



TOWN OF BLACK MOUNTAIN

160 Midland Avenue ♦ Black Mountain ♦ N.C. ♦ 28711

Phone: (828) 419-9300 ♦ Fax: (828) 669-2030

MEMORANDUM

To: Town of Black Mountain Planning Board
From: Jennifer Tipton, Senior Admin
Re: Agenda Packet for November 22, 2021
Date: November 15, 2021

The **Town of Black Mountain Planning Board** will meet on **Monday, November 22, 2021, at 6:00 p.m.** in Town Hall at 160 Midland Avenue.

Please find the following items for your information and use at the meeting:

1. The proposed agenda;
2. Proposed Text Amendment – Mobile Food Vendors and Mobile Food Vendor Courts;
3. Housekeeping Items; and
4. December Meeting Date.

Please let Jennifer Tipton know if you are **unable** to attend this meeting.
jennifer.tipton@tobm.org or (828) 419-9371.

The Town of Black Mountain is committed to providing accessible facilities, programs and services for all people in compliance with the American with Disabilities Act. Should you need assistance or a particular accommodation for this meeting, please inform Jennifer Tipton at (828) 419-9371 or by email at jennifer.tipton@tobm.org.

CC: Jessica Trotman, Planning Director
Jake Hair, Planner 1/Zoning Administrator
Ron Sneed, Town Attorney
Anna Stearns, Town Attorney



PUBLIC NOTICE **AVISO PÚBLICO**

BLACK MOUNTAIN PLANNING BOARD

REGULAR MEETING **REUNIÓN ORDINARIA**

Monday, November 22, 2021, at 6:00 p.m.
Lunes 22 de Noviembre de 2021, a las 6:00 p.m.

The Black Mountain Planning Board will meet for their regular monthly meeting on **Monday, November 22, 2021, at 6:00 p.m.** at Town Hall, 160 Midland Avenue, Black Mountain, N.C.

La Junta de Planificación de Black Mountain se reunirá para su reunión mensual regular el **lunes 22 de Noviembre de 2021 a las 6:00 p.m.** en el Ayuntamiento, 160 Midland Avenue, Black Mountain, N. C.

The meeting is open to the public. Masks are required.
La reunión está abierta al público. Se requieren máscaras.

A Zoom link is available to citizens who cannot attend the meeting.
Un enlace de Zoom está disponible para los ciudadanos que no pueden asistir a la reunión.
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88251575025>

Jennifer Tipton
Senior Admin

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La ciudad de Black Mountain se compromete a proporcionar instalaciones, programas y servicios accesibles para todas las personas en cumplimiento con la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades (ADA). Si necesita ayuda o un alojamiento en particular para esta reunión, comuníquese con Jennifer Tipton al (828) 419-9371 o por correo electrónico a Jennifer.tipton@tobm.org.

Posted to the Town Bulletin Board 11/01/2021

www.townofblackmountain.org



**Planning Board Regular Meeting
November 22, 2021**

PROPOSED AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER**
 - **Welcome**
 - **Determination of Quorum**
- II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
 - **Motion:** To adopt the agenda as presented [or as amended]
- III. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**
 - **Motion:** No minutes to adopt at this time
- IV. OLD BUSINESS**
 - Proposed Text Amendment – Mobile Food Vendors and Mobile Food Courts
- V. NEW BUSINESS**
 - Housekeeping Items
 - December Meeting Date
- VI. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- VII. COMMUNICATION FROM PLANNING BOARD**
- VIII. COMMUNICATION FROM STAFF**
- IX. ADJOURNMENT**

Chapter 1

Section 1.2.3 - Definitions.

Mobile food court/food truck court: a lot where two or more mobile food vendors congregate to offer food or beverages for sale to the public as the principal use of the land. This definition shall not be interpreted to include a congregation of mobile food vendors as a secondary, accessory, or temporary use.

Chapter 5

Section 5.24 - Mobile food trucks and food carts.

