



## AGENDA ITEM 8E

**MEETING:** March 20, 2024  
**TO:** Humboldt LAFCo Commissioners  
**FROM:** Colette Santsche, Executive Officer  
**SUBJECT:** **LAFCo Meeting Procedures**  
Staff will provide an overview of general LAFCo meeting procedures. These procedures are based on Robert's Rules of Order and are also detailed in the Commission's Administrative Policies and Procedures.

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### BACKGROUND

Humboldt LAFCo has two major policy documents including:

- Administrative Policies and Procedures
- Boundary Change Policies and Procedures

Both of these documents are available to the public online on the Humboldt LAFCo website and are the guiding documents for how the Commission processes applications and conducts business.

### DISCUSSION

The Administrative Policies and Procedures document contains information on LAFCos purpose, Commission organization, Commission meetings, and budget and financial procedures. Of particular importance is the chapter on Commission meetings which defines how business is to be conducted, how officers are selected, participation of alternate members, and other guidelines for meetings and special committees.

More specifically, Section 3.9 states the rules of order for the Commission:

*"Roberts Rules of Order shall be followed by the Commission to the fullest extent practical, unless said rules conflict with provisions of the California Government Code concerning the meetings of public entities and agencies."*

Robert's Rules of Order were established by Henry Martyn Robert, an Army engineering officer, in 1876. Robert developed these rules in order to standardize public meetings throughout the United States so that public proceedings could be conducted in a civil manner. Today, Robert's Rules of Order provide a familiar structure to meetings and help ensure that civil discourse is held. Attachment A provides an overview of the basic rules of order including waiting to be recognized by the Chair, allowing all members to speak on a matter prior to speaking again, types of motions, and more.

### RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends the Commission receive and file this report. The Commission is invited to discuss the item and provide direction to staff as needed.

## Roberts Rules of Order – Simplified

### Guiding Principles:

- Everyone has the right to participate in discussion if they wish, before anyone may speak a second time.
- Everyone has the right to know what is going on at all times. Only urgent matters may interrupt a speaker.
- Only one thing (motion) can be discussed at a time.

A **motion** is the topic under discussion (e.g., “I move that we add a coffee break to this meeting”). After being recognized by the president of the board, any member can introduce a motion when no other motion is on the table. A motion requires a second to be considered. If there is no second, the matter is not considered. Each motion must be disposed of (passed, defeated, tabled, referred to committee, or postponed indefinitely).

### How to do things:

**You want to bring up a new idea before the group.**

After recognition by the president of the board, present your motion. A second is required for the motion to go to the floor for discussion, or consideration.

**You want to change some of the wording in a motion under discussion.**

After recognition by the president of the board, move to amend by

- adding words,
- striking words or
- striking and inserting words.

**You like the idea of a motion being discussed, but you need to reword it beyond simple word changes.**

Move to substitute your motion for the original motion. If it is seconded, discussion will continue on both motions and eventually the body will vote on which motion they prefer.

**You want more study and/or investigation given to the idea being discussed.**

Move to refer to a committee. Try to be specific as to the charge to the committee.

**You want more time personally to study the proposal being discussed.**

Move to postpone to a definite time or date.

**You are tired of the current discussion.**

Move to limit debate to a set period of time or to a set number of speakers. Requires a 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s vote.

**You have heard enough discussion.**

Move to close the debate. Also referred to as calling the question. This cuts off discussion and brings the assembly to a vote on the pending question only. Requires a 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s vote.

**You want to postpone a motion until some later time.**

Move to table the motion. The motion may be taken from the table after 1 item of business has been conducted. If the motion is not taken from the table by the end of the next meeting, it is dead. To kill a motion at the time it is tabled requires a 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s vote. A majority is required to table a motion without killing it.

You believe the discussion has drifted away from the agenda and want to bring it back.  
 “Call for orders of the day.”

You want to take a short break.  
 Move to recess for a set period of time.

You want to end the meeting.  
 Move to adjourn.

You are unsure the president of the board announced the results of a vote correctly.  
 Without being recognized, call for a “division of the house.” A roll call vote will then be taken.

You are confused about a procedure being used and want clarification.  
 Without recognition, call for "Point of Information" or "Point of Parliamentary Inquiry." The president of the board will ask you to state your question and will attempt to clarify the situation.

You have changed your mind about something that was voted on earlier in the meeting for which you were on the winning side.  
 Move to reconsider. If the majority agrees, the motion comes back on the floor as though the vote had not occurred.

You want to change an action voted on at an earlier meeting.  
 Move to rescind. If previous written notice is given, a simple majority is required. If no notice is given, a 2/3<sup>rds</sup> vote is required.

**Unanimous Consent:**

If a matter is considered relatively minor or opposition is not expected, a call for unanimous consent may be requested. If the request is made by others, the president of the board will repeat the request and then pause for objections. If none are heard, the motion passes.

- **You may INTERRUPT a speaker for these reasons only:**
  - to get information about business –point of information to get information about rules– parliamentary inquiry
  - if you can't hear, safety reasons, comfort, etc. –question of privilege
  - if you see a breach of the rules –point of order
  - if you disagree with the president of the board’s ruling –appeal
  - if you disagree with a call for Unanimous Consent –object

Quick Reference					
	Must Be Seconded	Open for Discussion	Can be Amended	Vote Count Required to Pass	May Be Reconsidered or Rescinded
Main Motion	√	√	√	Majority	√
Amend Motion	√	√		Majority	√
Kill a Motion	√			Majority	√
Limit Debate	√		√	2/3 <sup>rds</sup>	√
Close Discussion	√			2/3 <sup>rds</sup>	√
Recess	√		√	Majority	
Adjourn (End meeting)	√			Majority	
Refer to Committee	√	√	√	Majority	√
Postpone to a later time	√	√	√	Majority	√
Table	√			Majority	
Postpone Indefinitely	√	√	√	Majority	√