



Parliamentarian

2021 - 2022

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Importance of a Parliamentarian

The parliamentarian advises the president and other officers, executive board members, and members of the PTA on matters of parliamentary procedure. The parliamentarian serves as a consultant, especially in a meeting, where only the chair has the authority to rule on questions of order or to answer parliamentary inquiries.

A parliamentarian must have a fair and impartial mind and attitude, as well as knowledge of parliamentary procedure. A parliamentarian in PTA – serving at any level – needs to have a fundamental knowledge of PTA and all of its governing documents – not only the vision, mission, and purposes but also the bylaws, standing rules, policies, etc.

All members of the PTA, whether in a leadership position or not, should understand the fundamental rules of parliamentary procedure in order to preserve their rights and to know whether the procedures are being followed for the benefit of all members. This knowledge will ensure order, expedite business and guarantee that the association continues to promote the vision, mission, and purposes of PTA.

About PTA

VISION Every child's potential is a reality.

MISSION To make every child's potential a reality by engaging and empowering families and communities to advocate for all children.

PURPOSES

- To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, places of worship, and throughout the community;
- To raise the standards of home life;
- To advocate for laws that further the education, physical and mental health, welfare, and safety of children and youth;
- To promote the collaboration and engagement of families and educators in the education of children and youth;
- To engage the public in united efforts to secure the physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and social well-being of all children and youth; and
- To advocate for fiscal responsibility regarding public tax dollars in public education funding.

VALUES

- **Collaboration:** We will work in partnership with a wide array of individuals and organizations to broaden and enhance our ability to serve and advocate for all children and families.
- **Commitment:** We are dedicated to children's educational success, health, and well-being through strong family and community engagement while remaining accountable to the principles upon which our association was founded.
- **Diversity:** We acknowledge the potential of everyone without regard, including but not limited to: age, culture, economic status, educational background, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, legal status, marital status, mental ability, national origin, organizational position, parental status, physical ability, political philosophy, race, religion, sexual orientation, and work experience.
- **Respect:** We value the individual contributions of members, employees, volunteers, and partners as we work collaboratively to achieve our association's goals.
- **Accountability:** All members, employees, volunteers, and partners have a shared responsibility to align their efforts toward the achievement of our association's strategic initiatives.

PTA NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR FAMILY-SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS

- Standard 1: **Welcoming All Families into the School Community** Families are active participants in the life of the school, and feel welcomed, valued, and connected to each other, to school staff, and to what students are learning and doing in class.
- Standard 2: **Communicating Effectively** Families and school staff engage in regular, two-way, meaningful communication about student learning.
- Standard 3: **Supporting Student Success** Families and school staff continuously collaborate to support students' learning and healthy development both at home and at school, and have regular opportunities to strengthen their knowledge and skills to do so effectively.
- Standard 4: **Speaking Up for Every Child** Families are empowered to be advocates for their own and other children, to ensure that students are treated fairly and have access to learning opportunities that will support their success.
- Standard 5: **Sharing Power** Families and school staff are equal partners in decisions that affect children and families and together inform, influence, and create policies, practices, and programs.
- Standard 6: **Collaborating with Community** Families and school staff collaborate with community members to connect students, families, and staff to expanded learning opportunities, community services, and civic participation.



Leadership Competencies

Skills and Abilities Effective Leaders Demonstrate

Successful leaders are effective leaders. Think of some of the most effective PTA leaders you have worked with. They certainly fill their PTA role well, but their leadership capacity goes beyond that. They have skills and abilities that allow them to step into a variety of roles. They see the value people have to offer and seek their involvement. They provide a clear purpose that others want to follow. They lead with integrity and strive to continually improve.

Texas PTA has identified a set of competencies effective leaders demonstrate. These skills and abilities can be used by current and potential leaders to help them improve their leadership, and by Local or Council PTA nominating committees to recruit, nominate, and elect effective leaders.

This list is by no means exhaustive. Rather, it is representative of the qualities PTA leaders demonstrate in the work they do to make every child's potential a reality.

Competencies	Descriptions
Self-Awareness	An individual's ability to assess their own strengths and weaknesses
Vision	Demonstrates a clear understanding of the future and how to get there
Relationship Building	Develops trust, mutual respect, and values diversity
Critical Thinking	Obtains all the relevant information, identifies problems and causes, evaluates information, and determines criteria that indicate solutions
Time & Resource Management	Effectively prioritizes and manages resources to accomplish goals of group or project
Motivation	Demonstrates and promotes interest and enthusiasm
Empathy	Expresses verbal and nonverbal recognition of feelings, needs, and concerns of others
Creativity	Sees and thinks of new ideas, alternatives, and ways to do things
Communication	Listens actively and conveys information clearly, concisely and accurately in both writing and speech
Collaboration	Works as a team to achieve a common purpose Puts service before self
Delegation	Shares responsibilities including guidance and follow up
Continuous Learning	Pursues development of skills and knowledge
Integrity	Doing the right thing when no one is watching
Initiative	Steps up unprompted or going above and beyond with excellence

UPDATED: Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Policy



This Policy has been updated by the Texas PTA Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Task Force, adopted by the Texas PTA Board of Directors (“Board”), and is intended to be consistent with the National PTA’s Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Policy. This Policy is also intended to further the commitment of Texas PTA to diversity, equity, and inclusion, which is: To continually be a voice for all children by reflecting diversity and being inclusive in our membership, leadership, program content, advocacy, training, partnerships, and communications.

We acknowledge the potential of everyone without regard, including but not limited to: age, culture, economic status, educational background, ethnicity, gender, geographic location, legal status, marital status, mental ability, national origin, organizational position, parental status, physical ability, political philosophy, race, religion, sexual orientation, and work experience

Effective Date: This Policy is adopted as of April 19, 2021, shall be reviewed by the Board every two years, and shall remain in effect until amended or replaced in its entirety as a result of action by the Board.

Scope: This Policy shall apply as guidance to Texas PTA, all constituent divisions (Local PTAs and other divisions including Council PTAs), and their respective members.

Definitions: For the purpose of this Policy:

- *Diversity* is the representation of, and respect for, people from different backgrounds and identities—including but not limited to race, culture, religion, socio-economic status, age, geographic area, sexual orientation, and gender identification, language, approaches to learning, diagnoses, or exceptionalities impacting learning or access to learning, and physical appearance. It also involves bringing different ideas, perspectives, lived experiences, talents, values, and worldviews to the table to represent the broad variety of children, caregivers, educators, and communities within the PTA family.
- *Equity* provides fairness and access to resources, opportunities, and outcomes so that all communities get what they need to be engaged and successful. This moves beyond an “equal across the board” approach to:
 - a) Recognize and address bias and privilege.
 - b) Understand and attend to specific individual and community needs, providing additional resources to those with greater needs.
- *Inclusion* is actions, behaviors, and social norms that strive to ensure all people feel they are safe, welcomed, and that they belong. This means putting diversity into action with skill and intentionality to strive to ensure everyone feels respected, supported, and valued—and can fully participate with equal voice and right to be heard. This includes actively seeking out voices that have been traditionally underrepresented and/or marginalized.

Policy: Texas PTA and its constituent divisions (Local PTAs and other divisions including Council PTAs) shall:

- Promote awareness, inclusion, and engagement of all diverse populations represented in the community and encourage all;
- Openly assess beliefs and practices to ensure inclusiveness, equity, and to guard against discrimination;
- Strive to ensure that the membership, leadership, programs, partnerships, and printed materials across Texas reflect the diversity of their communities;
- Communicate with families in their communities in languages which they understand, to the extent possible;
- Identify and address barriers that hinder inclusivity;
- Foster programs and practices that eliminate bias, prejudice, and misunderstanding;
- Advocate for funding, laws, and regulations that support programs, policies, and services that meet the health, safety, and educational needs of all student populations in Texas public schools; and
- Provide resources and training that develop a more diverse and inclusive group of Texas PTA members, leaders, and community.

Texas PTA first adopted a Cultural Diversity and Inclusion policy on July 26, 2012

Getting Started

Quick Start Actions

Each year PTA leaders have a few things that they need to make sure to check off the list as soon as possible after their election or appointment.

- Join your local PTA! All executive board members must be PTA members during the school year for which they were elected or appointed.
- Register with Texas PTA by completing the Local Leader/Officer Intake form at www.txpta.org/submitting-board-member-information
- Ask for the Plan of Work for your position from the previous school year. Review it and be prepared to make adjustments. Each executive board member should have a Plan of Work approved as part of the annual budgeting process.
- Ask for the current copy of the PTA's bylaws and standing rules.
 - These documents must be reviewed locally and approved by Texas PTA at least every three years.
- Complete FOUNDATIONS Essentials and BASICS Boardsmanship training before October 15. The courses can be found on the Texas PTA website, txpta.org/training.
 - FOUNDATIONS Essentials is required once in your PTA career.
- Follow Texas PTA and National PTA on social media.

