

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group A

Main Motion: I move that the chapter purchase 5 copies of *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* (12th edition) for the school library.

Amend..... Subsidiary

Postpone Definitely..... Subsidiary

Parliamentary InquiryIncidental

Division of the Assembly.....Incidental

Take a Recess..... Privileged

Individual Questions for this Round

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Amend</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> RONR lists three forms of the motion to amend as it relates to words. Name them. (4 point ea; 12 pts)	1. Insert words 2. Strike out words 3. Strike out and insert words RONR (12th ed.) 12:8
	<u>Part 2.</u> What does it mean that an amendment must be "germane?" (4 pts)	To be <i>germane</i> , an amendment must <i>in some way involve</i> the same question that is raised by the motion to which it is applied. RONR (12th ed.) 12:16

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Postpone Definitely</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> Describe how the "quarterly time interval" impacts the motion to Postpone Definitely. (8 pts)	No more than a quarterly time interval intervenes between two sessions if the second session begins at any time during or before the third calendar month after the calendar month in which the first session ends. RONR (12th ed.) 9:7 In cases where no more than a quarterly time interval will elapse between sessions, a question can be postponed until, but not beyond, the next regular business session. RONR (12th ed.) 14:6
	<u>Part 2.</u> If the next meeting will not occur in a quarterly time interval, name two things might you do to consider the motion at a later time? (4 pts each; 8 pts)	1. Set an adjourned meeting using Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn 2. Refer it to a committee RONR (12th ed.) 14:07

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group A

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Parliamentary Inquiry</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> What vote is required for a parliamentary inquiry? (8 pts)	No vote is taken on a <i>Parliamentary Inquiry</i> . RONR (12th ed.) 33:2(7)
	<u>Part 2.</u> What, if anything, may a member do if the chair responds to a parliamentary inquiry by stating that the member's proposed motion would be out of order? (8 pts)	The member may make the motion anyway. RONR (12th ed.) 33:2(8)

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Division of the Assembly</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> When can Division of the Assembly be made? (8 pts)	Whenever a member doubts the result of a voice (viva-voce) vote or a vote by show of hands—either because the result appears close or because he doubts that a representative number of the members present have voted—he can call for a <i>Division of the Assembly</i> , thereby requiring the vote to be taken again by rising. RONR (12th ed.) 29:1 Taken by the Chair if he is unsure of the outcome. RONR (12th ed.) 29:6
	<u>Part 2.</u> When can Division of the Assembly NOT be used? (8 pts)	When the vote was not taken by show of hands or voice vote RONR (12th ed.) 29:4 (2) When it is dilatory (because it is clear one side had it). RONR (12th ed.) 29:7

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group A

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Take a Recess</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> The motion to recess can be offered as either a main motion, or a privileged motion. How do they differ? (8 pts)	A motion to recess that is made when no question is pending (whether the recess is to begin immediately or at a future time) is a <i>main motion</i> . If a motion is pending, it is a privileged motion. A main motion would be debatable, a privileged motion is not. RONR (12th ed.) 20:3
	<u>Part 2.</u> The privileged motion to recess can have previous question applied to it. Why? (8 pts)	The <i>Previous Question</i> can also be applied to it to prevent amendments being moved. RONR (12th ed.) 20:5 (2)

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Questions for the Chair</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> A motion is made and seconded to lay the pending item on the table until 2:00 p.m. State the question on that motion for me, please. (8 pts)	It is moved and seconded to postpone the pending motion until 2:00 pm. Is there any debate? Or, if postpone definitely is not in order due to the situation, that motion is out of order. RONR (12th ed.) 17:02
	<u>Part 2.</u> What type of rule can be suspended with a 2/3 vote? (4 pts)	2/3: Rules of order, special rules of order RONR (12th ed.) 25:14-15
	<u>Part 3.</u> What type of rule can be suspended by a majority vote? (4 pts)	Majority: Ordinary standing rule RONR (12th ed.) 25:14-15

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group B

Main Motion: I move that the chapter subscribe to an upgraded Zoom account for chapter members to use for meetings and practice sessions.

