

Robert's Rules Basics

The 6 Types of Motions

1. **Main Motion:** Introduce a new item to the membership for their consideration. They cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor, and yield to privileged, subsidiary, and incidental motions.
2. **Subsidiary Motion:** Change or affect how to handle a main motion (vote on this before main motion)
3. **Privileged Motion:** Urgent or important matter unrelated to pending business
4. **Incidental Motion:** Questions procedure of other motions (must consider before the other motion)
5. **Motion to Table:** Kills a motion
6. **Motion to Postpone:** Delays a vote (can reopen debate on the main motion)

Presenting Motions

1. Obtaining the floor
 - a. Wait until the last speaker has finished.
 - b. Rise and address the Chairman by saying, "Mr. Chairman, or Mr. President."
 - c. Wait until the Chairman recognizes you.
2. Make Your Motion
 - a. Speak in a clear and concise manner.
 - b. Always state a motion affirmatively. Say, "I move that we ..." rather than, "I move that we do not ...".
 - c. Avoid personalities and stay on your subject.
3. Wait for Someone to Second Your Motion
4. Another member will second your motion or the Chairman will call for a second.
5. If there is no second to your motion it is lost.
6. The Chairman States Your Motion
 - a. The Chairman will say, "it has been moved and seconded that we ..." Thus placing your motion before the membership for consideration and action.
 - b. The membership then either debates your motion, or may move directly to a vote.
 - c. Once your motion is presented to the membership by the chairman it becomes "assembly property", and cannot be changed by you without the consent of the members.
7. Expanding on Your Motion
 - a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is at this point in time, rather than at the time you present it.
 - b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
 - c. All comments and debate must be directed to the chairman.
 - d. Keep to the time limit for speaking that has been established.
 - e. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the Chairman.

8. Putting the Question to the Membership
 - a. The Chairman asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"
 - b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.
 - c. On a motion to move the previous question may be adapted.

Voting on a Motion:

The method of vote on any motion depends on the situation and the by-laws of policy of your organization. There are five methods used to vote by most organizations, they are:

1. By Voice -- The Chairman asks those in favor to say, "aye", those opposed to say "no". Any member may move for a exact count.
2. By Roll Call -- Each member answers "yes" or "no" as his name is called. This method is used when a record of each person's vote is required.
3. By General Consent -- When a motion is not likely to be opposed, the Chairman says, "if there is no objection ..." The membership shows agreement by their silence, however if one member says, "I object," the item must be put to a vote.
4. By Division -- This is a slight verification of a voice vote. It does not require a count unless the chairman so desires. Members raise their hands or stand.
5. By Ballot -- Members write their vote on a slip of paper, this method is used when secrecy is desired.

Parliamentary Procedure is the best way to get things done at your meetings. But, it will only work if you use it properly.

1. Allow motions that are in order.
2. Have members obtain the floor properly.
3. Speak clearly and concisely.
4. Obey the rules of debate.

Most importantly, *BE COURTEOUS*.

Robert's Rules of Order Motion Steps

1. **Motion:** A member rises or raises a hand to signal the chairperson.
 - In response, the chair offers a simple nod, or repeats the member's title or name to assign the floor. The member makes a motion by saying "I move to ..." or "I move that ..." To keep business moving, the member should avoid explanation of why he is making the motion. An explanation is most appropriate when members debate the justification for the motion (see Step 4).
2. **Second:** Another member seconds the motion.
 - Seconding a motion indicates that at least two people believe the motion is worthy of discussion.
3. **Restate motion:** The chairperson restates the motion.

- “It is moved and seconded to ... ” At this point the motion now belongs to the group (not the maker or the “seconded”). The chair then asks if there is any debate.
4. **Debate:** The members debate the motion.
 - The chair always should allow the maker of the motion to speak first provided the maker wishes to be recognized. This is the time to elaborate on the motion, including reasons for bringing it forward and informing members about the motion and any necessary background or context. From time to time members don’t want to “debate” the motion (no discussion) and in that case the motion can go directly to a vote (see Step 5).
 5. **Vote:** The chairperson restates the motion, and then first asks for affirmative votes, and then negative votes.
 - Once all members who wish to speak have done so, the chair should ask members if they are “ready for the question?” At this time the chair repeats the motion so that members are clear on what they will be voting. The chair says, “The question is on the adoption of the motion to ... ” The chair calls for the vote by asking for all those in favor to say “aye” and all oppose to say “no.”
 6. **Announce the vote:** The chairperson announces the result of the vote and any instructions.
 - If adopted, the chair should indicate the effect of the vote or order its execution. If lost the chair moves on and announces the next item of business.