Duties at a Glance

The parliamentarian:

- Serves as an officer of the association
 - Is appointed by the president subject to the approval of the executive board.
- Completes the responsibilities of an executive board member
 - Attends all meetings, executive board, and membership
 - Maintains a procedure book and delivers to the incoming parliamentarian all official materials within 15 days from the date on which the parliamentarian takes office
 - Signs the confidentiality/ethics/conflict of interest form, as adopted
 - Follows all Texas and National PTA policies and procedures
 - Performs duties as outlined by the bylaws and as may be assigned by the president or the membership
- Maintains a copy of and is familiar with the governing documents of the Local PTA and brings them to every meeting:
 - Bylaws: Obtains a current copy of the bylaws on file with Texas PTA annually, after August 1, and distributes them to all executive board members.
 - Standing Rules: Obtains a current copy of the standing rules on file with Texas PTA annually and distributes them to all executive board members.
 - Parliamentary Authority: Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (RONR)

Required Monthly Duties

- Prepare for all monthly meetings
 - Confers with the chair prior to the meeting about business on the agenda and advises on questions and procedure that may arise
 - Brings resources and materials (governing documents, ballots, ballot box, blank tellers report form)
- Assists the chair
 - When requested, advises the chair on points of parliamentary procedure. The chair makes the decision whether or not to follow the parliamentarian's recommendation.
 - Example: He or she may read or quote a rule but not give an opinion. If there is a question of how to proceed, the chair is the only one with the authority to decide questions of order or to make rulings, which are subject to appeal by a member.
 - Sits near the president to be convenient for consultation
 - Notifies the chair of any errors in procedure that may affect the basic rights of any member or affect the outcome of the proceedings as quickly and as quietly as possible.

- *Example: While a majority vote is usually necessary for most motions, a two-thirds vote is sometimes required. The parliamentarian may quietly hand a note to the chair as a reminder of the necessity for a two-thirds vote in the affirmative for the pending motion.*
- Maintains a position of impartiality
 - Does not make motions
 - Does not participate in discussion/debate
 - Speaks only at the request or with the permission of the chair
 - *Example: Any member who needs parliamentary information makes the request to and through the chair. The chair decides whether to allow the parliamentarian to speak or not.*
 - Does not vote unless the vote is by ballot
- Maintains records of the position
 - May be asked to confirm the accuracy of the bylaws and standing rules and chair a committee to review and recommend amendments to these documents. Bylaws and Standing Rules must be reviewed at least once every three years and submitted to Texas PTA for approval.



Plan of Work

Officer/Chairman Name: _____

Position: Parliamentarian **Year:** _____

Reproduce as needed for the appropriate number of goals.

Responsibilities/ Duties:	Review the Bylaws and Standing Rules; Assist the president with	Committee Members:	Bylaws review committee if appointed by the president.
Goal:	Ensure Bylaws and Standing Rules are up to date and reflect the needs of the PTA; Assist with parliamentary procedures	Evaluation Process:	Effective membership meetings; feedback of president and executive board members

Specific Action Steps	Start Date	Completion Date	Budget
Assist the president at each business meeting	July	July	\$10
Be prepared for a ballot vote at any business meeting (supplies including 3x5 index cards, blank teller's report)	July	July	\$5
Assist nominating committee with procedural packets (copies)	April	May	\$0
Review Bylaws and Standing Rules; if needed, submit proposed amendments to membership and Texas PTA, if approved.	July	As needed/ appointed	
<i>If Council parliamentarian, add assisting Local PTAs in updating their bylaws here and in duties/goals</i>			
<i>If Council parliamentarian, add conducting workshops here and in duties/goals</i>			

Resources:	Council parliamentarian and executive board, Texas PTA Field Service Representative, Texas PTA Secretary Resource Guide and website, Texas PTA Parliamentarian Resource Guide, RONR, National PTA website (e-learning)
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Parliamentary Procedure in Action

In the English Parliament, the rules and customs developed for conducting business became known as parliamentary law. These rules and customs formed the groundwork for practice for legislative bodies in the United States. These procedures have been adopted by many organizations outside of the government.

Henry Martyn Robert (1837-1923) was an American army engineer from South Carolina, a graduate of West Point, who found time to be active in various church, civic and educational organizations wherever he was stationed. In 1863, he was asked to preside over a meeting. He wrote, "My embarrassment was supreme. I plunged in, trusting to Providence that the assembly would behave itself. But with the plunge went the determination that I would never attend another meeting until I knew something of . . . parliamentary law."

As a result, he began the study of parliamentary law. He authored the Pocket Manual of Rules of Order for Deliberative Assemblies, published in 1876, which was later revised in 1915 as Robert's Rules of Order Revised. PTA adopted Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised as the parliamentary authority. The procedures in this document provide the guideline for conduct in meetings and the format for bylaws and other adopted rules of order.

The rule of parliamentary law protects the rights:

of the majority,
of the minority,
of individual members,
of absentees,
of all these together.

Parliamentary procedure:

Provides a standard for conduct
Is based on common sense
Provides order
Provides order

A business meeting is not a class in parliamentary procedure. It is out of order for the parliamentarian, the chair or any member to be constantly raising points of order that naturally occur because members are not familiar with parliamentary procedure. Only the minimum amount of parliamentary procedure is necessary to assure democratic rule.

Like the president, the parliamentarian must maintain a position of impartiality in order to consistently and fairly support the actions of all members. As a result, the parliamentarian may not offer opinions or take any action that would appear to support any side in a discussion. The only time a parliamentarian may affect a pending decision is if the vote on that decision is by ballot.

PTA Governing Documents

When deciding the appropriate course of action, multiple documents affect the way business must be conducted, and a hierarchy exists. Consider federal and state laws first, then the governing documents of the association, and, finally, procedures and tradition.

Use the following chart to determine which resource to consult or which authority has precedence over another.

HIERARCHY OF REFERENCES

Laws of the Land

- Federal Regulations
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- State Laws/Regulations
- Nonprofit Regulations
- Corporation Codes/Regulations
- State's Attorney Office
- Gambling Regulations/Commission (bingo, raffles)
- Department of Revenue (sales tax/use tax/business tax)
- Department of Employment

Laws of the Association

- Certificate of Incorporation
- Bylaws
- Policies
- Standing Rules
- Parliamentary Authority (*Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*)
- Approved Motions

Procedures

- Written and Unwritten
- Tradition/History

LAWS OF THE LAND

As stated in the bylaws, PTA is an association "organized exclusively for the charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or corresponding section of any future federal tax code." As such, it is governed by all federal and state codes, regulations and laws that apply to PTA as an organization and any of its business activities. These federal and state laws supersede any rules adopted by the association.

Note: As a membership association, PTAs in Texas are not subject to the Texas Open Meetings Act, and, thus, all of the decision-making processes are not open to the public.

Bylaws and Standing Rules

Articles

Texas PTA includes the following articles in each set of Local PTA bylaws:

Article I: Name, Official name of the PTA, and Texas PTA ID number

Article II: Purposes, in common with National PTA and Texas PTA; official 501(c)(3) status

Article III: Basic Principles, in common with National PTA and Texas PTA

Article IV: Basic Policies, in common with Texas PTA

Article V: Relationship with Texas PTA:

- Organization
- Expectations
- Harm to Brand or Name
- Withdrawal of Charter
- Records Retention
- Dissolution of PTA
- Annual Meetings

Article VI: Council Membership

- Representation
- Dues
- Voting Body

Article VII: Membership Dues

- Members
- Dues
- Texas PTA Honorary Life Members

Article VIII: Membership Meetings

- In-Person Meetings (Regular & Special)
- Virtual Meetings
- Election Meeting
- Annual Meeting
- Parliamentary Procedure
- Quorum
- Motions and Voting
- Recording
- Minutes

Article IX: Nominations & Elections

- Nominating Committee (Composition, Eligibility, Election of Committee, Election of Alternates, Meeting, Duties, Reporting, Dissolution)
- Nominations from the Floor
- Elections

Article X: Executive Board

- Composition
- Eligibility
- Student Members
- Co-Chairs Prohibited
- Term
- Vacancy
- Removal and Resignation
- Executive Board member Duties
- Additional Position Duties
- Executive Board Member Rights

Article XI: Executive Board Meetings

- In-Person Meetings (Regular & Special)
- Virtual Meetings
- Parliamentary Procedure
- Quorum
- Proxy Voting

- Emergency Voting
- Recording
- Minutes

Article XII: Committees

- Eligibility
- Co-Chairs prohibited
- Quorum
- Proxy Voting

Article XIII: Fiscal Accountability

- Fiscal Year
- Signers
- Financial Reconciliation
- Theft, Fraud, & Embezzlement

Article XIV: Parliamentary Authority (Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised)

Article XV: Amendment of Governing Documents

- Review
- Bylaws Amendments
- Standing Rules Adoption or Amendment
- Texas PTA Approval
- Effective Date
- Local Bylaws Template

BYLAWS

The bylaws of a PTA contain the basic rules relating to the association as an organization rather than to the parliamentary procedure that it follows. These bylaws define the primary characteristics of the association, prescribe how the association functions, and include all rules that the association considers important to the rights and responsibilities of the membership.

Each Local PTA is governed by the bylaws of National PTA, Texas PTA, the Council PTA (if in membership with a Council PTA), and its own bylaws. Since Texas PTA organizes and charters every Local and Council PTA within the state, as authorized by the National PTA, certain information is included in every set of bylaws.

Texas PTA has adopted bylaws templates for all Local PTAs and Council PTAs. These templates include uniform (mandatory) wording that cannot be changed in any way except by a vote of the Texas PTA Board of Directors. Local and Council PTAs only have the authority to change the wording that is specific to their association (amount of local dues, months for meetings, number of officers, etc.) In accordance with the Texas PTA Standards of Continuing Affiliation, PTAs must review and submit their bylaws and standing rules (if adopted) at least once every three years.

If Texas PTA changes any wording, then that wording is incorporated promptly and verbatim into the Local or Council PTA bylaws, and approval by the membership is not required. To ensure that your PTA is operating under the most current bylaws template, a current copy of your bylaws should be requested from Texas PTA after August 1 each year. The request form can be found at txpta.org/bylaws.

For more information, contact the Texas PTA State Office by calling 1-800-TALK-PTA or emailing memberservices@txpta.org.

STANDING RULES

Standing rules are administrative rules for the guidance of an association that may be adopted as needed.

