

**DRAFT policy for discussion purposes regarding
Parliamentary Procedures for the Board of Game**

*This policy would outline the meeting procedures that the board generally follows.
(prepared 4-20-11)*

As a guide, the Board of Game follows the most current version of Robert's Rules of Order in the conduct of the meetings. (Note that the Alaska Statutes do not require the board to use any specific parliamentary procedure.) The board has by traditional agreement varied from the written Robert's Rules of Order. Below is a partial list of these variations (known as "Standing Rules") that the board follows:

Take No Action: Has the effect of killing a proposal or issue upon adjournment. There are two reasons for taking no action: 1) It is found that the proposal is beyond the board's authority; or 2) due to board action on a previous proposal(s).

Tabling: Has the effect of postponing indefinitely (Robert's Rules of Order), unless the Board intends for it to be brought back up "at a time certain." One of the primary reasons the board tables a proposal/issue is to gather more information during that meeting. A tabled proposal/issue that is not brought back up for action dies when that meeting session adjourns.

One amendment at a time: As a practice, the board discourages an amendment to an amendment, although "friendly" amendments that provide clarification are generally allowed. This is a proper motion by Robert's Rules of Order, however the board tries to avoid the practice of amending amendments because of the complexities of issues.

Avoid changing or reversing the intent of a proposal/issue: For example, if a proposal's intent is to restrict a particular hunt, and the board wishes to close or liberalize the hunt, the board will not amend the original proposal. The board will defeat, table or take no action on that proposal and then develop a board generated proposal to accomplish the action they feel is needed.

Motions to reconsider:

1. Any member who voted on the original issue may move to reconsider a vote, regardless of how the member voted on the original issue.
2. A motion to reconsider may be made at any time prior to final adjournment of the board meeting. A motion to reconsider need not be made on the day the original vote was taken.
3. A motion to reconsider must be supported by a presentation of new evidence that was not before the board at the time the original vote was taken.

4. A board member who intends to move for reconsideration should inform the Chair of his intent.
5. When intent to reconsider is made known, public notice will be given as to when reconsideration will occur.

"Ruling of the Chair" or "Chair's Ruling": When the chair makes a ruling, the board members have two options: 1.) accept the ruling and move on; or 2.) appeal / challenge the chair's ruling. By Robert's Rules of Order, the process is as follows:

- 1) The chair makes a ruling;
- 2) A member appeals (challenges) the chair's ruling (i.e. "I appeal the decision of the chair") and it is seconded (Note: All board members present can or could appeal/challenge the ruling);
- 3) Any board member can debate the ruling and appeal/challenge (Note: By Robert's Rules the chair and the person appealing/challenging the ruling are the only two who are to debate the issue);
- 4) The question before the board is: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?"
- 5) After the result of the vote is announced, business resumes.

The board recognizes the importance of public participation in the regulatory process. The public depends on or expects the board members to keep an open mind on the issues before the board. To accomplish this, the board will listen to and ask questions: 1) staff reports and advisory committee reports, and 2) during deliberations on the issues, listen to fellow board members points and issues. It is not conducive to soliciting public involvement if the board members express that they already have an opinion and it is up to the public or staff to "change their mind."