

There are



# 4 GENERAL TYPES OF MOTIONS

## 1 MAIN motions

introduce subjects to the assembly for its 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

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

FOR EXAMPLE--



## 3 PRIVILEGED motions

are most urgent ... about special or important matters not related to pending business.

FOR EXAMPLE--



## 4 INCIDENTAL motions

are questions of procedure that arise out of other motions ... must be considered before the other motion.

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.

### 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 which interests only one person.

### CAN IT BE AMENDED?

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

### CAN IT BE RECONSIDERED?

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

### 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.

### IS IT DEBATABLE?

Parliamentary procedure guards the right to free and full debate on most motions. Some privileged and incidental motions are not debatable.

### WHAT VOTE IS NEEDED?

Most require only a majority vote but motions concerning the rights of the assembly or its members need a 2/3 vote to be adopted.



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