Standing rules:

- Relate to the details of administration specific to your PTA's activities and structure
- May neither conflict with approved bylaws nor duplicate wording from the bylaws
- Are adopted as a need arises
- May be first adopted by a majority vote without previous notice
- May be amended by a two-thirds affirmative vote without previous notice or a majority vote with such a notice
- May be suspended, unlike bylaws, for a current session by a majority vote

- Must be submitted electronically after adoption or amendment to the Texas PTA Office for review and approval.

The needs of the PTA dictate the contents of the standing rules. Some rules are needed to guarantee that the past efforts will be documented with procedures. Other rules contain procedures for standard operations and other circumstances necessary for the protection of the association, its officers, and its members. No template is provided for standing rules, but suggested and/or required wording is provided in the Sample Standing Rules for Local PTAs/PTSAs, available for download at the Texas PTA website.

Note: While not every PTA is required to adopt standing rules, standing rules are necessary for PTAs that engage in certain activities, such as providing scholarships. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires that the selection process, funding, and awarding of the scholarships are documented in the standing rules. In some cases, such as the procedures for credit/debit cards, the wording provided must be used verbatim.

AMENDING THE BYLAWS

The authority to amend the bylaws rests with the membership. The membership adopts their bylaws, and they cannot be suspended. Notice of proposed amendments must be provided.

The bylaws can be amended (wording within the document is changed) only if:

- a quorum is present;
- previous notice of the proposed amendment(s) was provided to the membership at the previous regularly scheduled meeting or at least 30 days prior to the meeting at which the proposed amendment(s) will be considered for approval; and
- two-thirds of the members present and voting approve the amendment(s).

SIMPLE STEPS TO AMEND THE BYLAWS

1. Form a Bylaws Committee. A special committee of experienced and knowledgeable PTA members may be formed by the executive board or by a motion adopted by the members.
2. Obtain a copy of the bylaws last approved by Texas PTA. To verify that your bylaws have been updated to the current template, request a copy from Texas PTA by completing the online request form on the website.
 - Only an officer of your PTA who is on record at Texas PTA may make the request.
 - Texas PTA will email a copy of your bylaws on the current template with an approval stamp dated as of the last approval by Texas PTA, along with your standing rules on file and a worksheet to assist you with the items that may be amended by the Local PTA.
 - Allow up to two weeks for processing.
3. Provide copies to the committee members. Make copies of the documents and the bylaws worksheet for everyone on the committee. While the only intent may be to amend the bylaws, it's recommended that you review the standing rules at the same time to confirm that there are no conflicts between the two documents and to ensure they reflect the needs of your PTA.
4. Encourage engagement. Consider publicizing that the bylaws are being reviewed and solicit recommendations from the executive board and the membership. When considering suggestions, clarify whether these recommendations:
 - Meet the needs of your PTA;
 - Have clear intent; and
 - Are not in conflict with or in addition to the wording of the provided template.
5. Determine committee recommendations. Discuss all proposed recommendations thoroughly and approve, as a committee, the final decisions.
6. Present the recommendations to the executive board for approval. The executive board has final approval of the proposed amendments before submitting them to the members.
7. Provide notice of the proposed amendments to the members. Follow the process outlined in the bylaws. The notice must include the exact wording proposed for approval. Include changes to existing wording and/or new wording.
8. Present the proposed amendments to the members. At a regular or special called meeting, present the amendments in the form of a motion or motions from the committee, provide a rationale for the changes, and allow discussion. Approval requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting after a quorum has been established.

9. Obtain Texas PTA approval. Complete and submit the online form via the Texas PTA website. This form requires the date of notice to the members and an electronic copy of the minutes from the membership meeting at which quorum was established and the vote by which the amendments were approved, as well as submission of your standing rules if adopted.
10. Wait for Texas PTA approval before implementing any of the amendments. Amended bylaws do not go into effect until the PTA receives the stamped, approved copy signed by the Texas PTA president.
11. Notify the members of Texas PTA's approval, and provide access to the approved bylaws as requested.

Note: Review the information posted on the Texas PTA website regarding timing for acceptance and review of submitted bylaws.

AMENDING THE STANDING RULES

The process for amending the standing rules is similar to that of amending the bylaws. One committee may be formed to review and amend both documents. However, if only amending the standing rules, follow these steps.

1. Form a Standing Rules Review Committee. A special committee of experienced and knowledgeable PTA members may be formed by the executive board or by a motion adopted by the members.
2. Obtain a copy of the standing rules last approved by Texas PTA. To verify that you have a current copy of your approved standing rules, request a copy from Texas PTA by completing the online request form on the website.
 - Only an officer of your PTA who is on record at Texas PTA may make the request.
 - Texas PTA will email a copy of your bylaws on the current template and the standing rules on file with an approval stamp dated as of the last approval by Texas PTA.
 - Allow up to two weeks for processing.
3. Provide copies to the committee members. Make copies of the documents for everyone on the committee. While the only intent may be to amend the standing rules, it's recommended that you review the bylaws at the same time to confirm that there are no conflicts between the two documents and to ensure they reflect the needs of your PTA.
 - If no standing rules currently exist, use the Sample Standing Rules for Local PTAs/PTSAs, available for download at the Texas PTA website, as a guide to create your document.
4. Encourage engagement. Consider publicizing that the standing rules are being reviewed/created and solicit recommendations from the executive board and the membership. When considering suggestions, clarify whether these recommendations:
 - Meet the needs of your PTA;
 - Have clear intent; and
 - Are not in conflict with or duplicate any wording in the bylaws; and
 - Follow Texas PTA procedures and guidelines contained in Texas PTA publications.
5. Determine committee recommendations. Discuss all proposed recommendations thoroughly and approve, as a committee, the final decisions.
6. Present the recommendations to the executive board for approval. The executive board has final approval of the proposed amendments before submitting them to the members.
7. Provide notice of the proposed amendments to the members. The notice must include the exact wording proposed for approval. Include changes to existing wording or new wording, if possible. If you are making a large number of changes to the standing rules, a complete revision may be in order. The revision would be adopted in place of the current standing rules and copies should be available to members in advance.
8. Present the proposed wording to the members. At a regular or special called meeting, present the amendments in the form of a motion or motions from the committee, provide a rationale for the changes, and allow discussion. Approval requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting after a quorum has been established.
 - When amending existing wording:
 - If previous notice was provided, a majority vote of the membership is required.
 - If previous notice was not provided, a two-thirds vote of the membership is required.
 - When adopting new wording, a majority vote is required.
9. Obtain Texas PTA approval. Complete and submit the online form via the Texas PTA website. This form requires the date of notice to the members and an electronic copy of the minutes from the membership meeting at which quorum was established and the vote by which the amendments were approved,

10. Consider any comments or suggestions from Texas PTA, if any. Make any changes necessary that do not change the original intent. If the recommendations do change intent, then the revised wording would need to be provided to and approved by the members.
11. Notify the members of Texas PTA's approval, and provide access to the approved standing rules as requested.

POLICIES

The Texas PTA Board of Directors adopts policies, as needed, to provide direction to the Local and Council PTAs. These policies are posted on the Texas PTA website at www.txpta.org.

The Texas PTA Standards of Continuing Affiliation, which state the requirements to maintain “active” and “in good standing” status as a PTA, are attached to the back of your bylaws.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

As stated in the bylaws, *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* is the PTA parliamentary authority.

“The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern this PTA in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws, and any other bylaws or rules adopted by National PTA and Texas PTA.”

In such cases as the bylaws, standing rules or other adopted rules do not address a particular action or process, then *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* is consulted for direction.

Note: The term “newly revised” refers to the fact that the latest version of this publication is the one designated for use as reference. This publication is revised approximately every 10 years, and the latest edition is the 12th edition published in 2020.

APPROVED MOTIONS

In the absence of an adopted rule in the bylaws or standing rules, the executive board or membership may elect to adopt a rule for the current meeting. For example, if there is no special rule regarding the length of time allowed for debate, a member may speak up to 10 minutes on the pending motion. The members in a meeting may, however, adopt a motion that would limit debate to a shorter period of time, such as two minutes. This decision could be accomplished by a main motion or by using unanimous consent. (See the section in this publication on Voting.)

PROCEDURES

National and Texas PTA have written numerous documents to assist PTAs in details of day-to-day business. These documents are written in the form of publications, resource guides, sample documents, forms, and white papers. This publication is one example of a procedural document.

Visit the National and Texas PTA websites to review and download or purchase these resources.

In addition to the governing documents adopted by the association, procedures can be created to address methods of business outside of a meeting.

WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN

This publication and others provided by Texas PTA provide required and recommended procedures. Other procedures may be followed by your PTA but not recorded in your governing documents. If your leaders and members support that the undocumented processes be continued, then it is a best practice to add them to your written procedures.

TRADITION/HISTORY

Other methods of operation may have been followed for as long as can be remembered. “We have always done it that way” is a phrase that is often used as the basis for a procedure or process. If a procedure is, indeed, part of a group's history and it does not conflict with any written rules or procedures, then that tradition can and should be upheld. It's always a good idea to revisit traditions to evaluate if they continue to meet the needs of the members, your community, and your PTA.

Membership Meetings

Meetings are held for members to make the decisions that direct the actions of the association and to be kept informed of the progress and business being conducted on their behalf. The members direct all decisions by approving everything from the bylaws and standing rules to budgets and activities.

Note: Only members may participate in a membership meeting. While non-members may attend, they may not speak, make motions, debate, or vote. In addition, no one may attend an in-person meeting virtually. Additional information regarding virtual meetings can be found in the Virtual Meeting section of this guide.

Membership

In these membership meetings, the members of the association, those who have paid their dues for the current membership year, direct the work of the association.

