

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

This guide contains detailed information on the ins and outs of Parliamentary Procedure...

...but if you don't read the whole thing, please understand these:

TOP FIVE PARLIPRO HINTS!

1. **Say Your Name!**

When you stand up to talk for any reason, be sure to say your name and your country.

2. **Say "I Move," not "I Motion."**

For instance, "I move for a five-minute caucus..."

3. **Manage Your Time!**

The options to limit debate time, speaker's time, and to caucus are in the rules for a reason. Using these tools effectively will help ensure that you have enough committee time to accomplish your goals.

4. **Take Questions!**

When you've finished making a speech, please don't just sit down. Take some questions. Questions are the heart and soul of debate at SHSMUN.

5. **Be Creative!**

This guide contains a number of parliamentary tools that just sit in the toolbox, year after year. Be familiar with all parliamentary options, and don't be afraid to try out an unusual motion at a creative time. The worst that can happen is that your chair says you're out of order!

YMCA Southeastern High School Model United Nations

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

The following are the verbal rules used during committee and General Assembly sessions at the Southeastern High School Model United Nations. These rules are intended to maintain decorum and to foster strong debate among all countries represented in each committee. The Chair will enforce these rules throughout committee time, and will have discretion to rule on any points or motions made by delegates.

ROLL CALL

The Chair will take roll at the beginning of committee sessions and after any time the committee has been suspended (such as after breaks and caucus). A delegate may answer to their country's name in roll call with either of the following:

Present and Voting

The member is present and reserves only the right to vote either yea or nay on any substantive (non-procedural) matter and to vote on any procedural matter.

Present

The member is present and reserves the right to vote either yea or nay on or to abstain on any substantive (non-procedural) matter and to vote on any procedural matter.

Note: A country may not vote unless it is either "Present" or "Present and Voting." If a delegate leaves the committee room during committee proceedings for any reason, that delegate is considered absent. Upon returning to committee, the delegate must send a note to the Chair indicating that their country is present or present and voting. If a delegate does not send such a note before voting procedures begin on a particular matter, their country may not be permitted to vote on that matter.

DELEGATE SELF-IDENTIFICATION

When a delegate is recognized by the Chair for any reason, the delegate must begin their speech by stating their name and country. If a delegate fails to do so, they may be called out of order and asked to sit down.

Example:

(Chair) "The first delegate on the speakers' list is China. China, you have the floor for an unlimited amount of time."

(China) "Hermione Granger, China. Thank you, Madam Chair..." (Delegate proceeds with her speech)

POINTS OF ORDER

These are technical interruptions to the regular proceedings of either a committee or the General Assembly. Delegates will be recognized by the Chair before making their point.

Point of Order (May Interrupt Speaker)

Purpose: This point is used to interrupt the speaker and obtain recognition from the Chair. This point is used when a delegate wishes to call the Chair's attention to a violation of parliamentary procedure.

Result: The Chair will recognize the delegate and ask them to make their point. Then, the Chair will rule as to whether or not the point is in order.

Example:

(Delegate from Ukraine begins to speak but does not state his name and country)

(Cuba delegate raises placard and says) "Point of Order!"

(Chair acknowledges delegate) "Cuba, rise and state your point."

(Delegate stands and makes point) "John Smith, Cuba, the delegate from Ukraine did not say his name or country."

(Chair rules it in/out of order) "That point is in order. Delegate from Ukraine, you are out of order. Please have a seat."

Point of Personal Privilege (May Sometimes Interrupt Speaker)

Purpose: This is used by a delegate to alleviate personal discomforts or distractions. Delegates use this point for items such as room temperature, the removal of jackets by male delegates, or if they are unable to hear another delegate. This is not used to make substantive points about the issue being considered by the committee.

A delegate may interrupt the speaker with this point ONLY if the delegate is pointing out that the speaker is inaudible.

Example:

(Delegate from Gabon is speaking very quietly and the Ireland delegate cannot hear him)
(Ireland delegate raises placard and states): “Point of Personal Privilege”
(Chair acknowledges delegate): “Ireland, rise and state your point”
(Delegate states point) “Susan Jackson, Ireland. Would the delegate from Gabon please speak a little louder? I cannot hear him.”
(Chair) “Gabon, please speak up. Thank you.”

