

Iowa FFA Parliamentary Procedure Event Question Bank

*Based on the 11th Edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (RONR)

Abiliy	Question	Answers to Oral Questions	RONR Pages
Sub-District and District Events			
To receive and dispose of a main motion	What is the purpose of a <i>Main Motion</i> ?	To bring business before the assembly.	100
To receive and dispose of a main motion	What is the difference between an original <i>Main Motion</i> and an incidental <i>Main Motion</i> ?	An original <i>Main Motion</i> introduces a substantive question as a new subject. An incidental <i>Main Motion</i> is incidental to or relates to the business of the assembly, or its past or future actions.	100 and 101
To receive and dispose of a main motion	Your question has two parts: 1) Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a <i>Main Motion</i> is made and seconded. Immediately after the second, a member rises and informally offers an amendment. What action would you take? 2) Explain your answer.	1) The chair would ask the maker of the <i>Main Motion</i> if the amendment is acceptable. 2) The amendment is not out of order because it was made before the chair stated the question to the assembly.	114
To receive and dispose of a main motion	Assume a member debates a <i>Main Motion</i> and then tells the chair that the portion of her unexpired time is to be yielded to another member. What would be the chair's ruling?	The request would not be granted because a member cannot yield any unexpired debate time to another member.	388
To receive and dispose of a main motion	Name the six steps in handling a <i>Main Motion</i> .	1) A member makes a motion. 2) Another member seconds the motion. 3) The chair states the question on the motion. 4) Members may debate the motion. 5) The chair puts the question. The chair announces the result of the vote.	32 and 42
To receive and dispose of a main motion	Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a member briefly explains reasons for making a <i>Main Motion</i> before moving it. Explain any action you would take.	No action would be taken. A <i>Main Motion</i> can be prefaced by a few words of explanation. However, it cannot become a speech.	34

To Adjourn	Can the privileged motion to <i>Adjourn</i> be applied to any other motions?	No	236
To Adjourn	Can any subsidiary motion be applied to the privileged motion to <i>Adjourn</i> ?	No	236
To Adjourn	Name three debatable subsidiary motions that the privileged motion to <i>Adjourn</i> takes precedence over.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i> (or <i>Postpone Definitely</i>) 2) <i>Commit or Refer</i> 3) <i>Amend</i> 4) <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> 	235 and tinted, 4
To Adjourn	Your question has two parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the entire agenda is completed at a meeting, can the chair adjourn the meeting without a motion and vote? 2) Explain how it would be done. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) The chair asks, "Is there any further business?" If there is no response, the chair says, "Since there is no further business, the meeting is adjourned." The gavel is then tapped once. 	241
To Adjourn	<i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> lists eight <i>standard descriptive characteristics</i> or rules for the privileged motion to <i>Adjourn</i> . Name four of them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Takes precedence over all motions except the privileged motion to <i>Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn</i>. 2) Cannot be applied to any motion and no motion can be applied to it. 3) Is out of order when another member has the floor. 4) Must be seconded. 5) Not debatable. 6) Not amendable. 7) Requires a majority vote to adopt. 8) Cannot be reconsidered. 	235, 236, tinted, 6, 7
To Adjourn	Your question has two parts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Can the privileged motion to <i>Adjourn</i> be made while business is pending? 2) Explain your answer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes 2) It can be made provided that the time for the next meeting has been established or set by the assembly. 	68
To lay a motion on the table	What is the purpose of the subsidiary motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> ?	To interrupt the pending business so as to permit doing something else immediately OR to lay aside a pending question temporarily when something else of immediate urgency has arisen.	64, 209, 210