Types Of Meetings

- Regular meetings – These meetings are those membership meetings set by the bylaws and the executive board meetings that are set at the beginning of the year.
- Special meetings – These meetings are called, with appropriate notice, between the regular meetings in order to address a specific item(s) of business. The PTA bylaws contain special provisions for calling special meetings.

Quorum

According to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*,

“The minimum number of members who must be present at the meetings of a deliberative assembly for business to be validly transacted is the quorum of the assembly.”

“The quorum refers to the number of members present, not to the number actually voting on a particular question.”

In setting a quorum, it should be the largest number that can be expected to attend any meeting except in very bad weather or other extremely unfavorable conditions.

A meeting can be called to order if there is not a quorum. Reports can be presented, announcements can be made, but no action can be taken without a quorum.

The quorum for membership meetings is stated in the bylaws. The minimum required by Texas PTA for a Local PTA is 10 members, but each PTA determines this number.

- It is the secretary's responsibility to assist the president in confirming quorum at the opening of each meeting.

Member Rights And Responsibilities

According to the PTA bylaws, “Membership in PTA shall be open without discrimination to anyone who believes in and supports the mission and purposes of National PTA and Texas PTA.”

Paying dues to a Local PTA includes membership in the National PTA and the Texas PTA, with all the benefits of such membership.

Parliamentary procedure is used to protect the rights of the members, but, too often, only the leaders of the group are knowledgeable enough to use it effectively. Leaders and members all need to be aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Leadership Roles In A Meeting

While every member has the responsibility to carefully observe the proceedings and take action when necessary, the officers of the association have specific roles in managing a successful meeting.

President

The success of the association depends largely upon the attitude and skill of the chair, who should be impartial, courteous, tactful, dignified, firm, and self-controlled.

The chair who is familiar with parliamentary law can inform the assembly on proper procedure and observe the rules for the protection of all. Following parliamentary procedure allows the chair to facilitate business and ensure fair consideration of all questions. In order to do this, the president

- secures order and quiet through poise, dignity, and respect - noise is never subdued by noise,
- shows tolerance for the opinions of all members, recognizing them as a means of broadening judgment and, possibly, benefiting the PTA,
- prepares an agenda with all business outlined in proper order,
- stands to call the meeting to order, to put the question to a vote, to give his or her decision on a point of order, and, in large assemblies, to recognize speakers,
- refers to themselves in the third person as “the chair” and avoids terms such as “I” and “my,”
- serves as an ex-officio member of all committees except the Nominating and Financial Reconciliation Committees,
- retains control of the entire meeting and does not “turn over” the meeting to anyone,
- carries out the will of the assembly, as the elected leader, and does not bend the will of the assembly to his own,
- calls for a report of a committee, not the report of a committee chair,
- treats all members and all matters equally,
- ensures that the membership understands the result of the vote pending, and may if there is any confusion, clarify the effect of an affirmative or negative vote,
- verifies the result of a vote, and calls for a counted vote when a rising vote was inconclusive,
- provides opportunities for other executive board members to share responsibility and participate in meetings,
- asks for advice from the parliamentarian when a question is raised about parliamentary procedure,
- decides all parliamentary questions,
- uses unanimous or general consent (“If there is no objection”) in order to expedite business, especially for noncontroversial amendments or whenever the will of the membership seems clear.

President-elect

PTAs have the option to add president-elect as a position on the executive board. Should a PTA choose to amend their bylaws to add this officer, the position would be available for election in spring following adoption by the members and approval by Texas PTA.

When a president-elect is included as an officer, the term limits for both president and president-elect are limited to one year, meaning they cannot be re-elected for consecutive terms to the same position. The president-elect would serve as an aide to the president and chair meetings in the president's absence, could have other duties, and would then automatically become president the following year.

The first year of implementing this change, the nominating committee would need to slate a president and a president-elect but for all future years, only the president-elect would be elected. When the members elect a president-elect, they are also electing their future president.

The president-elect holds the same privileges as the president in that they are an ex-officio member of every committee except the Nominating Committee and the Financial Reconciliation Committee.

Vice President(s)

In the absence of the president (and president-elect), the first vice president chairs the meeting. If the PTA has multiple vice presidents and the first vice president is not present, then the meeting is chaired by the next vice president as designated in the order listed in the bylaws.

If the president and all vice presidents are absent, then the secretary calls the meeting to order and follows the procedure indicated below.

Secretary

The secretary records all business transacted at the meetings of the membership and of the executive board and

- has a copy of the bylaws, standing rules, membership list, minutes record book, and a roster of executive board members and committee members for reference at each meeting,
- prepares, presents, and maintains the minutes of the meetings,
- assists the president in establishing a quorum,

- calls the meeting to order in the absence of the president and vice president(s) and proceeds with the election of a chair *pro tem* (temporary) to run the meeting, and
- counts a rising vote, when requested by the chair.

Parliamentarian

The parliamentarian assists the chair of the meeting by conferring with them prior to each meeting to address areas where questions may arise during the meeting. At each meeting, the parliamentarian maintains a position of impartiality by not making motions or voting unless it is by ballot and ensures that all necessary governing documents and voting materials are available.

Order Of Business

The order of business is dictated by parliamentary procedure, as found in *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised*. A motion or unanimous consent is needed to change the order of business.

Note: If the chair is concerned that quorum may be lost and important business is pending, he or she would be advised to ask the membership to change the order to allow that business to be addressed.

Agenda

- Call to Order
- Opening Ceremonies (optional)
- Approval of Minutes
- Report of Treasurer
- Letters or Communications
- Report of the executive board
- Reports of Officers and Standing Committees
- Reports of Special Committees and/or Special Orders
- Unfinished Business
- New Business
- Program
- Announcements
- Adjournment

Call To Order

The president, as the chair, stands, raps the gavel once and calls the meeting to order. The president declares whether or not a quorum is present, so both the members are aware and the secretary notes the fact in the minutes.

If the secretary and/or the parliamentarian are not present, the chair appoints a member(s) to perform those responsibilities for the meeting.

Opening Ceremonies (Optional)

An invocation pledges to the flags, a poem, a song or an inspirational message may be presented. If more than one of these is used, use the rule of "God before country" when determining the order.

Approval Of Minutes

The chair recognizes the secretary for the approval of the minutes.

The secretary stands and either reads the minutes, announces the minutes draft has been distributed, or announces that the minutes were approved by a committee.

The chair can either accept a motion to approve the minutes (either as presented or as amended) or use unanimous consent.

For the current meeting, the chair may allow the membership to approve the minutes at the next meeting or appoint a committee to approve the minutes. Committee approval is recommended when the length of time between meetings causes concern for accuracy (for example, the last meeting of the year).

Minutes are presented at every meeting unless they were previously approved by a committee, which is simply announced and noted in the current meeting minutes.

Report Of Treasurer

The chair recognizes the treasurer for the financial report. A financial report is not optional and must be presented at every meeting.

The treasurer stands, addresses the chair, and reads the report, which includes (at the least) the beginning balance, total income, total expenditures, and the ending balance. The chair states that the report is filed for financial reconciliation.

Letters Or Communications

The secretary reads any communications received. Action is considered if required.

Report Of The Executive Board

The secretary reads a summary report (not the minutes) for the information of the members. If recommendations are presented, the secretary moves the adoption of each recommendation, in the form of a motion (no second required), individually.

Reports Of Officers And Standing Committees

The chair calls for the report of the committee (not the chair's report).

A report from a committee may be informational or require action, as determined by a majority vote of the committee. Reports with information only are read to the voting body. Those reports requiring action are presented as a motion to the membership (no second required), and the members either vote to approve—as presented or amended—or vote to reject.

The member (usually the committee chair) presenting the report moves the adoption of the motion. If no recommendation is made, no motion is needed.

The chair need not recognize the committee chair if there is no report.

The principal will often report at this time following the president's report.

Reports Of Special Committees And/Or Special Orders (If Needed)

The chair calls for the report of the special committees if needed.

The reports of special committees follow the same rules as those for standing committees. If no special committees exist, this item of business does not appear on the agenda.

Motions made a "special order"—by a two-thirds vote at an earlier time—are addressed at this point. Also, matters required by the bylaws to be taken up at a specific meeting are in order at this time (election of Nominating Committee, Financial Reconciliation Committee report, election of officers, etc.).

Note: The chair may determine that this business needs to be moved higher in the agenda to maintain quorum.

Unfinished Business

The chair announces (but does not call for) business under this item. Unfinished business consists of business left unfinished at the previous meeting or business postponed to this meeting (if the group meets at least quarterly). Minutes of the previous meeting will indicate any unfinished business. If there is no unfinished business, the chair simply states "there is no unfinished business."

New Business

The chair calls for new business. Members may bring any new business before the association (if it is within the scope of the association). A motion is necessary to introduce new items of business.

Program

The chair introduces the program/parent education chair, who presents the program or introduces the program presenter(s).

The meeting is not "turned over" to the program chair, nor does the program chair "turn the meeting back to the president." The chair remains in control of the meeting from the call to order until adjournment.

Announcements

The chair should, if possible, make all announcements. Announcements include the date of the next meeting, important events, and activities, etc.

The principal may be asked to speak here.

Adjournment

The chair asks if there is any further business. If any additional business exists, it is handled at this time. If no further business exists, then the chair declares the meeting adjourned.

No motion to adjourn is necessary.

Committee Work and Meetings

Committees

Two types of committees exist in PTA.

- A *standing committee* is a committee whose work is ongoing throughout the year.
- A *special committee* is a committee with a specific task, and the committee is dissolved once that task has been completed.