These regulations do not apply to mobile food vendors included in a special event permit.

- a. **Permit required. Permits are issued by the zoning administrator and shall last for a period of one year.**
- b. **Site plan required. A site plan shall be included with the permit application and shall show the location of the mobile food truck or food cart, site maneuvering, and parking.**
- c. **Multiple locations may be included on a single permit with additional approvals included.**
- d. **No mobile food vendor shall be permitted to operate on a public street, sidewalk or right-of-way.**
- e. **Mobile food vendors shall only be located on private property owned by the operator or with approval of the private property owners.**
- f. **A copy of a valid, approved permit and health department inspection grade card from the Buncombe County Health Department and the Town of Black Mountain shall be visually displayed on the mobile food truck or cart in clear view of all patrons.**
- g. **Mobile food vendors shall not be parked in the setbacks of the property.**
- h. **There must be at least one parking space per mobile food vendor on location in areas where there are parking requirements.**
- i. **Site maneuvering: Each mobile food vendor shall have sufficient space to maneuver onto the lot for safe access by pedestrians and emergency response vehicles.**
- j. **The mobile food vendor shall not be parked closer than ten feet (10') from a structure or other mobile food vendor and not closer than three feet (3') from the property line.**
- k. **A mobile food vendor vehicle and associated parking may not reduce parking on the location such that the other uses of the parcel do not meet the minimum parking requirements. This does not apply in districts where there are no minimum parking requirements.**

- l. Mobile food vendors shall remove trash and litter from the site each day and maintain cleanliness of the site.
- m. No temporary toilet facilities are allowed.

Under our current development regulations, if a food truck, short term or long term, parked on a parcel with a previously established use, any accessory structure or building would have to be linked to the primary use. There is nothing in the ordinances which allows a vehicle to have accessory structures.

Chapter 5

Section 5.25 - Mobile food vendor courts.

- I. Site requirements.
 - a. Site plan required. A site plan shall be included with the permit application and shall show the location of the mobile food trucks or carts, site maneuvering, and parking.
 - b. There shall be at least one trash can per truck or one dumpster for the entire court (see screening requirements).
 - c. Outdoor seating is allowed.
 - d. Permanent restroom facilities are allowed.
 - e. A permanent, on-site commissary kitchen is allowed.
 - f. Permanent power is recommended.
 - g. Permanent water connections are allowed with proper permitting.

TOWN OF BLACK MOUNTAIN
PLANNING BOARD
CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

To: Black Mountain Planning Board

From: Planning Staff

Date: November 22, 2021

Subject: Proposed Text Amendment

Description: Add provisions and rules for mobile food vendors and mobile food courts

Address: N/A

The Planning Board hereby adopts and recommends to the Town Council the following statements:

_____ The zoning amendment **is approved and is consistent with the Town's comprehensive plan and is reasonable and in the public interest** because:

How consistent with plan: _____

Why is it reasonable and in the public interest: _____

_____ The zoning amendment **is rejected because it is inconsistent with the Town's comprehensive plan and/or is not reasonable and in the public interest** because:

How inconsistent with the plan: _____

Why is it not reasonable and in the public interest: _____

_____ In addition to approving this zoning amendment, this approval is **also deemed an amendment to the Town's comprehensive plan**. The change in conditions taken into account amending the zoning ordinance to meet the development needs of the community and why this action is reasonable and in the public interest are as follows:

The "Riggins Rules":

SUGGESTED DO'S & DON'TS FOR THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, & OTHER BODIES

by Fred Riggins

1. Don't accept an

appointment or nomination to a Board, Commission, or Council unless you expect to attend 99.9999 percent of the regular and special meetings, including inspection trips, briefings and public functions where your presence is expected.

If your participation falls below 85 percent during any six months' period, you should tender your resignation. You aren't doing your job. You aren't keeping well enough informed to make intelligent decisions, and you are making other people do your work for you and assume your not inconsiderable responsibility. Your effectiveness and the regard given to your opinions by other members will be in direct ratio to your attendance.