To lay a motion on the table	Must the subsidiary motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> be seconded before it can be considered?	Yes	211, tinted, 18, 19
To lay a motion on the table	What vote is required to adopt the subsidiary motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> ?	Majority	212, tinted, 18, 19
To lay a motion on the table	If twenty-five members at a meeting cast a vote on the motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> , what would be the minimum number that would have to vote in the affirmative to adopt it?	Thirteen	212 and tinted, 18 and 19
To lay a motion on the table	Name three subsidiary motions that the subsidiary motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> takes precedence over.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Previous Question</i> 2) <i>Limit or Extend Limits of Debate</i> 3) <i>Postpone to a Certain Time (or Postpone Definitely)</i> 4) <i>Commit (or Refer)</i> 5) <i>Amend</i> <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i>	210 and tinted, 4
To lay a motion on the table	<p>Your question has two parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you were the chairman at a meeting with a main motion pending, and a member said, "I move that the motion be laid on the table <u>until the next meeting</u>," what ruling would you make? 2) Explain why you would make the ruling. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rule the motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> out of order. 2) Because the motion to <i>Lay on the Table</i> cannot be qualified in any way. 	212
To amend a motion	Name three processes of amendment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Insert 2) To add 3) Strike out 4) Strike out and insert 5) To substitute 	134
To amend a motion	<p><i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> lists eight standard descriptive characteristics or rules for every motion. Explain the rules for the subsidiary motion to <i>Amend</i> that relate to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Seconding. 2) Debating. 3) The vote required for adoption. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Must be seconded. 2) Debatable whenever the motion to which it is applied is debatable. 3) Requires a majority vote to adopt. 	133 and Tinted, 8 and 9

To amend a motion	Your question has two parts: 1) Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a member moves to amend a secondary amendment. What ruling would you make? 2) Explain your answer.	1) Rule the amendment to the secondary amendment out of order. 2) A secondary amendment cannot be amended, because an amendment of the third degree is not permitted.	135
To amend a motion	What is the difference between a <i>secondary amendment</i> and a <i>secondary motion</i> ?	A <i>secondary amendment</i> is an amendment to an amendment. <i>Secondary motions</i> are all the subsidiary, privileged, and incidental motions.	59 and 132
To amend a motion	<i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> notes that main motions and motions that have a variable factor can be amended. Name three privileged or subsidiary motions that have a variable factor and can be amended.	1) <i>Recess</i> 2) <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i> (or <i>Postpone Definitely</i>) 3) <i>Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn</i> 4) <i>Limit or Extend Limits of Debate</i> 5) <i>Commit or Refer</i>	132 and tinted, 4
To amend a motion	Your question has two parts: 1) What is a "friendly amendment"? 2) How is it handled when applied to a <i>Main Motion</i> ?	1) An amendment that is made to improve a <i>Main Motion</i> and the chances of its adoption to the satisfaction of its maker. 2) It is handled under the same rules as a regular amendment. It must be seconded, opened for debate and voted on formally (unless decided by unanimous consent). If it is offered before the <i>Main Motion</i> is stated by the chair, the maker of the <i>Main Motion</i> can accept it without a vote.	162, 295, and 296
To appeal from the decision of the chair	What vote is required to adopt an <i>Appeal</i> ?	A majority or tie vote sustains the decision of the chair.	258 and tinted, 10 and 11
To appeal from the decision of the chair	Is an <i>Appeal</i> amendable?	No	258 and tinted, 10 and 11
To appeal from the decision of the chair	Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a member <i>Appeals</i> a ruling you made. Explain four rules relating to your rights in debating.	The chair: 1) May speak twice. 2) Is entitled to preference in debate in speaking first.	258

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3) May speak a second time at the close of debate. 4) Can give reasons without leaving the chair. 	
To appeal from the decision of the chair	What is the purpose of an <i>Appeal</i> ?	To ask the assembly to decide on a ruling by the chairman.	70, 255, and 256
To appeal from the decision of the chair	Explain how two assembly members can <i>Appeal</i> a chair's ruling.	One member makes an <i>Appeal</i> and another member seconds it.	70, 255, and 256
To appeal from the decision of the chair	When must an <i>Appeal</i> be made?	At the time of the ruling by the chair.	257
To Rise to a Point of Order	Must a <i>Point of Order</i> be seconded before it can be considered?	No	249 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Rise to a Point of Order	Is a <i>Point of Order</i> debatable?	No (but the chair may allow a member to explain his/her point).	249 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Rise to a Point of Order	Name three actions that a <i>Point of Order</i> can be raised on any time during the continuance of the breach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Any action that has been taken in violation of applicable procedural rules prescribed by federal, state, or local law. 2) Any action that has been taken in violation of a fundamental principal of parliamentary law. 3) Any action that has been taken in violation of either a rule protecting absentees or a rule protecting a basic right of an individual member. 	251
To Rise to a Point of Order	Name three examples when a <i>Point of Order</i> may be raised on the chair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If the chair overlooks that the rules of the assembly are being violated. 2) If the chair assigns the floor to the wrong person. 3) If the chair fails to rule out of order a main motion that is outside the society's objects as defined in the bylaws or constitution. 4) If the chair fails to rule out of order a main motion that is outside the announced purpose for which a mass meeting has been announced. 	31, 247, and 268
To Rise to a Point of Order	Your question has two parts:	1) Chairman	249, 250 and tinted,