Examples: A Program Committee works year-round, whereas a Nominating Committee is elected, completes the slate, and dissolves after the report is presented at the election meeting.

Committees are critical to the success of PTA and are one of our best methods to recruit new volunteers. They provide an opportunity for individuals to do the kind of work for which they are especially suited. Members develop a sense of worth and personal satisfaction as they contribute to the total work of the PTA. Committee chairs are responsible for appointing their committee members with the approval of the executive board.

Advantages

Committees can work more effectively on many tasks. The procedures are more informal so individuals are more likely to freely discuss and make greater contributions. Make sure the environment you create is open, relaxed, and supportive.

Size of the Committee

The size of your committee should be small enough to allow for greater efficiency and flexibility and large enough to complete the task. In some cases, your standing rules may specify the number of members on the committee.

Committee Responsibilities

A committee only has the authority that it is specifically given.

- Committees do not function as separate groups but are part of the association and must operate within the framework of PTA bylaws, policies, and procedures.
- All projects and activities must have the approval of the executive board and the association in advance. This is often accomplished with the approval of the Plan of Work.

Committee Meetings

- Before you have one, make sure it's necessary.
- Send the agenda ahead of time. Make sure you describe any items you would like feedback on so your committee members can come prepared with suggestions. Also, send any materials they need to review ahead of time so they have time to review and have questions or concerns ready for the meeting.
- Begin and end on time.
- Facilitate the meeting process.
- Ask direct questions of those that are not engaging. Corral the over-talkers so they don't dominate.
- Don't just ask yes or no questions. Include open-ended questions so you can draw out their opinions.
- Sum up all recommendations made and go over any assignments and due dates.
- Be positive.
- Be impartial and know the information you are presenting to them.
- Evaluate your meetings throughout the year...is the structure working, are committee members participating, and make any corrections needed.

Quorum for a committee meeting is a majority (more than half) of the filled positions. Example: If there are ten positions on the committee, but only seven positions are filled, then the quorum is four.

Note: An individual can only serve in one position. Co-officers/co-chairs are prohibited.

No meetings can be held in a hybrid format. All meetings are either one hundred percent in-person or virtual.

Remember

- Delegate the tasks that fit with your members' skill sets even if the tasks are something you could have done.
- Have a list of responsibilities and skills needed when recruiting volunteers.

- Listen to all the different ideas and input - each committee member brings different perspectives and each one is unique. Just because something has always been done and done a certain way doesn't mean it can't be updated, changed, or not done moving forward. Always be open to new ideas.
- Your committee will have volunteers with varying degrees of experience and confidence. Make sure all feel welcomed and valued.

As you plan the work of the committee, keep in mind the reasons that people volunteer for PTA. Everyone wants to belong to something and make a meaningful contribution. Try to make sure that everyone who wants to be is included and has more than busywork to do. Building fun into the tasks with plenty of opportunity for laughter can smooth the way when people don't know each other well. Remember to celebrate along the way. Celebrate big and little milestones. When volunteers feel appreciated and celebrated they're much more likely to volunteer for the next committee.

Motions

All business brought before the association is put in the form of a motion. Eight steps are required to handle a motion as explained in detail below.

Step 1: Obtaining The Floor

- The member stands and addresses the chair by title, by saying “Mr. (or Madam) President,” or “Mr. (or Madam) Chair.”
- The member does not speak further until recognized by the chair.

Step Two: Assigning The Floor

- The chair recognizes the member, using his name if known.
- The chair is under no obligation to recognize a motion made by a member who does not wait for recognition by the chair.

Step Three: Making The Motion

- After being recognized by the chair, the member then states the motion, beginning with the words: “I move.”
- Motions should be worded in the affirmative; however, if a strong feeling must be expressed, it may be done by a negative motion.

Step Four: Seconding The Motion

A second is necessary to avoid spending time considering a question that only one member favors. A motion coming from the executive board or a committee does not require a second as a group of people have already agreed to debate the item.

- Any member who wants the motion to be considered states: “I second the motion,” or “I second it,” or simply, “Second.” The member does not need to be in favor of the motion to second it.
- A motion is seconded without obtaining the floor.
- Before the motion has been stated by the chair, the maker of the motion may withdraw or modify it without permission. A member may also, through the chair, request the maker of the motion to either withdraw or modify the motion.

Step Five: Stating The Motion

- The chair states, “The motion has been made and seconded that... Is there discussion?” Only after the chair states the motion is it before the assembly. The chair must correctly state a motion before the assembly can take action. (Never say, “You have heard the motion.”)
- Do not allow members to state motions by saying, “so moved,” since this makes it very difficult for the secretary to record the exact wording of a motion.
- If no second is heard, the chair may ask, “Is there a second to the motion?” If he or she feels that there is confusion or that the motion was not heard, he or she may repeat the motion.
- If no second is made, the chair proceeds with the next item of business.

Step Six: Discussion Or Debate

- Immediately after stating the question, the chair asks the maker of the motion if he or she would like to speak first in debate.
- The chair gives the chance to speak to every member who wishes it. Pro and con speakers should be given alternating opportunities to speak, if possible, and all speakers should tactfully be kept to rules of order and to the question.
- Each member has two opportunities to speak to the motion. A member may exercise his or her first opportunity to speak and, then, may speak only once more after every other member has the chance to speak.
- The chair recognizes a member who has not previously spoken to the motion in preference to one who has spoken.
- All statements must be addressed to the chair and not to another member.
- The chair does not enter into the discussion. Should the president wish to debate, the chair must ask the president-elect or vice president to preside. The president does not resume the chair until after the final disposition of the question under discussion. The president may vote when the vote would change the outcome (to make or break a tie) or when the voting is by ballot.

- Debate continues until no one wishes to speak or until someone moves to close debate.
- A member may move to close debate by stating “I move the previous question” or “I call for the previous question” after recognition by the chair. Members cannot close debate by shouting, “Question.” This motion requires a second and a 2/3 vote to pass, which closes debate, and the chair then brings the pending question for a vote.

Amendments

Before the chair restates the motion and calls for the vote, the maker of the motion has the ability to request permission of the assembly to modify his/her motion or to withdraw it entirely. The chair first handles this request as unanimous consent (“If there is no objection ...”). If there is an objection, then a motion must be made to take the action.

The motion “to amend” is used to modify the wording of the pending motion before the pending motion is voted upon. In order for the members to understand an amendment, the amendment needs to be specific regarding how and where the amendment will change the pending motion.

The most common ways to amend a motion are to:

- Insert (inserting words, sentences, or paragraphs) or add (when new wording is added to the end of a sentence or paragraph)
- Strikeout words (removing words, sentences, paragraphs)
- Strikeout and insert (the inserted words replace struck out words)

Examples:

Main motion: “I move, we have a parenting program at the park.”

Inserting: “I move to amend the motion by adding ‘in October’ after ‘program’ [effect of amendment if adopted: “I move we have a parenting program in October at the park.”]

Striking out: “I move to amend the motion by striking “at the park” [effect of amendment if adopted: “I move we have a parenting program in October.”]

Striking out and inserting: “I move to amend the motion by striking ‘October’ and inserting ‘November on the school grounds’ [effect of amendment if adopted: “I move that we have a parenting program in November on the school grounds.”]

Substituting: “I move to substitute the following for the motion on the floor: ‘that we have an ice cream social’.” [Effect of amendment if adopted: “I move that we have an ice cream social.”]

Rules for Amendment

Keep the wording as simple as possible. If the process becomes too confusing, then separate the issues for ease of discussion or decision.

- Only two amendments (primary and secondary) may be pending on a main motion at any time.
- Only one method of amendment may be used at one time. For example, the amendment may insert words in the middle of the motion, but it may not insert in the middle and add words at the end of the statement.
- Discussion of an amendment must relate only to the amendment unless the whole motion is affected by substitution.
- An amendment must be germane to the question under consideration. If both a primary and a secondary amendment are proposed, both amendments must address the same issue in the motion (such as time or cost).
- Vote first on the secondary amendment, followed by the primary, and then finally the motion.

Step Seven: Putting The Question

- The chair states, “The question is on the motion to Those in favor say ‘aye.’ Those opposed say ‘no.’” (The negative vote is called for on all motions except courtesy motions.)
- The chair always states the method of voting. Voting can be by unanimous or general consent (“if there is no objection...”), by voice, by show of hands, by rising to be counted, or by ballot.

Step Eight: Announcing The Vote

- The chair states either, “The affirmative has it, and we will...” or “The negative has it, and the motion is

lost.” The chair always announces the vote.

- A tie vote on any motion means the motion is lost except on an appeal from the decision of the chair. A tie vote sustains the chair’s decision.

Additional Information

- A motion may be brought before the association for a second consideration by a motion: a) to reconsider the vote, b) to rescind, or c) to take from the table. A lost motion may be brought back as a new motion at any future meeting.
- A motion to ratify is used to confirm some action that requires the approval of the association or of some emergency action taken at a meeting when a quorum was not present. An association can only ratify a request that is within the bylaws or in a motion. No executive board member should ask for ratification for expenditures unless they are specifically outlined in the budget or unless you can afford to pay for the item if the association refuses to ratify it.
- In the motion to appeal from the decision of the chair, the appeal is the question before the assembly. The chair puts the question without leaving the chair and has the right to debate first and last if the appeal is debatable. The member appealing the decision is entitled to be the second to debate. Each member may speak only once on an appeal.
- A motion that has been laid on the table can be taken from the table during the meeting at which it was tabled (after at least one item of business has been transacted) or at the next meeting by any member. If not addressed at the next meeting, the motion is lost.
- If the assembly wishes to adjourn before all business is completed, it must be adjourned by a motion.
- In the absence of a quorum, the membership may fix the time to which to adjourn (set an adjourned meeting), adjourn, recess, or take measures to obtain a quorum. Subsidiary and incidental motions, questions of privilege, motions to Raise a Question of Privilege or Call for the Orders of the Day, and other motions may also be considered if they are related to these motions or to the conduct of the meeting while it remains without a quorum.