2. Do create a good impression of city government.

Remember that this is the first important contact that many of the people in the audience have had with the administration of their city and for some this is the most important matter in which

[Editor's Note: The "Riggins Rules" were brought to my attention by Bev Moody. Bev spent 26 years with the City of Phoenix Planning Department before moving to his current position with the Arizona Department of Commerce. During that time he knew the late Fred Riggins, a former Chairman of the Phoenix Planning Commission and author of these "Suggested Do's & Don'ts" (since re-titled the "Riggins Rules" in his honor). Bev Moody notes that the Riggins Rules have been left just as Fred Riggins wrote them in 1967 "because in their bluff, crusty, no-nonsense style, the man himself shines through." As Bev further explains, "you may notice that Mr. Riggins did not follow the principles of non-sexist language that prevail today ... please be forgiving as he was raised in and wrote these in less sensitive times — and it doesn't detract from the good advice he offers."

We'd very much like to get some reaction from you, our readers, to any of the Riggins Rules that particularly strike you — ones that you agree with or ones you disagree with. Or, perhaps you've had an experience that relates to one of Riggins' observations. Please take a few minutes to jot down your comment(s) and mail them to us at: P.O. Box 4295, Burlington, VT 05406, or FAX them to: (802) 862-1882].

they have ever been involved. Many will never be back again and many will never have another such contact and experience. Your performance will create in their minds the picture which they will always carry with them of "the way the city is run." Make it as pleasant and comforting a picture as possible.

3. Do be on time. If the hearing is scheduled at 7:30, the gavel should

descend at the exact hour, and the hearing begin, if there is a quorum. If you have to wait ten minutes for a quorum and there are 100 people in the room, the straggler has wasted two full working days of someone's time besides creating a very bad beginning for what is a very important occasion for most of those present.

4. Don't dress like a bum. Shave, wear a tie, and remember that a coat is

never out of place. The people in the audience think you are a very important person. Don't disappoint them by your appearance, conduct, and attitude.

5. Don't mingle with friends, acquaintances, unknown applicants or objectors in the audience before the meeting or during a recess period, if it can be politely avoided. You will invariably create the impression with the uninformed that there is something crooked going on, especially when you vote favorably on the case of the applicant you were seen conversing with. When the other fellow's case comes up and you deny it, he says, "Well, it's easy enough to see that you've gotta know the right people if you ever expect to get anywhere around here." Save your socializing and fraternizing for some other time and place.

6. Don't discuss a case privately and as a single member of a body with an applicant or objector prior to the filing and prior to

the hearing if it can be politely avoided. In the event that it is not avoidable, and many times it is not, be very non-committal, don't be too free with advice, and by all means explain that you are only one member of the body, that you have not had an opportunity to study the matter thoroughly, that you have not seen the staff recommendation, and that you have no way of knowing what opposition there may develop or what will occur at the public hearing.

Be certain that the person concerned understands that you cannot commit yourself in any manner, except to assure him that he may expect a fair and impartial hearing. Even if the case looks pretty good to you, it is wise to be pessimistic about his chances of securing approval. If you give him any encouragement and any advice and he is then denied, he will hate you until your dying day and tell everyone in town that he did just exactly what you told him to do and then, like a dirty dog, you voted against him.

7. Do your homework.

Spend any amount of time necessary to become thoroughly familiar with each matter which is to come before you. It is grossly unfair to the applicant and to the City for you to act on a matter with which you have no previous knowledge or with which you are only vaguely familiar. And you will make some horrible and disturbing decisions.

8. Don't indicate by word or action how you intend to vote during the portion of the hearing devoted to presentations by the applicant, presentations by any persons appearing in objection, and comments by members of the staff.

During this period your body is the judge and the jury and it is no more appropriate for you to express an opinion as to the proper decision, prior to hearing *all* of the testimony, than it would be for a judge or jury member to announce his firm conviction in the middle of a court trial regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendant. This is not

clearly understood by a majority of persons sitting on hearing bodies.