	<p>1) Who normally makes the ruling on a <i>Point of Order</i>?</p> <p>2) When must a <i>Point of Order</i> be made?</p>	2) Promptly at the time the breach of order occurs.	20 and 21
To Rise to a Point of Order	Can a <i>Point of Order</i> be reconsidered?	No	249 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Refer to a Committee	What is the purpose of the subsidiary motion to <i>Commit or Refer</i> ?	To send a pending motion to a committee so that it may be investigated and put in better condition for the assembly to consider at a later time.	63,168, 161
To Refer to a Committee	<p>Your question has two parts:</p> <p>1) What is the difference between a standing committee and a special committee?</p> <p>2) Where are standing committees listed?</p>	<p>1) Standing committees perform a continuing function and are permanent. A special committee is a temporary committee and becomes nonexistent as soon as the committee's task is completed.</p> <p>2) In the bylaws.</p>	490 and 491
To Refer to a Committee	<p>Your question has two parts:</p> <p>1) If a committee chairman makes a report to an assembly and concludes with a motion, does the motion require a second?</p> <p>2) Explain the one exception.</p>	<p>1) No</p> <p>2) If the committee is composed of only one person, a second is required from the assembly for the motion to be considered.</p>	36
To Refer to a Committee	What are three methods of appointing committees?	<p>1) Election by ballot.</p> <p>2) Nominations from the floor with viva- voce election.</p> <p>3) Nominations by the chair with confirmation by voice vote.</p> <p>4) Appointment by the chair.</p> <p>Appointment by adoption of motion-naming members of a committee.</p>	492-497
To Refer to a Committee	What record is kept for the proceedings of a committee meeting?	The secretary keeps a brief memorandum of what is done.	500
To Refer to a Committee	If the chairman of a small committee does not want to call a meeting, how can one be held?	The committee can meet if any two members call for a meeting.	499
To Suspend the Rules	Is a second required for the motion to <i>Suspend the Rules</i> ?	Yes	261 and tinted, 26 and 27

To Suspend the Rules	Name three rules that cannot be suspended.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rules in the bylaws. 2) Procedural rules prescribed by federal, state, or local laws. 3) Rules, which embody fundamental principles of parliamentary law. 4) Rules protecting the basic rights of an individual member. 	261, 263, 264 and 265
To Suspend the Rules	Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a member moves to suspend the rule relating to the number of members that must be present in order to conduct a meeting. Explain the action you would take.	Rule the motion out of order. Rules protecting absentees, that is, requiring the presence of a quorum cannot be suspended.	263 and 264
To Suspend the Rules	<p>Your question has three parts:</p> <p>Assume a motion is pending at a meeting to suspend a standing rule related to the hour of beginning meetings.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What vote is required to adopt it? 2) Why? 3) If there are fifty members at a meeting and thirty cast votes, what is the minimum number that would have to vote in the affirmative to adopt it? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Majority 2) Because it is a standing rule. 3) Sixteen 	265, 266 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Suspend the Rules	Is the motion to <i>Suspend the Rules</i> amendable?	No	261 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	The motion to <i>Reconsider</i> can only be made by a member who voted with the prevailing side. Explain the meaning of this.	The motion to <i>Reconsider</i> can be made only by the member who voted <i>aye</i> if the motion involved was adopted, or <i>no</i> if the motion was lost.	315
To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	Explain the time limits that pertain to the motion to <i>Reconsider</i> .	The motion to <i>Reconsider</i> can only be made on the same day and same meeting the vote to be reconsidered was taken.	316
To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	Can the motion to <i>Reconsider</i> be reconsidered?	No	321 and tinted, 24 and 25