Eight Essential Steps of a Main Motion

ACTION FROM THE FLOOR

1. **Obtaining the Floor:** Member rises and addresses the chair by saying: “*Mr. President*” or “*Mr. Chairman.*”



3. **Making the Motion:** The proper form for introducing a motion is: “*I move that...*”



4. **Seconding the Motion:** Member states: “*I second the motion.*” A second is necessary to avoid spending time considering a question that only one member favors.



6. **Discussion:** (debate) All statements must be addressed to the chair. Debate continues until no one wishes to speak or until someone moves to close debate.



ACTION BY THE CHAIR

2. **Assigning the Floor:** The chair recognizes the member by bowing to him or by speaking his name: “*Mr. Jones.*”

5. **Stating the Motion:** The chair states: “*The motion has been made and seconded that... Is there discussion?*” Only after the motion is stated by the chair is it before the assembly.

7. **Putting the Question:** The chair states: “*The question is on the motion (state motion). Those in favor will say ‘aye.’ Those opposed will say ‘no.’*” (The negative vote is called for on all motions except courtesy motions.)



8. **Announcing the Vote:** The chair states either, “*The affirmative has it and we will...*” or “*The negative has it and the motion is lost.*” The chair always announces the vote.

Parliamentary Motions in Practice

To do this:	Say this:	Does this motion interrupt?	Do you need a second?	Is it debatable?	Can it be amended?	What vote is needed?
State a main motion	I move that...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority*
Adopt/accept a report	I move that the report be adopted.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Amend a pending motion	I move to amend by (striking out, striking out and inserting or adding, or inserting or adding) ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Amend something previously adopted (such as bylaws or budget)	I move to amend by (striking out, striking out and inserting or adding, or inserting or adding) ...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Two-thirds
Substitute the entire motion	I move to amend by substituting the following...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Suspend a standing rule	I move to suspend the rule ...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Postpone to a certain time	I move to postpone the ... until...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Request closer study/research	I move to refer the matter to the _____ committee.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Request for immediate information	I have a request for information. - or - A point of information,	Yes	No	No	No	No vote
Limit or extend debate	For this meeting, I move to limit debate to ___ minutes per member. - or - I move to extend debate by ___ minutes.	No	Yes	Maybe*	Yes	Yes
End debate	I move the previous question	No	Yes	No	No	Two-thirds
Ballot vote	I call for a ballot vote.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
Verify voice vote	I call for a division. - or - Division!	Yes	No	No	No	No vote
Question the ruling of the chair	I appeal the decision of the chair.	Yes (<i>only if immediate</i>)	Yes	No	No	Majority in the negative
Question whether rules are being followed	Point of order. - or - I rise to a point of order.	Yes	No	No (unless the chair allows the assembly to device)	No	No vote (unless chair allows the majority of the assembly to decide)

*Refer to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for specific guidance.

Motions: Ranking and Requirements

RANKING MOTIONS	PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS						
The motions are listed in order of rank. When any one of these motions is immediately pending, those above it are in order and those below it are not in order.	Recognition	Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote Required	Reconsiderable	May Interrupt
	PRIVILEGED MOTIONS						
13. Fix the time to which to adjourn	yes	yes	no	yes	majority	yes	no
12. Adjourn	yes	yes	no	no	majority	no	no
11. Recess	yes	yes	no	yes	majority	no	no
10. Raise a question of privilege	no	no	no	no	X	no	yes
9. Call for order of the day	no	no	no	no	X	no	yes
SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS							
8. Lay on the table	yes	yes	no	no	majority	no	no
7. Previous question (to close debate)	yes	yes	no	no	2/3 vote	yes*	no
6. Modify debate	yes	yes	no	yes	2/3 vote	yes	no
5. Postpone definitely	yes	yes	yes	yes	majority	yes	no
4. Commit or recommit	yes	yes	yes	yes	majority	yes*	no
3. Amend	yes	yes	yes*	yes*	majority	yes	no
2. Postpone indefinitely	yes	yes	yes	no	majority	+	no
1. MAIN MOTION	yes	yes	yes	yes	majority*	yes	no
NON-RANKING MOTIONS							
Whether these motions are in order depends upon the business already under consideration and what purpose they may serve when introduced.							
INCIDENTAL MOTIONS							
Appeal	no	yes	*	no	majority	yes	yes
Close nominations or the polls	yes	yes	no	yes	2/3 vote	no	no
Consider seriatim	yes	yes	no	yes	majority	no	no
Divide the question	yes	yes*	no	yes*	majority*	no	no*
Division of the assembly	no	no	no	no	no	no	yes
Object to consideration of a question	yes	no	no	no	2/3 vote	#	yes*
Parliamentary inquiry	no	no	no	no	chair	no	yes
Point of order	no	no	no	no	chair	no	yes
Reopen nominations or the polls	yes	yes	no	yes	majority	#	no
Suspend the rules*	yes	yes	no	no	2/3 vote*	no	no
Withdraw a motion	yes	no	no	no	majority	#	yes*
MOTIONS THAT BRING A QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY							
Reconsider	yes	yes	=	no	majority	no	no
Take from the table	yes	yes	no	no	majority	no	no

KEY TO MARKINGS

* See *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for special rules.

X Usually no vote taken; chair rules.

+ Only an affirmative vote may be reconsidered.

Only a negative vote may be recognized.

= Debatable when applied to a debatable motion.

Voting

Members may determine the outcome of a question by voting in one of these ways:

- Voice (viva voce) – This is a customary method for voting on motions that require a majority vote.
- Unanimous Consent (general consent) – This form of voting asks the members if there is any objection to the motion; if no one objects, the motion is adopted. If there is an objection, then the issue must be settled through the normal motion process.
- Show of Hands or Cards – Members raise their hands or voting cards to vote. This is used when a two-thirds vote is needed.
- Standing or Rising Vote – Members stand to vote. This is used when a two-thirds vote is needed. This is seldom used but is helpful when it is difficult to tell whether those in favor outnumber those against.
- Standing Counted Vote – Members stand to vote and remain standing until their vote is counted.
- Roll Call Vote – When each name is called during roll call, the vote is “Yea,” “Nay” or “Present” (if abstaining). The record of how each member voted is recorded in the minutes. This can be used on an emergency phone vote as votes cannot be seen.
- Ballot Vote – This method can be requested by a member and is often used when a confidential vote is desired (controversial issue). It is also necessary when there are two or more nominees for an elected position.

The privilege of voting is limited to members of the association who are present. The easiest method to verify voting members is to have a printed list of the current membership organized alphabetically by class/grade. Have everyone sign in and members receive a “voting card” (colored slip of paper) or a ballot if the need is known in advance. You can arrange for a voting members section if desired.

The president (or chair) appoints a tellers’ committee, including a chair and at least two tellers, whose duties are to distribute, collect, and count the ballots. A nominee for an office cannot be involved in the election procedure as a teller. The tellers’ committee chair will present a “tellers’ committee report” with the outcome of the vote.

The tellers’ committee report would state:

- the number of votes cast;
- The number of ballots determined illegal (unable to be read, more names on the ballot than directed, names on the ballot who have not been nominated, two or more ballots folded together);
- the number of votes cast for each person (or in the case of a Yes/No ballot, the number of votes cast for each).

If it is a plurality vote, the outcome is the person(s) with the most votes. (See the Plurality Vote Example provided.)

If it is a majority or two-thirds vote, the number needed for the motion to pass would also be stated in the report.

Example of a majority ballot vote report: Total votes cast 100, votes necessary for approval 51, illegal votes two, votes in favor 62, votes against 36. (The ineligible number plus those in favor and those against must equal the total number of votes cast.) The chair will repeat the report and state the outcome, which in this case is that the motion passes.

Example of a two-thirds ballot vote report: Total votes cast 100, votes necessary for approval 67, illegal votes two, votes in favor 62, votes against 36. (The ineligible number plus those in favor and those against must equal the total number of votes cast.) The chair will repeat the report and state the outcome which in this case is that the motion fails.

The president (or chair) repeats the report of the tellers’ committee and declares the outcome of the vote (person elected, motion passes/fails).

All these numbers are recorded in the minutes.

Following the announcement of the outcome of the vote, the chair of the tellers’ committee (or another member) moves that the ballots be destroyed to avoid storing them beyond the election. This would require a second and a majority vote.

PTA, per the bylaws, does not allow proxy voting. Members must be in attendance at the meeting to vote. No one can cast a vote for another member.

Different types of motions require different types of approval in order to pass. Refer to the chart “Motions: Ranking and Requirements” in this publication for the type of vote required. In general, a larger number of votes are necessary if a member’s rights may be limited by the decision. For example, a motion to end debate (previous question) may mean that a member does not have the opportunity to speak. This motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

- Majority Vote – Requires more than one-half of the votes cast. For example, if 30 votes were cast, you would need 16 in favor of the vote to carry. Majority votes are used to approve or adopt new business items. An example would be the first time the new budget is presented for the year, it is adopted by majority vote.
- Two-Thirds Vote – Requires at least two-thirds of the votes cast for the vote to carry. Two-thirds votes are used to approve changes to items after they are adopted. An example would be amending the budget, which requires a two-thirds vote.
- Tie Vote – This vote results in neither a majority nor a two-thirds vote, so it is a lost vote. In cases of an election, the vote would be taken again. In the case of a motion, the motion fails when the vote is a tie.
- Plurality Vote – Per the bylaws, the nominating committee is elected by plurality. This means that the candidates who receive the most votes (not necessarily a majority) are the winners. This requires a ballot vote. (see procedures above)

Plurality Vote Example

Three nominating committee members are required per the bylaws and one alternate. Five members are nominated for the committee and members are instructed to vote for three members.