Refer..... Subsidiary

Lay on the Table Subsidiary

Parliamentary InquiryIncidental

Suspend the RulesIncidental

Adjourn Privileged

Individual Questions for this Round

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Refer</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> How would the President designate the Chair of a special committee? (8 pts)	If the chair appoints or nominates the committee, he has the duty to select its chairman—which he does by naming that person to the committee first... RONR (12th ed.) 13:17
	<u>Part 2.</u> Can a special committee elect a different chair from the one named by the Chair? (4 pts)	No “...and the committee cannot elect another”. RONR (12th ed.) 13:17
	<u>Part 3</u> What is an "incomplete motion to commit"? (4 pts)	One that does not define the committee, the method of appointment, or other critical details needed for the motion to commit. RONR (12th ed.) 13:12

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group B

<i>Lay on the Table</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> If an assembly holds regular monthly meetings and adopts a motion to lay a resolution on the table at its regular February meeting, how long may the motion remain on the table? (8 pts)	Until the end of the regular March meeting RONR (12th ed.) 34:1
	<u>Part 2.</u> A special meeting has been called to consider a motion. Would it be in order to lay that motion on the table? Why, or why not? (8 pts)	No. It would be dilatory. RONR (12th ed.) 17:14

<i>Parliamentary Inquiry</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> What vote is required on a parliamentary inquiry? (8 pts)	No vote is taken on a <i>Parliamentary Inquiry</i>. RONR (12th ed.) 33:2 (7)
	If you rise to a parliamentary inquiry, and do not like the answer you receive, what may you do? (8 pts)	A member may act contrary to this opinion, and may appeal from a resulting adverse ruling by the chair. RONR (12th ed.) 33:5

<i>Suspend the Rules</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> If a motion to suspend the rules is voted down during a meeting, can it be renewed for the same purpose later in the same meeting? (12 pts)	If a motion to suspend the rules is voted down, it cannot be renewed by moving to suspend the rules for the same purpose at the same meeting, unless unanimous consent is given. RONR (12th ed.) 25:6
	<u>Part 2.</u> Can the motion to suspend the rules be reconsidered? (4 pts)	No – Suspend the Rules cannot be reconsidered. RONR (12th ed.) 25:2(8)

Parliamentary Procedure – Preliminary Round Group B

<i>Adjourn</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> RONR lists 6 parliamentary steps that are in order while the privileged motion to adjourn is pending. Name 4 (2 points ea; 8 pts).	- to inform the assembly of business requiring attention before adjournment; - to make important announcements; - to <i>make</i> (but not to take up) a motion to reconsider a previous vote; - to make a motion to Reconsider and Enter on the Minutes (37:46–52); - to give notice of a motion to be made at the next meeting (or on the next day, in a session consisting of daily meetings) where the motion requires <i>previous notice</i> (see 10:44–51); and - to move to set a time for an adjourned meeting (9, 22) if there is no meeting scheduled for later within the same session. RONR (12th ed.) 21:10
	<u>Part 2.</u> Name two instances when that would be permissible to adjourn without a motion. (4 points ea; 8 pts)	Scheduled time for adjourning has arrived. No further business is coming before the meeting. RONR (12th ed.) 21:14-15

<i>Questions for the Chair</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> What is the effect of the motion to Lay on the Table on pending amendments and a pending motion to Refer? (8 pts)	Adhering motions go with the main motion to the Table. RONR (12th ed.) 17:05
	<u>Part 2.</u> The motion to Lay on the Table has been moved, seconded, and stated by the Chair. Member B rises, as if to debate. What do you say? (8 pts)	For what purpose does the member rise?" RONR (12th ed.) 42:3

Parliamentary Procedure – Semi-Final Round

Scenario:

Motion Adopted at the previous meeting: I move that the chapter conduct all meetings virtually in 2022.

Main Motion: I move that the chapter appoint a committee to meet with the school to allow all chapter members to watch the National FFA Convention together.