It is not too difficult to phrase one's questions or comments in a manner that implies that you are seeking information rather than stating an irrefutable fact and that your mind is closed to further argument.

One does not say, "I happen to know that the applicant has no intention of placing an apartment building on this site. In fact, it has been sold subject to zoning and the purchaser intends to put a mobile home park here if he can get a special permit." Rather than this, one could say, "We have been furnished with some information which indicates that perhaps your plans are not too firm regarding the development you propose. In fact, there are some who are concerned about a rumor that the property is being sold and that the new owner planned to put a mobile home park at this location, if he can secure the necessary permit. Would you care to comment on this concern of

the neighborhood and tell us if there is any truth in this rumor?" The same result is accomplished, the information is brought out and made part of the record and you don't look as if you are leading the attack to secure defeat of the applicant's request.

9. Don't fail to disqualify yourself if either directly or indirectly you have any financial interest in the outcome of the hearing, *and* let your conscience be your guide where it could be said that moral, ethical, political, or other considerations, such as personal animosity, would not permit you to make a fair and impartial decision.

In disqualifying yourself, *do not* state your reasons inasmuch as the mere stating of your reasons can be construed as exerting undue influence on your fellow members. To avoid all accusations of undue influence, it is generally wise to leave the room and ask that the record show that you did so and that you did not indicate by word or action whether

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you were in favor of, or opposed to, the matter under discussion.

10. Do rotate the seating in some regular manner each successive meeting to prevent a "strong" member from gradually dominating a "weak" and indecisive member always seated next to him. This will also prevent the forming of little cliques or a not infrequent grouping of members to the left of the Chair who always oppose those to the right of the Chair, regardless of the merits of the case, to the great detriment of the applicant, the City and other interested parties.

11. Do be polite and impartial; as helpful as possible to the nervous, the frightened and the uneducated, and patient with the confused.

12. Do be attentive. Those appearing before you have probably spent hours and hours preparing and rehearsing their arguments. The least you can do is *listen* and make them think that you are as interested as you should be. Refrain from talking to other members, passing notes and studying unrelated papers.

13. Don't interrupt a presentation until the question period, except for very short and *necessary* clarifying remarks or queries. Most applicants have arranged their remarks in a logical sequence and the thing about which you are so concerned will probably be covered if you can force yourself to be quiet for a few minutes. You can wreck his whole case by a long series of unnecessary questions at the wrong time. He will be your enemy forever.

14. Don't permit more than one person at the podium and microphone at any one time.

15. Don't permit a person to directly question or interrogate other persons in the audience. All questions should be addressed to the Chair and to the hearing body. When this person has finished his discussion and stated the questions to which he would like to have answers, then the Chair will permit those who care to make an answer to come forward and do so, but only voluntarily. Do not permit anyone to *demand* answers to all and sundry questions, especially if it is obviously done for the purposes of harassment.

16. Don't use first names in addressing *anyone at all*

during the course of the hearing. This includes audience, applicants, members of your particular body, even if the person concerned is your brother or your best friend.

Nothing, repeat nothing creates a more unfavorable impression on the public than this practice. It is poor "hearing manners," destroys the formality of the occasion, and makes the uninformed certain that some sort of "buddy-buddy deal" is about to be consummated. If you just can't bring yourself to calling someone Mr. or Mrs., use the third person form and call him "the applicant," or "the person who is objecting," or "the gentleman (or lady)," who is appearing here in connection with this case.

17. Do show great respect for the chair, always addressing the Chairman as "Mr. Chairman," "The Chairman," or "Chairman Jones," and always wait to be recognized before continuing. This will set an example for applicants and others wishing to be heard and will contribute a great deal toward the orderliness of the proceedings.

18. Don't be critical of attorneys who sometimes feel impelled to give unnecessarily lengthy presentations on behalf of

their clients. Avoid the strong temptation to make matters as difficult as possible for them. They are just trying to make a living and must convince their clients that they are really earning the rather substantial fee which they feel their service merits.