To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	What vote is required to adopt the motion to <i>Reconsider</i> ?	Majority	320 and tinted, 24 and 25
To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	Is the motion to <i>Reconsider</i> amendable?	No	320 and tinted, 24 and 25
To Receive a Motion to Reconsider	Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and the motion to Reconsider was made by a member who voted on the prevailing side. Another member who did not vote on the prevailing side seconded it. Explain if you would accept the second.	The second should be accepted, because the seconding can be done by any member regardless of how he/she voted.	320
To Take From the Table	Your question has two parts: 1) What is the purpose of the motion to <i>Take from the Table</i> ? 2) <i>What class does it belong to?</i>	1) To make pending again a motion or series of adhering motions that had previously been laid on the table. 2) <i>Motions that Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly.</i>	77, 300 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Take From the Table	What vote is required to adopt the motion to <i>Take from the Table</i> ?	Majority	301 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Take From the Table	Is the motion to Take from the Table amendable?	No	301 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Take From the Table	When is the motion to Take from the Table in order?	It is not in order until some business or interrupting matter has been transacted or dealt with since the question was laid on the table.	301
To Take From the Table	If a motion is not taken from the table within the required time limits, what happens to it?	The question dies, but it can be reintroduced as a new motion.	302
To Take From the Table	Name three subsidiary motions that cannot be applied to the motion to <i>Take from the Table</i> .	1) <i>Previous Question</i> 2) <i>Limit or Extend Limits of Debate</i> 3) <i>Postpone to a Certain Time (or Postpone Definitely)</i> 4) <i>Commit (or Refer)</i> 5) <i>Amend</i> 6) <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> 7) <i>Lay on the Table</i>	301

To Call for a Question of Privilege	Can the privileged device to <i>Raise a Question of Privilege</i> be applied to any other motions?	No	226
To Call for a Question of Privilege	Can any subsidiary motion be applied to the privileged device to <i>Raise a Question of Privilege</i> ?	No	226
To Call for a Question of Privilege	Name the two types of questions of privilege.	1) Those that relate to the privileges of the assembly as a whole. 2) Questions of personal privilege.	227
To Call for a Question of Privilege	What vote is required to adopt the privileged device to <i>Raise a Question of Privilege</i> ?	No vote is taken. It is ruled on by the chair.	227 and tinted, 22 and 23
To Call for a Question of Privilege	What is the purpose of the privileged device to <i>Raise a Question of Privilege</i> ?	Permits a request or main motion relating to the rights and privileges of the assembly or any of its members to be brought up immediately.	67 and 224
To Call for a Question of Privilege	Can the privileged device to <i>Raise a Question of Privilege</i> be made when another member has the floor?	Yes. However, a member who is speaking should not be interrupted, unless it is unavoidable.	226 and tinted, 22 and 23
Added At State Event			
To Recess	Would it take a majority or two-thirds vote to postpone taking a prescheduled recess?	Two-thirds	232
To Recess	Can the privileged motion to <i>Recess</i> be applied to any other motions?	No	231
To Recess	Name two privileged motions that take precedence over the privileged motion to <i>Recess</i> .	1) <i>Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn</i> 2) <i>Adjourn</i>	231 and tinted, 4
To Recess	Your question has three parts: 1) What vote is required to adopt the privileged motion to <i>Recess</i> ? 2) Can it be renewed? 3) When can it be renewed?	1) Majority 2) Yes 3) After material progress or debate.	231, 340 tinted , 24, 25