Notice that within the steps outlined above the chair repeats the motion on the floor three times. A common mistake is that the chair never repeats the motion at hand, which could create confusion for members as to the exact item up for discussion or vote.

TIP! If the board is in obvious agreement, the chairperson may save time by stating, “If there is no objection, we will adopt the motion to...” Then wait for any objections. Then say, “Hearing no objections, (state the motion) is adopted.” And then state any instructions. If a member objects, first ask for debate, then vote and then announce the vote.

Requesting Points of Something

Certain situations need attention during the meeting, but they don’t require a motion, second, debate or voting. It’s permissible to state a point during a meeting where the chairperson needs to handle a situation right away. Board members can declare a [Point of Order](#), Point of Information, Point of Inquiry or Point of Personal Privilege.

- **Point of Order:** Draws attention to a breach of rules, improper procedure, breaching of established practices, etc.
- **Point of Information:** A member may need to bring up an additional point or additional information (in the form of a nondebatable statement) so that the other members can make fully informed votes.
- **Point of Inquiry:** A member may use point of inquiry to ask for clarification in a report to make better voting decisions.
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** A member may use point of personal privilege to address the physical comfort of the setting such as temperature or noise. Members may also use it to address the accuracy of published reports or the accuracy of a member’s conduct.

Robert's Rules of Order Cheat Sheet

Action	What to Say	Can interrupt speaker?	Need a Second?	Can be Debated?	Can be Amended?	Votes Needed
Introduce main motion	"I move to..."	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Amend a motion	"I move to amend the motion by..." (add or strike words or both)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Move item to committee	"I move that we refer the matter to committee."	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Postpone item	"I move to postpone the matter until..."	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
End debate	"I move the previous question."	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Object to procedure	"Point of order."	Yes	No	No	No	Chair decision
Recess the meeting	"I move that we recess until..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Adjourn the meeting	"I move to adjourn the meeting."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Request information	"Point of information."	Yes	No	No	No	No vote
Overrule the chair's ruling	"I move to overrule the chair's ruling."	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
Extend the allotted time	"I move to extend the time by ___ minutes."	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
Enforce the rules or point out incorrect procedure	"Point of order."	Yes	No	No	No	No vote
Table a Motion	"I move to table..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority

Verify voice vote with count	"I call for a division."	No	No	No	No	No vote
Object to considering some undiplomatic matter	"I object to consideration of this matter..."	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
Take up a previously tabled item	"I move to take from the table..."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
*Reconsider something already disposed of	"I move to reconsider our action to..."	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
Consider something out of its scheduled order	"I move to suspend the rules and consider..."	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
Close the meeting for executive session	"I move to go into executive session."	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
Personal preference- noise, room temperature, distractions	"Point of privilege"	Yes	No	No	No	No vote

*A member may make a [motion to reconsider](#) something that was already disposed; however, the reconsidered motion may not be subsequently reconsidered. A motion to reconsider must be made during the same meeting and can extend to a meeting that lasts for more than one day.

Robert's Rules: Tips and Reminders for Chairpersons

Robert's Rules of Order, which is also widely known as parliamentary procedure, was developed to ensure that meetings are fair, efficient, democratic and orderly. A skilled chairperson allows all members to voice their opinions in an orderly manner so that everyone in the meeting can hear and be heard. The following [tips and reminders](#) will help chairpersons to run a successful and productive meeting without being run over or running over others.

- Follow the agenda to keep the group moving toward its goals.
- Let the group do its own work; don't overcommand.
- Control the flow of the meeting by recognizing members who ask to speak.
- Let all members speak once before allowing anyone to speak a second time.

- When discussions get off-track, gently guide the group back to the agenda.
- Model courtesy and respect, and insist that others do the same.
- Help to develop the board's skills in parliamentary procedure by properly using motions and points of order.
- Give each speaker your undivided attention.
- Keep an emotional pulse on the discussions.
- Allow a consensus to have the final authority of the group.

All board members should be familiar with *Robert's Rules of Order*, which they can find [online](#) and in bookstores. However, this Robert's Rules of Order cheat sheet is a handy resource for you, your board and all new members.