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (May Not Interrupt Speaker)

Purpose: This point is used by a delegate to clarify a ruling or term, or to inquire on the possible effects a motion may have.

Results: Chair will provide factual information on the inquiry for the committee

Example:

(In voting procedures, the Chair asks delegates to raise placards to vote)
(Delegate) “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry”
(Chair) “Rise and State your Point”
(Delegate) “Shante Klark, Singapore, Would it be appropriate for me to move to divide the question at this point?”
(Chair) “I’m sorry, delegate, but since we are already voting on the resolution, it is too late to divide the question.”

Right of Reply (May Interrupt Speaker)

Purpose: If a speaking delegate slanders another country, the slandered country’s delegate may demand a Right of Reply. This allows the slandered nation to briefly set the record straight in front of the committee. Only slanderous remarks about another nation are grounds for a right of reply: factual inaccuracies alone are not grounds, nor are slanderous personal remarks about another delegate. (Personal slander toward another delegate is unacceptable, however, and will result in referral to the Conference administration.)

Results: If granted by the Chair, the delegate will be given 30 seconds to rebut the remarks.

Example:

(United States) “...and we believe Iraq is an evil country...”
(Iraq raises placard and says) “Right of Reply!”
(Chair decides whether or not to grant it) “Right of reply granted, you have 30 seconds to reply.”
(Iraq rebuts statement in specified amount of time)
(United States continues speaker’s time. The time for the Right of Reply is not counted against the United States.)

Suspend the Rules

The rules set forth in this document may be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present for debate. A delegate moving to suspend the rules must specify the purpose of the suspension (most commonly used to forego the reading of a resolution before voting).

MOTIONS

Motions may be made by a delegate only when they have the floor to speak. A delegate has the floor when it is the delegate's turn on the speakers' list, or if the Chair has recognized the delegate after calling for motions from the floor. At the conclusion of a delegate's speaking time, they are automatically granted the right to make a motion. The Chair will then call for motions from the floor. The Chair will use its discretion to rule any motion in or out of order.

The following are some motions that may be made. Once a delegate makes a motion, it must be seconded by a delegate from another country before it may be considered.

*Note: **Beginning a motion by saying "I motion..." is one of the most common mistakes that delegates make. When making a motion, delegates should begin by saying "I move..."***

Suspend the Meeting

Purpose: This motion is used to stop debate until a designated time.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority, no abstentions

Results: All committee proceedings are postponed until a designated time when committee/GA reconvenes.

Example:

(Bolivia, who has the floor) "... I now move to suspend the meeting until 1:15pm for the lunch break."

(Chair recognizes motion) "That motion is in order. Is there a second?"

(Placards are raised to second)

"Seeing a second, is there any opposition?"

(No placards are raised to oppose)

"Seeing no opposition, the meeting is suspended until 1:15pm."

Table a Question

Purpose: This is used to stop debate on the topic indefinitely. If this motion passes, the committee will move immediately to the next topic on the docket. It is important to note that this motion affects the entire topic, and cannot be applied to individual resolutions.

Debatable: Yes, 2 pro / 2 con

Vote Required: 2/3 majority

Results: Debate on the topic will cease, unless and until the topic is "taken from the table" (see below). The committee will move to the next topic on the docket.

Example:

(Nigeria) "...I move to table the question until we finish discussing the other topics since we've debated it for quite some time."

(Chair) "That motion is in order, do I have a second?"

(Other country raises placard to second)

(Chair) "Any opposed?"

(Another Country raises placard to oppose)

(Chair recognizes countries to support or oppose motion) "Seeing that there is opposition, I will take 2 pro and 2 con speakers. Speaking pro (recognizes Israel); speaking con (recognizes Mozambique), speaking pro...."

(Chair) "Israel, you now have the floor for 30 seconds"

(Countries speak each for 30 seconds alternating pro, con, pro, con)

(Chair) "We will now vote on this motion. As this is a procedural matter, everyone must vote and no one may abstain. All in favor of tabling this topic raise your placards" (Chair counts) "Thank you, all opposed?" (Chair counts)

(Chair tallies votes and makes ruling) "With 12 for and 4 against, this motion achieves the 2/3 majority needed, and passes. The topic is tabled, and we will move down the docket..."

Take from the Table

Purpose: To continue consideration of a topic that was previously tabled. This motion is only appropriate when the committee is not already debating another topic on the docket.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Result: The committee will immediately resume debate on the previously-tabled topic.