19. Don't indulge in personalities and don't permit anyone else to do so.

20. Don't try to make the applicant or any other person appearing before you look like a fool by the nature of your questions or remarks. This is often a temptation, especially when it is apparent that someone is being slightly devious and less than forthright in his testimony. But don't do it. If you must "expose" someone, do it as gently and kindly as possible.

21. Don't become involved in altercations. Some persons seem to come to hearings with the express purpose of "telling them guys down there how the cow ate the cabbage." If you answer their irrelevant rantings, you are immediately involved in a *fight*.

Don't answer or try to defend yourself. You are there to hear testimony and make decisions based thereon, not to head up a debating society. Remember, you are the judge and

the jury. In most cases, it is sufficient to say, "thank you very much for coming here and giving us the benefit of your thinking. I am sure that the members of this body will give your remarks serious consideration when they are making their individual determinations on the merits of this case. Is there anyone who wishes to be heard?"

22. Do invite interested persons to come forward where they can see when an applicant is discussing or talking from a diagram, site plan, or exhibit which is not visible to the audience.

23. Do not permit people to speak from the audience. If it is important enough for them to speak at all, it is important enough for them to be recognized, come forward, give their name and address and say what they care to, if their remarks are pertinent.

24. Do not permit people to leave the podium and microphone and approach closer to the hearing body except in unusual circumstances, usually to show a small exhibit or to explain some detail. This ordinarily breaks down into a small mumbling session at one end of the dais with one or two members of the hearing body; the others are

uncertain about what is going on. The conversation usually does not get recorded, cannot be heard by the audience, and is almost impossible to control from the Chair.

25. Don't become involved in neighborhood quarrels or wind up as the referee even if you are a veritable Solomon. No matter how fair or impartial you should be, both sides will be mad at you. Stick to the merits of the case and rule out-of-order testimony which is irrelevant, personal, hearsay, and not pertinent to the matter being heard.

26. Don't be vindictive and "punish" the applicant for some real or imagined affront to you or your Body on some previous occasion, perhaps bearing no relation to the present hearing. It must be assumed that he is there legally, he has a right to be heard, and he has a right to a fair and impartial hearing on the merits of his present case without reference to something which he might or might not have done in the past or will perhaps do in the future.

27. Don't try to be a hero to beautiful women, little old ladies, widowed mothers with tiny infants in their arms, and the financially and socially dis-

tressed. Be sympathetic, but objective, and don't get carried away with such a strong desire to help that you throw the rule book out the window. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will do them some questionable service at the expense of their neighbors or the City and your kind-hearted action will come back to haunt you much sooner than anyone could have imagined. Stick to the rules.

28. Don't assume the role of a fairy godfather to those who have become involved in bad business deals or other self-imposed difficulties.

29. Do not fail to give a reason when making a motion for approval or denial of an applicant's request. If you fail to do this, the applicant, any objectors, a reviewing body of higher authority, or the courts may well assume that your decision was an arbitrary one not supported by the facts and should be reversed. Always mention the staff recommendation.

30. Do not take staff recommendations lightly. These recommendations are made after much study by professional people with years of experience in their field and are based on pertinent laws, ordinances,

regulations, policies, and practices developed by you and your predecessors. The recommendations of a good staff in possession of all the facts will almost always produce a *technically correct* recommendation.

Your job is to temper this recommendation with information developed during the hearing which was not available to the staff. It is not unusual for a staff to voluntarily reverse or change the details of its recommendation during the course of a hearing. Always announce the staff recommendation prior to hearing any testimony and always make appropriate mention of it in the final decision.

31. Don't forget that the staff is there to help you in any way possible. It is composed of very capable professional people with vast experience. Lean on them heavily. They can pull you out of many a bad spot if you give them a chance. Or they may just sit and let you stew, if you do not give them the respect which is their due.

