

## Order of Precedence of Motions

Reference: *Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised* (RONR), published 1970.

	Name of Motion	Is it in order when another has the floor?	Does it require a sec- ond?	Is it debat- able?	Is it amend- able?	What vote is re- quired for adop- tion?	May it be re- consid- ered?
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	(1)	No
	Call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	(2)	No
Subsidiary	Lay on the table	No	Yes	No	No	M	No
	Previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3	Yes
	Limit or extend limits of debate	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3	(3)
	Postpone to certain time (definitely)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	(4)	Yes
	Commit (refer to committee)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	(5)
	Amend	No	Yes	(6)	Yes	M	Yes
	Postpone indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	M	(7)
	Main Motion	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	M	Yes

### Notes

For any pending motion, those above it on this list are **in order** (except the top three in special circumstances, see RONR), those below are **out of order**.

Top shaded = "privileged" motions, pertaining to "urgent" matters

Bottom Shaded = "subsidiary" motions, applied to other motions

M = majority of the legitimate votes cast, ignoring "blanks"

"2/3 vote" means 2/3 of the votes cast by eligible voting members, not 2/3 of those assembled, nor 2/3 of the membership

### Key

\* Considered a main motion, if made when no business is pending

\*\* Check RONR for specific rules

(1) Chair grants

(2) No vote: demand

(3) Yes, the unexecuted part may be reconsidered

(4) 2/3 vote required if made a special order, otherwise M

(5) Yes, if the committee has not started work

(6) Yes, if applied to a debatable motion

(7) Only an affirmative vote may be reconsidered