To Recess	If there are fifteen members at a meeting and ten members cast a vote on the privileged motion to <i>Recess</i> , what would be the minimum number that would have to vote in the affirmative to adopt it?	Six	231 and tinted, 24 and 25
To Recess	Name three reasons to take a <i>Recess</i> .	1) Count ballots. 2) Secure information. 3) Allow informal consultation.	230
To Call for the Order of the Day	What is the purpose of the privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> ?	To demand to take up the proper order of business.	67 and 219
To Call for the Order of the Day	Can the privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> be applied to any other motions?	No	220
To Call for the Order of the Day	Can any subsidiary motion be applied to the privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> ?	No	221
To Call for the Order of the Day	Your question has two parts: 1) What vote is required to adopt the privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> ? 2) What vote does it take to set aside the orders of the day?	1) A vote is not required. A single member can demand that the orders of the day must be enforced. 2) Two-thirds	221 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Call for the Order of the Day	The privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> cannot be applied to any motion. However, it can be called when the agenda is being varied from. Name two other times that it may be called.	1) When a general order that is in order at that time is not being taken up. 2) When the time for considering a special order has arrived or passed and it is not being taken up.	220
To Call for the Order of the Day	Your question has two parts: 1) Is the privileged motion to <i>Call for the Orders of the Day</i> in order when another member has the floor? 2) Can it interrupt a member speaking?	1) Yes 2) Yes	221 and tinted, 20 and 21

To Call for Pervious Question	Your question has two parts: 1) Name two privileged motions that the motion <i>Previous Question</i> can be applied to. 2) Can it be applied to a <i>Main Motion</i> ?	1) <i>Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn and Recess</i> 2) Yes	198, 199 and tinted, 4
To Call for Pervious Question	Your question has two parts: 1) Assume three motions are pending and you want to stop debate on all of them. What form would you use to move the <i>Previous Question</i> if you wanted to stop debate on all three pending motions? 2) Are motions such as "I call for the question" or "I move we vote now" proper forms for making the <i>Previous Question</i> when one debatable motion is pending?	1) "I move the previous question on all pending questions." Or "I move (or call) the previous question on the motions to ...(specify motions)." 2) Yes	202 and 207
To Call for Pervious Question	Can a vote adopting the <i>Previous Question</i> be reconsidered? Explain your answer.	Yes. An affirmative vote on the motion for the <i>Previous Question</i> can be reconsidered before any vote has been taken under the order of the <i>Previous Question</i> .	201 and tinted, 22 and 23
To Call for Pervious Question	Your question has two parts: 1) What vote is required to adopt the <i>Previous Question</i> ? 2) What is the latest that a member can change his/her vote on a motion?	1) Two-thirds 2) Up to the time the result is announced.	48 and 200 and tinted, 22 and 23
To Call for Pervious Question	What class of motions does the <i>Previous Question</i> belong to?	Subsidiary	198 and tinted, 4, 22, and 23
To Call for Pervious Question	<i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> list eight standard descriptive characteristics or rules for every motion. Explain the rules for the subsidiary motion <i>Previous Question</i> that relate to: 1) Proposing when another member has the	1) Is out of order when another member has the floor. 2) Not debatable. 3) Not amendable.	199, 200 and tinted, 22, 23

	<p>floor.</p> <p>2) Debating.</p> <p>3) Amending.</p>		
To Postpone Definitely	Can the subsidiary motion to <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i> be made when a <i>Main Motion</i> and an <i>Amendment</i> are pending?	Yes	180, 181
To Postpone Definitely	<p>Your question has two parts:</p> <p>1) What is the purpose of the subsidiary motion to <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i>?</p> <p>2) How long can a motion be postponed if a club holds regular business meetings every week on the same day?</p>	<p>1) To put off action on a pending motion to a definite time or after a specific event.</p> <p>2) One week. The motion cannot be postponed beyond the next regular meeting.</p>	64, 179, 180, 183
To Postpone Definitely	Is the subsidiary motion to <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i> amendable?	Yes	182 and tinted, 22 and 23
To Postpone Definitely	<p>Your question has two parts:</p> <p>1) Can the subsidiary motion to <i>Postpone to a Certain Time</i> be made to kill a motion?</p> <p>2) Name the subsidiary motion that kills a motion.</p>	<p>1) No</p> <p>2) <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i></p>	180
To Postpone Definitely	If a postponed main motion is taken up on a different day, how many times can each member debate it again?	Two times	188
To Postpone Definitely	Assume you are the chairman at a meeting and a member moved to postpone all the committee reports. Explain the ruling you would make.	Rule the motion out of order. A class of business composed of several items or subjects cannot be postponed.	184 and 185
To Postpone Indefinitely	What is the purpose of the motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> ?	To drop a <i>main motion</i> without a direct vote on it. To kill a motion.	63 and 126
To Postpone Indefinitely	What is the only motion that the motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> can be applied to?	<i>Main Motion</i>	126, 127 and tinted, 4
To Postpone Indefinitely	Is the motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> debatable?	Yes	127 and tinted, 22 and 23