Remember that their usual practice is to remain silent unless they are specifically asked to comment. Most of them consider it presumptuous and unprofessional to inject any unsolicited comments into the hearings.

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Always ask them to comment prior to the final vote.

32. Don't try to answer technical questions even if you are sure that you know the answer. You probably *don't* and will wind up looking like a fool. Refer these matters to the staff. That is one of the things they are there for. They have intimate day-by-day working experience with all pertinent ordinances and can nearly always give a timely, up-to-the-minute, professional dissertation on any subject in their field. And besides, it makes them more important and helps create an image of competency which is most helpful in assuring the public that their case has received more than a cursory glance and an arbitrary decision.

Lay members of a hearing body who "explain" ordinances to the audience usually wind up their less than accurate remarks with the pretty lame comment, "That's the way I understand it and if I am wrong, I would appreciate it if the staff would correct me." The staff usually does correct them, and ordinarily at some length. *Don't* try to show how smart you are, because you're not.

33. Don't try to ease your conscience and toss the applicant a bone by granting him something less than he asked for, something he doesn't want, and something he can't use. In *all* cases where it is appropriate, *give him what he asked for or deny it*. To do otherwise will only encourage applicants to ask for the "moon and the stars" in the hope that they will, at the worst, get the minimum requirements. A reputation for approving or denying applications as filed will result in much more realistic requests and make your job much easier.

34. Do vote by roll call, except for routine administrative matters. This is wonderful character training for each member of the body and emphasizes the "moment of truth" when he must look the applicant in the eye, make his own individual decision, and say "*aye*" or "*nay*" in a loud clear voice, all alone, with no one to hide behind. The alternate voting method is difficult for the Secretary to record, doesn't mean anything on a tape recording, is many times quite confusing, and gives cowards an opportunity to change their minds and vote twice when they are caught in the minority.

35. Don't show any displeasure or elation, by

word or action, over the outcome of a vote. This is very bad hearing manners and won't lead to the maintenance of a friendly cooperative spirit among members of a Body. It will lead to the creation of little cliques whose members vote in a block and become more interested in clobbering each other than in making fair and equitable decisions.

36. Do discourage any post-mortem remarks by applicant, objectors, or members after the final vote and decision is announced, especially those afterthoughts designed to reopen the case. It will invariably result in an unpleasant wrangle. Just say, "I'm sorry, but the final decision has been made. If you wish to submit additional testimony, it will be necessary for you to state your reasons by letter and the Body will decide at a subsequent meeting whether or not they wish to reopen the case. The next case on the agenda will be —."

37. Do not hesitate to continue a case or take it under advisement if more information or greater deliberation is truly necessary, but do not use these administrative actions merely to avoid or delay making a decision before a hostile applicant or audience.

38. Do sit down and have a long soul searching session with yourself if you find that you are consistently "out in left field," that no one seems inclined to second your profound motions, and that you are quite often a minority of one. You might be theoretically right, and probably are, but give some thought to what is practical, possible, and just. Don't be "stiff-necked" in your opinions. Give a little.

39. Don't select chairmen on a seniority basis alone and *don't* pass the office along from member to member as a reward and honor. The nicest guy in the world, the hardest working, the most interested and your most valuable member can be indescribably horrible in the Chair. This is just one of those facts of life which is hard to explain, but, unfortunately, all too true.

As occasion presents itself, give prospective chairmen a chance to preside, head up a sub-committee, report on special projects, and otherwise prepare themselves and demonstrate their abilities and leadership under pressure. ♦

Roberts Rules of Order – Simplified

Guiding Principles:

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

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

How to do things:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Move to postpone to a definite time or date.

You are tired of the current discussion.

Move to limit debate to a set period of time or to a set number of speakers. Requires a 2/3rds vote.

You have heard enough discussion.

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

You want to postpone a motion until some later time.

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

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

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

You want to end the meeting.
Move to adjourn.

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

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

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

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

Unanimous Consent:

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

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

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