

Name: _____ Position: _____

CITE THE RULE **FUN** QUIZ 5

December 30, 2017

Today we look more deeply into motions.

A main motion brings business before the assembly for consideration and action.

As the chart on the right shows, there is also a hierarchy of subsidiary, incidental and privileged motions that can interrupt or modify a main motion under consideration.

Consider the motions in recent debates:

- Vote on the motion.
- Split Regions 6 and 9
- Return to the agenda.
- Modify a motion
- Divide the motion into two
- Create a committee to study the question
- Adjourn the meeting

Parliamentary Motions – Quick Reference
THIRTEEN RANKING MOTIONS

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS relate to the rights or privileges of the organization or individual members rather than to particular items of business. They are of such urgency that they are entitled to immediate consideration.

SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS may be applied to another motion for the purpose of modifying it, delaying action on it, handling its consideration, or disposing of it.

MAIN MOTIONS, the basis of all parliamentary procedure, bring business before the assembly for consideration and action. They can be introduced only when no other business is pending.

NAME OF MOTION		May it interrupt when another has the floor?	Does it require a second?	Is it debatable?	Is it amendable?	What vote is required for adoption?	May it be reconsidered?
Privileged	Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn	No	Yes	No	Yes	M	Yes
	Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	M	No
	Recess	No	Yes	No	Yes	M	No
	Raise a Question of Privilege	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
	Call for the Orders of the Day	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
Subsidiary	Lay on the Table	No	Yes	No	No	M	Neg Only
	Previous Question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	Yes
	Limit or Extend Limits of Debate	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	Yes
	Postpone to a Certain Time (Definitely)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes
	Commit (Refer to a Committee)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes
	Amend	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes	M	Yes
	Postpone Indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	M	Aff Only
	MAIN MOTION	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes

* Is debatable if applied to a debatable motion M = Majority C = Chair handles

The privileged and subsidiary motions have precedence in the order listed, from highest to lowest, when a main motion is pending. Several of the privileged and subsidiary motions may also be made when no business is pending, in which case they are main motions. The unqualified motion to adjourn is generally privileged whether or not a main motion is pending. Further details about all of these motions may be found in RONR. (Based on Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (RONR) 11th edition)

Parliamentary Motions – Quick Reference
Incidental and "Bring Back" Motions

INCIDENTAL MOTIONS are made in response to a variety of situations that may arise during the consideration of a pending question. They must be resolved before business can continue. They have no rank.

MOTIONS THAT BRING A QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY, sometimes called "Bring Back" Motions, return a question to the assembly for further consideration and action.

Listed below are the motions of these classes that are used most often.

NAME OF MOTION		May it interrupt when another has the floor?	Does it require a second?	Is it debatable?	Is it amendable?	What vote is required for adoption?	May it be reconsidered?
Incidental	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
	Appeal from a Decision of the Chair	Yes	Yes	Yes**	No	M-	Yes
	Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	No
	Objection to Consideration of a Question	±	No	No	No	2/3-	Neg. only
	Division of a Question	No	Yes	No	Yes	M	No
	Consideration by Paragraph or Seriatim	No	Yes	No	Yes	M	No
	Division of the Assembly	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
	Parliamentary Inquiry – Requests Parliamentary Advice	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
	Request for Information – Requests Factual Information	Yes	No	No	No	C	No
	Bring Back	Take from the Table	No	Yes	No	No	M
Rescind/Amend Something Previously Adopted		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 M	Neg. only
Reconsider		±	Yes	Yes*	No	M	No

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± Is in order if another has been assigned the floor but has not begun to speak
* Is debatable if applied to a debatable motion
** Is usually debatable, see RONR

M- Majority in the negative is required to reverse the decision of the chair
2/3- 2/3 in the negative is required to sustain the objection
2/3 M 2/3 or majority of the membership without notice or majority with notice
M Majority
C Chair handles

Now, imagine a case where *every one* of the seven motions is pending.

If all seven motions were pending, in what order must they have been made?

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