Amend..... Subsidiary

Refer to a Committee Subsidiary

AppealIncidental

Point of OrderIncidental

Rescind..... Motion that Brings a Question Again Before the Assembly

Individual Questions for this Round

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Amend</i>	Part 1: What is a tertiary amendment? (4 points)	A “third degree” amendment. Not permitted RONR (12th ed.) 12:12
	RONR lists 6 improper amendments that are not in order. What are they? [Single question only] (2 points each, 12 pts)	1) One that is not germane to the question to be amended. 2) One that merely makes the adoption of the amended question equivalent to a rejection of the original motion. 3) One that would cause the question as amended to not be in order. 4) One that proposes to change one of the forms of amendment into another form. 5) One that would have the effect of converting one parliamentary motion into another. 6) One that strikes out the word “<i>Resolved</i>” or other enacting words. RONR (12th ed.) 12:22

Parliamentary Procedure – Semi-Final Round

<i>Refer</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> When would the use of Refer be considered dilatory? (2 pts)	When it is absurd or unreasonable—such as one that (because of the time involved or any other reason) would have the effect of defeating the purpose of the main question RONR (12th ed.) 13:09
	<u>Part 2.</u> What are the five types of committees? (2 points each, 10 pts)	Committee of the Whole Quasi Committee of the Whole Consider Informally Standing Committee Special Committee RONR (12th ed.) 13:8(a-c)

<i>Appeal</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> Why can't a response to a Parliamentary Inquiry be appealed? (8 pts)	Because it is an opinion, not a ruling RONR (12th ed.) 24:6
	<u>Part 2.</u> When is it too late to make an appeal? (8 pts)	If any debate or business has intervened since the chair's ruling RONR (12th ed.) 24:8

<i>Point of Order</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> In what circumstance is a Point of Order debatable? (8 pts)	If the chair submits the point to a vote of the assembly, (the rules governing its debatability are the same as for an <i>Appeal</i> .) RONR (12th ed.) 23:2(5)
	<u>Part 2.</u> What can a member do if he is not sure if there is a breach of the rules? (8 pts)	Make a parliamentary inquiry RONR (12th ed.) 23:04

<i>Rescind</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> Explain the rules of debate for the motion to Rescind. (8 pts)	Is debatable; debate can go into the merits of the motion proposed to be rescinded. RONR (12th ed.) 35:2 (5)
	<u>Part 2.</u> What vote is required for the motion to rescind? (8 pts)	Majority with previous notice OR 2/3 OR majority of the membership RONR (12th ed.) 35:2 (7)

Parliamentary Procedure – Semi-Final Round

<i>Questions for the Chair</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> A motion and a pending amendment were referred to a committee. The Committee is reporting back to the body. What happens to the amendment? (8 pts)	any amendments actually pending at the time of referral are sent to the committee with the main motion, and, when the committee reports, they must be disposed of by the assembly before any additional amendments of the same degree may be considered. RONR (12th ed.) 13:20
	<u>Part 2.</u> Three instances are defined when an appeal is undebatable. What are they? (8 pts)	Is debatable unless it (a) relates to indecorum or a transgression of the rules of speaking; (b) relates to the priority of business; or (c) is made when an undebatable question is immediately pending or involved in the appeal. RONR (12th ed.) 24:3

Parliamentary Procedure – Final Round

Main Motion: I move that the chapter allocate \$7,500 to send members to the National Convention and Expo in Indianapolis in 2022.

Postpone Indefinitely Subsidiary

Limit/Extend Limits of Debate Subsidiary

Withdraw.....Incidental

Object to the Consideration of the Question.....Incidental

Fix the Time To Which to Adjourn Privileged

Individual Questions for this Round

MOTION	QUESTION(S)	ANSWER AND CITATION
<i>Postpone Indefinitely</i>	Part 1. You moved to postpone the main motion indefinitely. How would this differ from postponing the main motion definitely? (4 pts)	Postpone indefinitely is a permanent rejection of the motion without a direct vote; Postpone Definitely sets a specific time for further consideration to take place, RONR (12th ed.) 11:03
	Part 2. RONR describes an "occasional special use" of this motion by strategists. Explain that. (12 pts)	It extends debate, including on the merits of the main motion, and the vote can be used to test voting strength (and perhaps to tell you WHO is opposed.) RONR (12th ed.) 11:05

