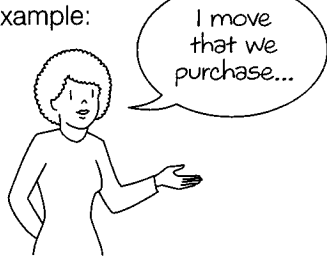


# THERE ARE 5 GENERAL TYPES OF MOTIONS

## ① MAIN MOTIONS

These introduce subjects for consideration. They cannot be made when another motion is before the assembly. They yield to privileged, subsidiary and incidental motions.

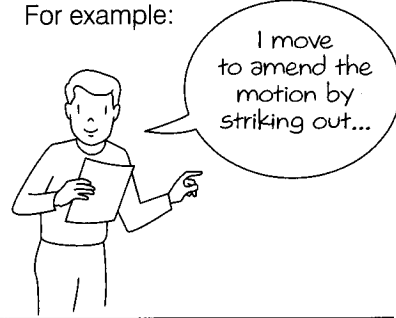
For example:



## ② SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS

These change or affect how the main motion is handled. (They are voted on before the main motion.)

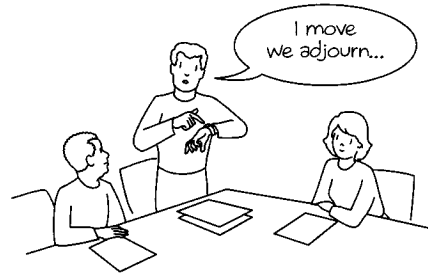
For example:



## ③ PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

These concern special or important matters not related to pending business. In general, they are considered before other types of motions.

For example:



## ④ INCIDENTAL MOTIONS

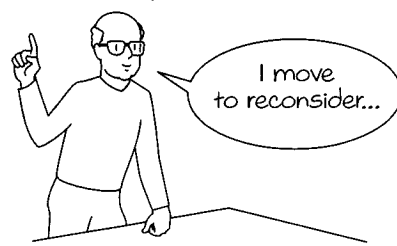
These are questions of procedure that arise out of other motions. They must be considered before the other motion. For example:



## ⑤ MOTIONS THAT BRING A QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY

These enable certain items to be reconsidered. In general, they are brought up when no business is pending.

For example:



# SOME QUESTIONS RELATING TO MOTIONS:

## IS IT IN ORDER?

Your motion must relate to the business at hand and be presented at the right time. It must not be obstructive, frivolous or against the bylaws.

## MAY I INTERRUPT THE SPEAKER?

Some motions are so important that the speaker may be interrupted to make them. The original speaker regains the floor after the interruption has been attended to.

## DO I NEED A SECOND?

Usually, yes. A second indicates that another member would like to consider your motion. It prevents spending time on a question that interests only one person.

## IS IT DEBATABLE?

Parliamentary procedure guards the right to free and full debate on most motions. However, some subsidiary, privileged and incidental motions are not debatable.

## CAN IT BE AMENDED?

Some motions can be changed by striking out or inserting wording, or both. Amendments must relate to the subject as presented in the main motion.

## WHAT VOTE IS NEEDED?

Most require only a majority vote (more than half the members present and voting). But, motions concerning the rights of the assembly or its members need a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote to be adopted.

## CAN IT BE RECONSIDERED?

Some motions can be debated again and revoted to give members a chance to change their minds. The motion to reconsider must come from the winning side.

The table on pages 8 and 9 answers these questions for some specific motions.