Example:

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(Italy) "I move to take Topic C from the table."

(Chair) "That motion is in order. Is there a second?"

(Another country raises its placard to second)

(Chair) "Is there any opposition?"

(There is no opposition)

(Chair) "Seeing no opposition, the committee will now resume consideration of Topic C. Is there a motion to open the speaker's list?"

Motion to Reconsider

Purpose: To cancel the vote on a resolution that has already been voted upon, to re-open debate on that one resolution, and to force another vote on that one resolution. The motion must be made by a delegate that originally voted with the prevailing side. This motion may only be used in committee.

Debatable: Yes, 2 pro / 2 con

Vote Required: 2/3 majority

Results: The committee will begin debate on the individual resolution that has already been passed or failed. The prior vote is invalidated, so the resolution must be voted on again.

Example:

(Zimbabwe) "...Since the vote on D-1 was so close, I move to reconsider resolution D-1."

(Chair) "That motion is in order, do I have a second?"

(Other country) "Second."

(Chair) "Any opposed?"

(Another country raises placard) "Opposed."

(Chair) "Seeing that there is opposition, we will take 2 pros and 2 cons. Speaking Pro?"

(Chair selects 2 pro and 2 con speakers in pro, con, pro, con order)

(Delegates alternate speaking for 30 seconds – pro, con, pro, con)

(Chair) "We will now vote on this motion. All in favor please raise your placards"

(Chair counts placards) "By a vote of 18 to 6, this motion passes with the required 2/3 majority. The committee is now reconsidering D-1, and I will entertain a motion to open a speaker's list on this one motion."

Note: the 2/3rds vote in the above example only re-opens the designated resolution for another period of debate. The 2/3rds vote does not pass the resolution. After the additional debate, the committee will take another vote on passage.

Motion to Limit/Change Speaker's Time

Purpose: This is used to limit the amount of time each delegate is allowed to speak when he or she has the floor.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Results: The speaker's time is limited to a designated amount of time.

Example:

(Delegate) "I move to limit speaker's time to 5 minutes."

(Chair deems motion in order) "That motion is in order. Do I have a second? (Second) Any opposition?" (None)

(Chair) "Seeing no opposition, speaker's time is now limited to 5 minutes."

Motion to Limit Debate

Purpose: This is used to force the committee to stop debate on a topic at a certain time of the day.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Results: Debate will continue until the appointed time, or until a motion for the previous question passes. **At the appointed time, the committee will go directly into voting procedures.**

Example:

(Delegate) "I move to limit debate to 3:45 PM."

(Chair) "That is in order. Is there a second?" (Second) "Any opposition?"

(No Opposition)

(Chair) "Debate on this topic will continue until 3:45 PM or until a motion for the previous question passes, whichever comes first."

*note: If debate has been limited with this motion, a delegate may offer a motion to extend debate. Such a motion may be offered using the same guidelines and format as the original motion to limit debate.

Motion to Introduce an Amendment

Purpose: Resolutions almost never pass committee exactly as they were originally drafted. As debate unfolds, delegates may make changes to the **operative** clauses of resolutions by offering amendments.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Special Note: When a delegate moves to introduce an amendment, the Chair will ask the author of the original resolution whether he or she considers the amendment to be **friendly** or **unfriendly**. If the author considers the amendment to be friendly, it immediately becomes part of the resolution without debate or a vote. The remainder of this section describes the process for handling an amendment considered unfriendly.

Vote Required: The process of introducing an amendment requires two votes: one to introduce the amendment (does not approve the amendment) and another to determine whether or not the amendment is accepted. Both votes require a simple majority.

Results: If the majority of the committee votes to introduce an unfriendly amendment to a resolution, the committee immediately begins debating the substance of that amendment. The Chair will open a new speakers' list on the amendment, and debate on the amendment will continue until a motion for the previous question passes or there are no remaining speakers. At this time, the committee will vote on whether to accept the amendment or not. If the amendment is accepted, it immediately becomes considered as part of the resolution. After the final vote on an amendment, the committee will return to the Speakers' List on the overall topic.

Example:

(Mexico) "I move to introduce Norway's amendment to Resolution B-4, which was authored by the United Kingdom."