To Postpone Indefinitely	Is the motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> amendable?	No	127 and tinted, 22 and 23
To Postpone Indefinitely	Can a vote adopting the motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> be reconsidered?	Yes, the affirmative vote can be reconsidered.	127, tinted, 22, 23
To Postpone Indefinitely	<i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> lists eight standard descriptive characteristics or rules for the subsidiary motion to <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i> . Name four of them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Takes precedence over only main motions. 2) Can only be applied to a main motion. 3) Is out of order when another member has the floor. 4) Must be seconded. 5) Debatable and debate can go into the merits of the main question. 6) Not amendable. 7) Requires a majority vote to adopt. 8) An affirmative vote can be reconsidered. 	126, 127, tinted, 22, 23
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	What is the purpose of an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> ?	To enable the assembly to avoid a particular original main motion.	70 and 267
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	What is the only motion an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> can be applied to?	Original main motions.	103 and 268
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	How is an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> similar to a <i>Point of Order</i> ?	The presiding officer can submit an objection and can raise a question of order on his/her own initiative.	268
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	<i>Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised</i> lists eight standard descriptive characteristics or rules for an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> . Name four of them.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Takes precedence over original <i>Main Motions</i>. Can be made only before there has been debate or a subsidiary motion has been stated by the chair. 2) Applied to original <i>Main Motions</i> and to petitions and communications that are not from a superior body. 3) In order when another member has the floor unless consideration has begun. 4) Does not require a second. 5) Not debatable. 6) Not amendable. 7) Requires a two-thirds vote <i>against consideration to</i> 	267, 268 and tinted, 20 and 21

		sustain the objection. 8) A negative vote can be reconsidered.	
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	What vote is required to adopt an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> ?	Two-thirds vote <i>against consideration</i> .	268 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Object to the Consideration of a Question	Can a vote adopting an <i>Objection to the Consideration of a Question</i> be reconsidered?	Negative vote only (a vote sustaining the objection).	268 and tinted, 20 and 21
To Withdraw a Motion	What is the purpose of the motion to <i>Withdraw a Motion</i> ?	To withdraw a motion before it is voted on.	295 and 296
To Withdraw a Motion	When can a request or permission to <i>Withdraw a Motion</i> be made?	At any time before voting on the question has begun.	297
To Withdraw a Motion	Is the motion to <i>Withdraw a Motion</i> amendable?	No	293 and tinted, 28 and 29
To Withdraw a Motion	Is the motion to <i>Withdraw a Motion</i> in order when another member has the floor?	Yes, if it requires immediate attention.	293 and tinted, 28 and 29
To Withdraw a Motion	If a member wishes to withdraw his/her motion, when must it be done without requiring permission of the assembly?	Before the chair states the motion. Permission is required of the assembly after the motion to which it pertains has been stated by the chair.	295 and 296
To Withdraw a Motion	When a vote is required, what is <u>usually</u> required to adopt the motion to <i>Withdraw a Motion</i> ?	Majority (frequently adopted by unanimous consent).	293 and tinted, 28 and 29
To Rescind	Your question has two parts: 1) What is the purpose of the motion to <i>Rescind</i> ? 2) What class of motions does it belong to?	1) To change an action previously taken or ordered. 2) <i>Motions that Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly.</i>	77 and 305
To Rescind	Name three subsidiary motions that the motion to <i>Rescind</i> yields to.	1) <i>Previous Question</i> 2) <i>Limit or Extend Limits of Debate</i> 3) <i>Postpone to a Certain Time (or Postpone Definitely)</i> 4) <i>Commit (or Refer)</i> 5) <i>Amend</i> 6) <i>Postpone Indefinitely</i>	305