The votes are counted:

- Member A – 28 votes
- Member B – 8 votes
- Member C – 35 votes
- Member D – 16 votes
- Member E – 12 votes

The elected nominating committee members are C, A, and D with E being the alternate. If there is a tie, a re-vote is in order. The full tellers’ report, including the number of votes, is recorded in the minutes.

Nominating Committee Support

The parliamentarian will be called upon during both the election of the Nominating Committee and of the officers to read the appropriate sections of the bylaws to the members, informing them of the appropriate procedures.

The president may not serve on this committee but all other executive board members are eligible, including the parliamentarian.

If no Nominating Committee is elected, the election may be conducted at the appropriate meeting with all nominations coming from the floor. If the election is not conducted within the school year, then a representative from the Council or Texas PTA (Field Service Representative) conducts the meeting.

A packet prepared by the parliamentarian for the newly-elected committee can provide the nominating committee with the necessary tools to complete their work.

The packet should include:

- Current bylaws and standing rules with the sections for elected officers and their duties noted
- Sample nominating committee report
- Confidentiality form
- Guidelines for the Nominating Committee (see appendix)

Nominating Committee Tips

The members:

- Nominate and elect the committee members and alternates. Appointment is not an option.
- Nominate individuals to be committee members and alternates who will represent the social, geographic, and ethnic makeup of the association. The PTA's future is determined by the leadership qualities and people skills of the individuals selected by the Nominating Committee.

The president:

- Confirms that only members of that specific PTA are nominated to serve on the committee, and they agree to the nomination.
- Provides all members, with the exception of the president, with an opportunity to nominate or to be nominated for the committee. No one automatically serves as a committee member or alternate because of their position or title. The school principal does not serve on the committee unless elected to do so.

Finance for Executive Board Members

Financial Considerations

Every single executive board member should be knowledgeable on the financial responsibilities of the PTA. Below is basic information on finances that every executive board member needs to be aware of. There is so much more involved in the everyday financial management of a PTA...these are the basics.

Fiduciary Responsibility

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) (as included on Form 990) requires reporting by nonprofits on a range of governance issues that reach far beyond financial reporting, including executive board member “fiduciary duty.”

Executive board members have three fundamental fiduciary duties: a duty of care, a duty of loyalty, and a duty of obedience.

- The **duty of care** means that the executive board member actively participates, attends executive board meetings, is educated on the industry, provides strategic direction, and oversees the day-to-day operations of the PTA;
- The **duty of loyalty** requires the executive board member to operate in the interest of the local PTA and not to use the position to further personal agenda;
- The **duty of obedience** requires the executive board to know the state and federal laws and regulations that apply. This includes the regulations and guidance issued by the IRS. Obedience to governing documents requires a deep understanding of the operating documents (by-laws, rules, executive board manuals). Finally, obedience requires that the executive board not act outside the scope of the organization’s legal documents.

Fiduciary responsibility in a PTA means the executive board members act as trustees of the organization’s assets and must exercise due diligence to oversee that the organization is well-managed and that its financial situation remains sound. The executive board verifies that all filing requirements and tax obligations are completed. If theft, fraud, or embezzlement is suspected, a PTA must follow the Texas PTA Theft, Fraud, and Embezzlement policy.

Budget Basics

The budget creates the framework for program management and overall administrative decisions. An approved budget must be in place at all times in order for expenditures to be made and fundraisers to be conducted. The budget for the following year is presented and adopted by the membership at the last membership meeting of the year and is amended at the first membership meeting based upon approved Plans of Work submitted by the new executive board members. The members always approve expenses and income via the budget, which can be amended as needed.

Payments

Payments are never made in cash and blank checks are never issued. All payments must relate to an approved budget item and have a funds request form with a receipt and/or invoice attached. No other organization may pass its money through the PTA account in an effort to achieve tax-exempt status, and money can never be “turned over” to the school and/or principal to spend at their discretion.

Deposits

All monies collected are turned over to the treasurer as soon as possible. Money is counted by at least two people at the same time, and both counters and the treasurer each sign and keep a copy of the completed deposit form. The treasurer may be one of the two counters.

Financial Reports

To keep people informed, a current financial report is presented at every regular executive board and membership meeting that covers the financials since the last meeting of that type. Additionally, a budget vs. actual report should be available at all regular meetings. As the funds belong to the members, they have the right to access the financial reports presented at membership meetings.

Statement Reviews

The president appoints a member, subject to the approval of the executive board, who is not authorized to sign on the bank account to review each bank statement. The statement reviewer utilizes the Texas PTA Statement Review by Non-Signer Form. The secretary presents the result of this review at the executive board meeting.

Financial Reconciliations

A financial reconciliation is performed: at the end of the fiscal year; when any authorized check signer is added or deleted on any bank account; and at any time deemed necessary by the president or three (3) or more members. The president appoints the financial reconciliation committee consisting of not less than three (3) members, who are not authorized signers, the current secretary, incoming treasurer, nor be related by blood or marriage or reside in the same household as the authorized signers. The financial reconciliation committee report shall be adopted by a majority vote of the association at the regular membership meeting immediately following the financial reconciliation.

Insurance

It is in the PTA's best interest to cover the treasurer and all other persons authorized to handle money with an embezzlement (bond) policy and directors and officers liability insurance to cover losses through any fraudulent or dishonest act. Insurance premiums are budgeted as an expense line. For these policies to apply, account statements are regularly reviewed by a non-signer and financial reconciliations occur at least annually.

For more details on financial procedures for your PTA, please see visit txpta.org/treasurer.

Keeping Records

Compiling and maintaining a complete record of your activities can be a huge help to those PTA Leaders who follow behind you. Passing along important information to your successor gives them what they need to get started! New Leaders who have access to previously implemented PTA practices are able to more easily adjust and make needed changes. Additionally, a PTA should closely follow their records retention policy to be sure they are properly storing the records they need to maintain regulatory compliance.

How to Compile Your Records

Ask yourself, “If I knew nothing about the job, could I do it with this information?” Depending on your position, you may need hard copy materials at your fingertips. If so, use a loose-leaf folder or binder with tabbed dividers. Other positions could easily keep their records electronically via cloud-based storage or USB drive.

Suggested Content

Bylaws/Standing Rules

- A current, date-stamped copy of the PTA Bylaws and Standing Rules. Each year (after August 1), the parliamentarian should request a copy of your PTA’s bylaws and standing rules from Texas PTA. They should be distributed to all executive board members and reviewed annually. Visit www.txpta.org/bylaws for the request form and more information.

Rosters

- Current roster of executive board members with their contact information
- Contact information for Texas PTA Field Service Representative, Council PTAs (if applicable), Texas PTA Board members with comparable responsibilities, the Texas PTA State Office
- Resources, and related agencies and organizations in the community relevant to your position

Items Related To Your Position (As Applicable)

- Description and responsibilities of your position
- Current Texas PTA BASICS Resource Guide(s)
- Plan of Work approved by the executive board
- Reports prepared for meetings (executive board, membership, and committee)
- Financial records including approved budgets, detailed reports with copies of your PTA Funds Request Forms with receipts, and copies of all deposit forms that you have signed
- Promotional material, newsletter articles, evaluations, etc.
- Award applications submitted to Council, Texas, or National PTA
- Summary of your term including recommendations for the following year

PTA Meetings

- Agendas and approved minutes from each meeting
- Financial reports
- Relevant committee reports
- Information on upcoming events and programs sponsored by PTA at all levels
- Record of volunteer hours to be reported to the volunteer coordinator (if applicable)

Standards of Continuing Affiliation



Each membership year, Local PTAs must meet **both** of the following requirements to attain Active Status with Texas PTA. The membership year begins on August 1.

1. Remit to Texas PTA state and national membership dues for at least 20 members.
2. Submit to Texas PTA the name and contact information (mailing address, phone number, and email address) of at least one current executive board member, preferably the president.

Local PTAs must comply with **all** of the following standards to remain in Good Standing with Texas PTA. Local PTAs that do not maintain Good Standing will be subject to a Local PTA Retention Plan as described below.

1. Maintain Active Status with Texas PTA.¹ (see requirements above)
2. Report all additional members and remit all state/national dues to Texas PTA each year.
3. Submit to Texas PTA the name and contact information for all additional executive board members within 15 days of election or appointment.²
4. Review Local PTA bylaws (and standing rules, if applicable) every three years and submit to Texas PTA for approval.³
5. Each year, within 60 days of fiscal year-end, electronically file and have accepted by the IRS the appropriate "Form 990 Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax".

Local PTA Retention Plan (initiated when a Local PTA does not maintain Good Standing)

Notification: Texas PTA will notify the PTA of the actions required to attain Good Standing. The PTA will have 30 days, from the date of the notification, to meet all Good Standing requirements to avoid moving into the Restriction Phase.*

Restriction: While in the Restriction Phase, the PTA is not eligible for awards, programs, or grants administered by Texas PTA or National PTA. The PTA will have 30 days to meet all Good Standing requirements to avoid moving into the Restructure Phase.

Restructure: For PTAs that do not attain Good Standing following the Notification and Restriction Phases, Texas PTA may begin the process of restructuring the leadership of the PTA or revoking the PTA's charter. A PTA that signs an Action Plan may temporarily move into Intervention giving them time to resolve any outstanding issues. The PTA will continue to be ineligible for awards, programs, and grants administered by Texas PTA and National PTA until Good Standing is achieved.

