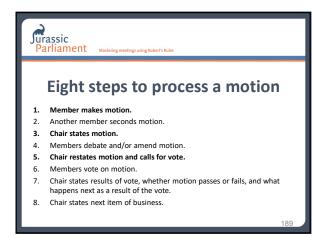


Seconding a motion

• After another member makes a motion, just call out "second!"

• You do not need to be recognized.

187 188



Amending a motion

• During discussion on the motion, seek recognition.

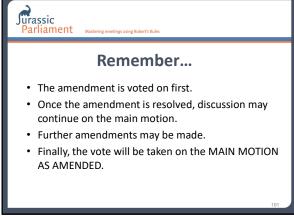
• Once recognized, state your proposed amendment.

Chair, I move to amend the motion by striking out the number \$500 and inserting the number \$5000.

• Once another member seconds the amendment, explain why it's a good idea.

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Best practices for public comment

1. Set time limits for public comment and for individual speeches.

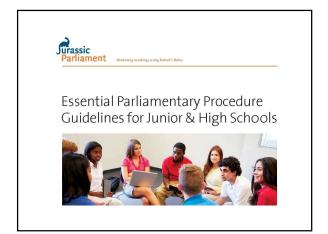
2. Have the public address the chair, and have the chair respond.

3. Don't engage in dialogue with the public, but have arrangements to answer their questions afterwards.

4. Speakers may not donate their time.

5. On the dais, make the effort to be, and to appear to be, listening intently to all speakers.





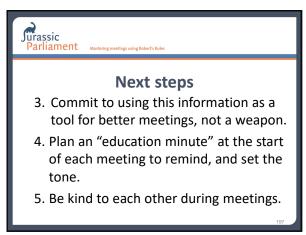


SAMPLE DISCUSSION GUIDELINES
FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Permission is granted to modify these guidelines as your organization prefers. Note that these guidelines refer to discussion within the body, not to comment by the public.

1. The chair of the meeting runs the meeting in the service of the body. The chair serves as the facilitator for the meeting and has the primary responsibility for maintaining order. The chair may take part in discussion, but may not answer each individual speaker back, nor lecture or criticize the members. When discussing substantive questions, the chair will usually speak and vote, if entitled to do so, after others have spoken.

195 196





197 198