		7) <i>Lay on the Table</i>	
To Rescind	Can the motion to <i>Rescind</i> be reconsidered?	Yes, but only the negative vote.	307 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Rescind	What vote is required to adopt the motion to <i>Rescind</i> ?	1) Majority with notice; or 2) Two-thirds; or 3) Majority of entire membership	306, 307 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Rescind	Is the motion to <i>Rescind</i> amendable?	Yes	306 and tinted, 26 and 27
To Rescind	The motion to <i>Rescind</i> is also known by two other names. What are they?	1) <i>Repeal</i> 2) <i>Annul</i>	305

BASIC RULES FOR SOME MOTIONS

PRIVILEGED MOTION	Interrupt	Second	Debate	Amend	Vote	Reconsider
13 Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn (12)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Maj	Yes
12 Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Maj	No
11 Recess (12)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Maj	No
10 Raise a Question of Privilege	Yes	No	No	No	(1)	No
9 Call for the Orders of the Day	Yes	No	No	No	(1) (15)*	No
SUBSIDIARY MOTIONS						
8 Lay on the Table	No	Yes	No	No	Maj	(3)*
7 Previous Question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	Yes
6 Limit or Extend Limits of Debate (12)	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	Yes
5 Postpone to a Certain Time (or Definitely) (12)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Maj	Yes
4 Commit or Refer (12)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Maj	Yes
3 Amend (12)	No	Yes	(5)	Yes	Maj	Yes
2 Postpone Indefinitely (12)	No	Yes	Yes (16)	No	Maj	(4)
MAIN MOTIONS						
1 Main Motion	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Maj	Yes
INCIDENTAL MOTIONS (11)						
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	No	No	(9)*	No

Withdraw a Motion (13)	*	*	No	No	Maj*	(3)
Objection to the Consideration of a Question (10)	Yes	No	No	No	2/3 NEG.	(3)
Point of Order	Yes	No	No*	No	(1)*	No
Parliamentary Inquiry	Yes	No	No	No	(1)	No
Appeal	Yes	Yes	Yes*	No	(7)	Yes
Request for Information (or Point of Information)	Yes	No	No	No	(1)	No
Division of the Assembly	Yes	No	No	No	(14)	No
Division of a Question	No	Yes	No	Yes	Maj	No
MOTIONS THAT BRING A QUESTION AGAIN BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY (8)						
Reconsider* (2)	No*	Yes	(5) (16)	No	Maj	No
Rescind	No	Yes	Yes (16)	Yes	(6)	(3)
Take from the Table	No	Yes	No	No	Maj	No
Discharge a Committee	No	Yes	Yes (16)*	Yes	(6)	(3)
Amend Something Previously Adopted	No	Yes	Yes (16)	Yes	(6)	(3)

As additional questions can be created from the following chart participants are responsible for knowing the listed information.

The first thirteen motions are listed by precedence (pronounced pree-SEED-n's). After the chair states a motion, higher-ranking motions are in order and lower ranking motions are not (except for *Amend* as shown on the chart and *Previous Question*).

*** Refer to *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* for rule(s)**

Subject of the proposed action

1. The chair decides. Normally no vote is taken.
2. Only made by a member who voted on the prevailing side and is subject to time limits.
3. Only the negative vote may be reconsidered.
4. Only the affirmative vote may be reconsidered.
5. Debatable when applied to a debatable motion.
6. Majority with notice, or 2/3 without notice or majority of entire membership.
7. Majority or tie vote sustains the chair.
8. None of these motions (except *Reconsider*) are in order when business is pending.
9. Rules of order, 2/3 vote--Standing rules, majority vote.
10. Must be proposed before debate has begun or a subsidiary motion is stated by the chair (applied to original main motions).
11. The *Incidental Motions* have no precedence (rank). They are in order when the need arises.
12. A *Main Motion* if made when no business is pending.
13. The maker of a motion may withdraw it without permission of the assembly before the motion is stated by the chair.
14. The chair can complete a *Division of the Assembly* (standing vote) without permission of the assembly and any member can demand it.
15. Upon a call by a single member, the *Orders of the Day* must be enforced.
16. Has full debate. May go into the merits of the question which is the subject of the proposed action.