Intervention: Once in the Intervention Phase, Texas PTA will assign a support team to assist the PTA. If all requirements of the Action Plan are not resolved by the agreed-upon date, the PTA will be moved back into Restructure. **With cause, Texas PTA may place a Local PTA that has not met all Good Standing Requirements into the Intervention Phase early.*

1. Active Status is used to determine eligibility in many Texas PTA programs and services. Please reference specific program eligibility requirements to ensure your PTAs participation.
2. PTAs submit executive board member information to Texas PTA electronically via the Texas PTA website.
3. Bylaws are submitted via the Bylaws Submission Form found on the Texas PTA website.
4. Proof of filing and acceptance is the Exempt Organization Business Master File issued regularly by the IRS.

Resources

Texas PTA believes that volunteer at-home accessibility to FOUNDATIONS Training is important. As such, these trainings can be found at txpta.org/courses. Our volunteer leaders across the state can access quality educational resources to support success within their roles and build strong Local and Council PTAs.

FOUNDATIONS Trainings:

1. **ESSENTIALS** is a high-level orientation to PTA that is taken online via the Texas PTA website at www.txpta.org/training. It contains the mainstay information that every PTA Leader should know. Executive board members should take this training at least once in their PTA career. Leaders are encouraged to take Essentials (formerly titled Foundations Leader Orientation and Leadership Orientation Training) again whenever the training is updated.
2. **BASICS** contain detailed information to support PTA Leaders in their specific executive board position. Every executive board member must attend a BASICS course for their specific position at least once every two years. These training sessions are available on-demand via the Texas PTA website. Visit us online at www.txpta.org/training to register.
 - a. BASICS includes a workshop and companion Resource Guide, along with other supporting resources.
 - b. PTA Leaders can access the Resource Guides via the Texas PTA website or online store. Visit www.txpta.org/local-pta-leaders to download free PDFs or www.txpta.org/shop to purchase hard copies.
3. **SPOTLIGHTS** offer a short, in-depth review of some of the specific yet important topics and recurring PTA functions such as Bylaws and Standing Rules, Financial Reconciliations, Conducting a Meeting, and Nominations and Elections. Spotlights are free and are not mandatory but offer vital insights on specific and timely topics.

Reminder: Both the ESSENTIALS and BASICS are mandatory for executive board members. Visit www.txpta.org/training to learn more!

Newsletters and Alerts:

Texas PTA provides content-specific newsletters based on your PTA position. Please submit your information to Texas PTA each year. Registering as a Local PTA Leader will help ensure you receive important updates and position-specific newsletters! Visit www.txpta.org/officer-intake to access the form.

All executive board members are encouraged to follow Texas PTA legislative advocacy efforts closely by subscribing to Under the Dome, our advocacy newsletter. Sign up at txpta.org/take-action.

Leadership Development Resources:

Texas PTA training goes beyond the FOUNDATIONS by offering Leadership Development resources. The topics covered are the result of polling local and council PTA leaders across the state.

All PTA leaders are encouraged to go to txpta.org/leadership to discover what Extra Credit course you might like to take next to continue to explore your own leadership development.

Texas PTA Staff and Board Support

BOARD OF DIRECTORS | [Contact Form](#)

The Texas PTA Board of Directors are your volunteer representatives at the state level. From the president to the secretary, Texas PTA Board can help answer your questions and address your individual needs. You can reach them at: <https://bit.ly/3zp81Es>.

COMMUNICATIONS | communications@txpta.org

The Communications team manages and produces all Texas PTA communications, including *The Voice* (our quarterly newsletter), specialized newsletters (advocacy, healthy lifestyles, arts in education, environmental awareness, membership, and field service), social media outlets, and the Texas PTA website. They also serve as Texas PTA's contact for all media inquiries.

FINANCE | finance@txpta.org

Texas PTA understands the responsibility of managing your member dollars, and the Finance team is charged with monitoring Texas PTA resources in accordance with the annual budget, as adopted by the Board of Directors.

Members of the Finance team are also available to support PTA leaders in their compliance with state and federal financial requirements, such as filing the annual 990 with the IRS, as well as sales tax filings with the State Comptroller.

MEMBER SERVICES | memberservices@txpta.org

The Member Services team gives direct support to PTA leaders and members. They provide assistance with member recruitment strategies, bylaws and standing rules, organizing PTAs, and general questions on leading and managing a PTA.

The Member Services team is responsible for the development of recruiting resources that may be adapted for all levels of PTA – early childhood, elementary and secondary. Staff processes officer information, membership rosters and dues, and requests for copies of bylaws and standing rules. Staff also coordinates membership awards and the distribution of membership cards to Local PTAs.

PROGRAMS | programs@txpta.org

The Programs team is focused on connecting PTA members and leaders with the information they need to be successful, as well as developing programs. Whether your PTA is registering for LAUNCH, or requesting a Connect Program, the Programs team is available to assist you.

The Programs team is also your contact for student programs, such as Reflections, Camp Just Imagine, and Texas PTA's scholarship program.

Appendix I: Nominating Committee Guidelines

A PTA can be no more effective than its leadership. The Nominating Committee is a special committee that holds the key to a successful PTA. The committee is responsible for presenting the best-qualified nominees for office.

Selecting A Chair

The committee members meet immediately following the election meeting to elect the committee chair.

Meeting

- Schedule the date, time, and location for the committee meetings based on the availability of all committee members. Allow sufficient time to study and discuss possible candidates.
- Alternates do not attend meetings unless they are called to fill an original committee member's place. When the committee meets with an alternate serving, the alternate signs the confidentiality agreement and becomes a permanent member of the committee.
- Conduct the meetings only with a quorum (a majority of the committee members) present.
- Only committee members can attend the meetings. The committee may invite a consultant, such as the school principal, to advise the committee, but that individual must leave prior to discussion.
- Distribute a confidentiality agreement and secure the signatures of all committee members before any discussion takes place.
- Treat all discussions of the committee as strictly confidential. Reveal no names of anyone under discussion until the committee report is released according to established procedures.
- Understand that more than one meeting may be required.
- Review all sections of the bylaws relating to the duties of the Nominating committee including the month of the election meeting. The nominating committee report is published seven days prior to the election meeting for a local PTA or 15 days prior to the election meeting for a Council.

Selection Of Nominees

- Review all sections of the bylaws and standing rules relating to officer and executive board member duties
- Solicit suggestions for nominees from the membership, current executive board members, and staff.
- Give careful consideration to the qualifications of candidates, choosing the best person for each position. Individuals currently serving in a position are not automatically allowed to repeat in that position.
- Ask a committee member who is being considered for a position to leave the room during the discussion regarding his or her qualifications. That committee member can be present for the discussion of other candidates for that office and may vote.
- Contact prospective candidates during the committee meeting, explaining the duties as outlined in the bylaws, standing rules, and as reported by the current executive board members. If you are unsure about a position, ask the parliamentarian for clarification or the person currently serving in the position.
- Prospective candidates for officer positions should be somewhat knowledgeable about PTA, be willing to attend training, have enthusiasm for the PTA vision, mission, and purposes, and be willing to commit the time necessary for the position.
- Allow time for a candidate to consider the position before asking for his or her decision.
- Treat all candidates in a fair and consistent manner.
- Select one nominee for each officer position, and be prepared to state the qualifications of nominees. In the event the committee cannot secure a nominee for a position, it remains "open" and the president calls for nominations for that position from the floor at the election meeting.
- Make committee decisions by ballot and majority vote.
- Reconvene the committee if a slated candidate withdraws between the publicizing of the committee report and the election meeting.

Report Of The Committee

- Prepare a written report signed by all committee members who agree with the report.
- Publicize the report via regular publicity channels at least seven days before the election meeting.
- Present the report to the executive board for information only. The committee chair may present the report to the current PTA president, as a courtesy, prior to presentation to the executive board.
- Present the report at the election meeting. The committee chair usually reads the report.

- Pass the report to the president, who reads the report, opens the floor for nominations, and conducts the elections.
- Pre-arrange for a member to make the motion to destroy ballot votes (if the election is by ballot).

Election Process

- The Nominating Committee is dissolved once the report is read.
- Only a member who has not signed the report can nominate from the floor.

Appendix II: Nominating Committee Confidentiality Agreement

PTA: _____

I hereby acknowledge by my signature below that any information either presented or discussed during the meetings of this PTA's Nominating Committee will not be divulged by me outside the meetings or with any individual not a member of this committee.

Furthermore, I acknowledge that a violation of this agreement shall result in my removal from the committee.

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix III: Example of a Tellers' Committee Report

Number of votes cast: _____ Necessary for election: _____

_____	received	_____	votes
_____	received	_____	votes
_____	received	_____	votes
_____	received	_____	votes
_____	received	_____	votes

Illegal votes: _____ Reason _____

Illegal ballots include two ballots folded together; a ballot including the names of too many candidates; and an unintelligible ballot. A ballot may be illegal if cast for an ineligible, unidentified, or fictitious person. Ballots are not considered illegal because of a misspelled name when the intent of the vote is clear.

Appendix IV: Example of a Nominating Committee's Report

The ABC PTA Nominating Committee submits the following nominees for the year _____:

President _____

Vice President _____

Secretary _____

Treasurer _____

**Other Officer Positions
as named in the bylaws** _____

Signed (Chair): _____ **Date:** _____

Signed (Member): _____ **Date:** _____

Signed (Member): _____ **Date:** _____

Signed (Member): _____ **Date:** _____

Signed (Member): _____ **Date:** _____

Signed (Member): _____ **Date:** _____

The report should be signed by all committee members who agree with the report.



Texas PTA



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