<i>Limit/Extend Limits of Debate</i>	Part 1. A main motion and several subsidiary motions are all pending. You want to limit debate on everything except the main motion. How would you do that? (10 pts)	The motion can be applied to the immediately pending question, to any consecutive part of the series beginning with the immediately pending question, or to the entire series. If the motion does not specify to which of these questions it is to apply, then only the immediately pending question is affected. RONR (12th ed.) 15:07
	Part 2. There are 3 conditions for exhaustion of the effect of a motion to Limit/Extend Limits of Debate. What are they? (2 points each, 6 pts)	(1) when all of the questions on which it was imposed have been voted on; (2) when those questions affected by the order and not yet voted on have been either referred to a committee or postponed indefinitely; or (3) at the conclusion of the session in which the order was adopted—whichever occurs first. RONR (12th ed.) 15:18

Parliamentary Procedure – Final Round

<i>Withdraw</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> At what point can the mover withdraw his own motion without needing permission? (8 pts)	Before a motion has been stated by the chair. RONR (12th ed.) 33:12
	<u>Part 2.</u> What happens to a pending amendment if the mover successfully withdraws the main motion? (8 pts)	It is also withdrawn RONR (12th ed.) 33:16

<i>Object to the Consideration of the Question</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> Why would a member object to the consideration of a question? (8 pts)	enable the assembly to avoid a particular original main motion altogether when it believes it would be strongly undesirable for the motion even to come before the assembly RONR (12th ed.) 26:1
	<u>Part 2.</u> What vote is required for the motion to Object to the Consideration of the Question? (8 pts)	A two-thirds vote <i>against consideration</i> is required to sustain the objection RONR (12th ed.) 26:2(7)

<i>Fix the Time To Which to Adjourn</i>	<u>Part 1.</u> Fix the Time To Which to Adjourn can be either debatable or undebatable. Please explain this phenomena? (8 pts)	If offered as a main motion, it is debatable. If offered as a privileged motion, it is NOT debatable. RONR (12th ed.) 22:04
	<u>Part 2.</u> What is the difference between the motion to Fix the Time TO Which to Adjourn and Fix the Time AT Which to Adjourn? (8 pts)	Fix the Time TO Which to Adjourn sets an adjourned meeting, and can be either privileged or a main motion. Fix the Time AT Which to Adjourn sets the time for the current meeting to end and is ALWAYS a main motion RONR (12th ed.) 22:11

Parliamentary Procedure – Final Round

	<u>Part 1.</u> Explain the difference between an adjourned meeting and a special meeting. (8 pts)	An adjourned meeting is a continuation of the current meeting at a later date or time. A special meeting is a separate session called as prescribed by the bylaws. RONR (12th ed.) 22:09
<i>Questions for the Chair</i>	<u>Part 2.</u> One of the duties of the President is to preside over the Board. What are 4 of the procedures that can differ in small boards? (2 points each; 8 pts)	1) Members may raise a hand instead of standing when seeking to obtain the floor, and may remain seated while making motions or speaking. 2) Motions need not be seconded. 3) There is no limit to the number of times a member can speak to a debatable question. Appeals, however, are debatable under the regular rules—that is, each member (except the chair) can speak only once in debate on them, while the chair may speak twice. 4) Informal discussion of a subject is permitted while no motion is pending. 5) When a proposal is perfectly clear to all present, a vote can be taken without a motion’s having been introduced. Unless agreed to by unanimous consent, however, all proposed actions must be approved by vote under the same rules as in larger meetings, except that a vote can be taken initially by a show of hands, which is often a better method in small meetings. 6) The chairman need not rise while putting questions to a vote. If the chairman is a member, he may, without leaving the chair, speak in informal discussions and in debate, and vote on all questions RONR (12th ed.) 49:21