(Chair) "The co-Chair will read the proposed amendment."

(The co-Chair reads it)

(Chair) "United Kingdom, is this amendment friendly or unfriendly?"

(United Kingdom) "We consider this amendment unfriendly."

(Chair) "In that case, is there a second to introduce this unfriendly amendment?"

(There is a second)

(Chair) "Now, we'll have one pro and one con speaker on whether to consider this unfriendly amendment. Speaking pro... Speaking con..."

(Pro/Con Debate Follows)

(Chair) "We will now vote on whether or not to consider Norway's unfriendly amendment to Resolution B-4. This is a procedural vote so all delegates must vote yes or no..."

(Placard voting ensues)

(Chair) "By a vote of 21 to 6, the unfriendly amendment is introduced, and the committee will now debate it. The speaker's list on the amendment is open..."

(Debate on the amendment ensues until a Motion for Previous Question is passed. After voting on whether to amend the resolution, the committee returns to the original Speakers' List.)

Motion to Introduce a New Resolution

Purpose: After much debate, caucus, and compromise, delegates may decide to draft a new resolution on a given topic, instead of working to amend an existing one. This new resolution must be signed by at least 25% of the delegates present in the committee before it can be considered. **These signatories need not actually support the resolution, but need only believe it is worth debating in committee.** (By contrast, **sponsors** of a resolution are expected to always support it.)

Debatable: Yes, 2 pro / 2 con

Vote Required: Simple majority to accept the new resolution into the docket (this vote does not pass the resolution)

Results: The new resolution is accepted into the docket for the current topic, can be debated by the speakers on the speakers list, and is considered along with all the other resolutions during voting procedures.

Example:

(Singapore) "I move to introduce a new resolution, primarily authored by Singapore and Bahrain, with eight of the committee's 30 delegates as signatories."

(Chair) "Is there a second?"

(There is a second.)

(Chair) "The co-Chair will read the proposed new resolution."

(The co-Chair reads the new resolution.)

(Chair) "Is there objection to introducing this resolution into the docket?"

(There is an objection. If there was not, the resolution would be introduced without further debate.)

(Chair) "We will now have two pro and two con speakers on whether or not to accept this resolution into our docket. Speaking pro... Speaking con..."

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(Pro / Con Debate Follows)

(Chair) "Now, we'll take a procedural vote on whether to accept the new resolution. This requires a simple majority, and no delegate may abstain..."

Motion for Previous Question

Purpose: This motion is used to end all substantive debate on the matter currently before the committee, thereby bringing it to an immediate vote.

Debatable: Yes, 2 pro / 2 con

Vote Required: 2/3 majority

Results: The committee moves directly into voting procedures on the matter.

Example:

(Delegate) "...and since debate has gone on long enough, and all arguments have been heard, I move the previous question."

(Chair) "The previous question has been moved. Is there a second?"

(There is a second)

(Chair) "Is there any opposition?"

(There is no opposition)

(Chair) "Since there is no opposition, we are in voting procedures on this topic. Pages, please bar the doors. Delegates, please cease conversations and note-passing."

Motion to Divide the Question

Purpose: This is used to separate certain operative clauses (or parts of clauses) from the resolution for a separate vote. **Preambulatory clauses may never be divided.** Members who agree with certain parts of a resolution, but disagree with other parts, may wish to divide the question to achieve consensus on selected operative clauses. **This motion is offered during voting procedures.**

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Result: All portions of the resolution that have been divided out will receive separate votes. Only the clauses that pass will be considered as part of the passed resolution. This does not affect the preambulatory clauses of the resolution.

Example:

(Chair) "The committee is now voting on Resolution B-5. Are there any motions on the floor? The delegate from Italy."

(Italy) "I move to divide the question, separating operative clause three from the rest of the resolution."

(Chair) "Is there a second?"

(There is a second)

(Chair) "Is there any opposition?"

(There is no opposition)

(Chair) "Seeing no opposition, we will consider the operative clauses of Resolution B-5 in two parts: the third operative clause, and then all the remaining operative clauses."

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Purpose: To bring all committee/GA sessions to an end. This motion must be approved by the Chair (if offered in committee) or by the Secretary General (if offered in General Assembly).

Debatable: No.

Vote: Simple majority

Results: The committee or the General Assembly will be adjourned until the following year's SHSMUN conference.

Motion for a Roll Call Vote

Purpose: To cause every country to make its vote known verbally, rather than by raising its placard. The primary advantage of this method is that it allows countries to vote "with rights," which includes an opportunity to explain their votes.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Results: If motion passes, each country's name will be called out and each will reply verbally with "Yes," "No,"

"abstain," "Yes with rights," "No with rights," or "abstain with rights." Any country that votes "with rights" will be allowed 30 seconds after the vote to explain the reason why it voted the way it did. Rights should not be used to restate points already made in committee; they should only be used to explain why a delegate voted the way he or she did. There are two primary functions of "rights" speeches: (1) to explain why the country voted differently than the position it stated during debate, or (2) to provide suggestions to fellow delegates about how the resolution could be modified -- during reconsideration -- in order to gain support.

Motion for Caucus

Purpose: A caucus is a break from formal debate procedures, which is used for informal conversations among groups of delegates. Typically, the time is used for delegates to ask questions of one another, to draft amendments to resolutions, or to negotiate compromises outside the formal structure of committee. Caucuses are held for a designated length of time, which must be specified in the motion.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Results: Delegates break into small groups for informal discussions until reconvened by the Chair after the time for the caucus has expired.

Example:

(Delegate) "...seeing as how several delegates have indicated that they would support Resolution A-2 with an amendment, I move for a 20 minute caucus so that we may draft an amendment to the resolution."

(Chair) "That motion is in order. Is there a second?"

(There is a second)

(Chair) "Is there any opposition?"

(There is no opposition)

(Chair) "Seeing no opposition, and noting the current time of 3:10, the committee is in caucus until 3:30 PM."

Motion for a Modified Caucus

Purpose: A modified caucus is a break from formal debate procedures used to solicit every delegate's opinion on a certain issue. The delegate moving for a modified caucus will pose a question in his motion, and all delegates will be recognized for 30 seconds to respond to that question.

Debatable: Yes, 1 pro / 1 con

Vote Required: Simple majority

Results: The Chair recognizes each delegate in sequence for 30 seconds to respond to the question posed in the motion.

Example:

(Delegate) "...seeing as how funding will be an issue, I move for a modified caucus to hear from each delegate about how they think this resolution should best be funded."

(Chair) "That motion is in order. Is there a second?"

(There is a second)

(Chair) "Is there any opposition?"

(There is no opposition)

(Chair) "Seeing no opposition, we will begin with the first country. Afghanistan, you have the floor for 30 seconds."

YIELDING UNUSED TIME

Yield to Question(s)

Purpose: Once a speaker has finished his or her speech, the speaker may have some time remaining. If so, the speaker may use that time to answer questions from other delegates. Once the speaker has yielded to questions, the Chair will invite the other delegates to ask either single questions or a series of questions. A series may consist of up to three questions.

Note: Delegates are strongly encouraged to yield to questions. Questions typically move the debate forward and add value to any delegates' speech.

Results: Once the action is directed to the Chair, the speaking delegate may or may not yield to any questions. If he or she does, the delegate posing the question(s) is allowed to ask the question(s). The speaker may refuse to answer the questions, and can at any point refuse to yield to further questions from the group at that time. When the yielding delegate answers a question, he or she does not need to restate his or her name and country.

Example:

(Egypt) "...and that is why we think you should vote for C-4. Thank you, and we now yield our time to questions."

(Chair) "The delegate has yielded his time to questions, are there any questions for the delegate from Egypt?"

(Those with questions raise placards)

(Chair recognizes Australia) "Delegate from Australia"

(Australia) "Billy Brown, Australia, will the delegate from Egypt yield to a series of questions?"

(Chair) "Will you yield?"

(Egypt) "Yes"

(Chair) "He does so yield."

(If Egypt yields, Australia may ask up to three questions)

A delegate who has yielded to questions may continue to take questions until his/her speaker's time has expired, or until he/she is simply ready to be seated. When the questioning period has been completed, the original speaker (the delegate who yielded to questions) is permitted to make a motion.

Yield to Another Delegate

Purpose: This action is used if a speaker has unused time in his or her speaker's time and would like to give another delegate the opportunity to speak. This motion should be directed toward the Chair and can only be used when speaker's time has been limited.

Results: If the speaker has time remaining, he or she may yield his/her time to another delegate. That delegate may speak for the remainder of the time. Once the second delegate has finished speaking, she or he must yield the time to the Chair. Therefore, neither the first nor the second delegate may take questions in this situation. However, the original speaker retains the right to make a motion.

Example:

(United Kingdom) "... In conclusion, we urge the committee to support resolution A-2. We would like to yield the remainder of our time to the delegate from Germany."

(Chair) "Thank you. Delegate from Germany, you have the floor for the rest of UK's speaker's time, two minutes."

(Germany speaks for two minutes)

(Chair) "I'm sorry delegate, your time has expired. Delegate from the United Kingdom, do you have any motions to make at this time?"

(United Kingdom Delegate) No.

(Debate continues)

Yield to the Chair

Purpose: If a speaker is finished speaking and does not wish to answer questions or yield time to another delegate, he or she may yield the remainder of his or her time back to the Chair.

Results: The Chair will accept yielded time, the delegate will be seated and the Chair will recognize the next speaker on the list.

Example:

(Ecuador) "... that is why we oppose the action of resolution B-4. We now yield our time to the Chair."

(Chair) "Thank you delegate, do you have any motions at this time?"

(Ecuador) "No."

(Debate continues)

VOTING PROCEDURES

During all Voting Procedures, all note-passing, talking, and questioning must cease.

The doors to the room will be closed and no one will be allowed to enter until all voting for that topic has finished.

Delegates who leave the room during Voting Procedures may not re-enter the room, and therefore lose their right to vote.

At the end of each issue/topic in a committee (or when the speakers' list has been exhausted), the committee will vote on any and all resolutions pertaining to that topic.

Resolutions to be Read

Unless the rules are suspended to avoid it, before voting on any resolution, it shall be read aloud in its entirety.

Placard Voting

Purpose: Used for majority of voting procedures. Delegates are asked to raise their placards high and straight facing the Chair. This is a non-verbal voting procedure.

Roll Call Voting

Purpose: See "Motion for Roll Call Vote." Roll call votes may only be used for substantive matters.

Abstaining

Purpose: During voting procedures, if a country does not have a strong position either in favor of or in opposition to the matter on which the committee is voting, the delegate may choose to abstain from voting. Through an abstention from voting, a country is not forced to falsely represent a position on a given matter. A delegate may not abstain from procedural votes but may abstain from substantive votes.

Result: An abstention simply does not count as a vote, and thus any country that abstains from voting does not declare a vote on the matter. Therefore, the country will not affect any calculations involved in voting.

NOTE: Abstentions are not counted at all – either as "yay" or "nay" votes - for the purposes of calculating majority.

- For passage of a matter by simple majority, the number of "yea" votes must exceed the number of "nay" votes, and the number of abstentions has no bearing on the result of the vote. Vote totals are listed as "yeas"- "nays"- abstentions.

Example: A resolution receiving a vote of 10-9-2 would pass.

- A matter receiving an equal number of "yea" votes as "nay" votes would fail.

Example: A resolution receiving a vote of 10-10-0 or 9-9-2 would fail.

Overview of Parliamentary Procedure Rules

Motion	May Interrupt Speaker?	Second Required?	Can Be Debated?	Can Be Amended?	Type of Vote Required to Pass
Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	Chair's Discretion
Right of Reply	Yes	No	No	No	Chair's Discretion
Suspend Meeting	No	Yes	1pro/1con	Yes	Majority
Limit Debate	No	Yes	1pro/1 con	Yes	Majority
Limit Speaker's Time	No	Yes	1pro/1con	Yes	Majority
Introduce Amendment	No	Yes	1 pro/1 con	No	Majority (both votes)
Introduce New Resolution	No	Yes	2 pro/2 con	No	Majority
Reconsider	No	Yes	2 pro/2 con	No	2/3rds
Previous Question	No	Yes	2pro/2con	No	2/3rds
Divide Question	No	Yes	1pro/1con	No	Majority
Table Question	No	Yes	2pro/2con	Yes	2/3rds
Take From The Table	No	Yes	1 pro/1 con	No	Majority
Caucus	No	Yes	1pro/1con	Yes	Majority
Roll Call	No	Yes	1 pro/1 con	No	Majority
Adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Chair's Discretion/ Majority
Suspend the Rules	No	Yes	1 pro/1 con	No	2/3rds