Parliamentary Rules Cheat Sheet

TYPES OF MOTIONS

Motions are typical methods used by members of a body to express themselves during a meeting. A motion is a proposal that the entire membership can take action on. There are six basic types of motions:

Main Motions:

- Introduces items to the membership for their consideration.
- They cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor.

Everything else is a secondary motion:

- Subsidiary Motions:
 - o Change or affect how a main motion is handled and is voted on before a main motion.
- Privileged Motions:
 - Bring up items that are urgent about special or important matters unrelated to pending business.
- Incidental Motions:
 - o Provide a means of questioning procedure concerning other motions and must be considered before the other motion.
- Motion to Table:
 - Used in the attempt to "kill" a motion.
- Motion to Postpone:
 - This is often used as a means of parliamentary strategy and allows opponents of motion to test their strength without an actual vote being taken.
 - o Also, debate is once again open on the main motion.
 - o This can be a postponement until a set date or indefinitely.

Every Motion Has 6 Steps:

- 1. **Motion:** A member rises or raises a hand to signal the chairperson.
- 2. **Second:** Another member seconds the motion.
- 3. **Restate motion:** The chairperson restates the motion.
- 4. **Debate:** The members debate the motion if debatable.
- 5. **Vote:** The chairperson restates the motion, and then first asks for affirmative votes, and then negative votes.
- 6. Announce the vote: The chairperson announces the result of the vote and any instructions.

Robert's Rules of Order Motions Chart

Part 1, Main Motions. These motions are listed in order of precedence. A motion can be introduced if it is higher on the chart than the pending motion.

§ indicates the section from Robert's Rules.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§21	Close meeting	I move to adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§20	Take break	I move to recess for	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§19	Register complaint	I rise to a question of privilege	Yes	No	No	No	None
§18	Make follow agenda	I call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	None
§17	Lay aside temporarily	I move to lay the question on the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§16	Close debate	I move the previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15	Limit or extend debate	I move that debate be limited to	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14	Postpone to a certain time	I move to postpone the motion to	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13	Refer to committee	I move to refer the motion to	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12	Modify wording of motion	I move to amend the motion by	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11	Kill main motion	I move that the motion be postponed indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10	Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	I move that [or "to"]	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§23	Enforce rules	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24	Submit matter to assembly	I appeal from the decision of the chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§25	Suspend rules	I move to suspend the rules	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26	Avoid main motion altogether	I object to the consideration of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27	Divide motion	I move to divide the question	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29	Demand a rising vote	I move for a rising vote	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33	Parliamentary law question	Parliamentary inquiry	Yes if urgent	No	No	No	None
§33	Request for information	Point of information	Yes if urgent	No	No	No	None

Part 3, Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly. No order of precedence. Introduce only when nothing else is pending.							
§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT?	2ND?	DEBATE?	AMEND?	VOTE?
§34	Take matter from table	I move to take from the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§35	Cancel previous action	I move to rescind	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or Majority with notice
§37	Reconsider motion	I move to reconsider	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority