

B. Motion to Table (a motion): (Requires a second; discussion ceases immediately.)

1. Stops the discussion of a motion already in progress until a future date.
2. Must be made at the microphone.
3. Requires a simple majority result to proceed.
4. If the motion is accepted, then the motion in progress is set aside to a future date, either later on during the assembly or for a future assembly.
5. If the motion is defeated, then the discussion of the motion in progress continues.

C. Motion to Reconsider: (Requires a second; discussion ceases immediately.)

1. Must be made at the microphone by someone who first voted with the majority and wants to change their vote.
2. Requires a *simple majority* result.
3. If the motion is accepted, then the assembly will re-vote on the issue.
4. If the motion is defeated, the results from the first voting procedure will be the assembly's action.

D. Depart from the agenda: (Requires a second; discussion to follow.)

1. The Hawaii Area 17 Chair has the discretion to rearrange the agenda in order to facilitate the business in the best possible way.
2. Defining significant agenda items: Examples of significant agenda items could be, but not limited to, items to be voted on or moving planned business between days during a session.
3. Examples of non-significant agenda items: Examples of non-significant agenda items could be, but not limited to, non-voting items or scheduled meal and break times.
4. When a rearrangement is necessary:
 - a. A voting member, including the area chair, must state his intent in the form of a motion at the microphone.
 - b. The motion requires a second.
 - c. A *substantial unanimity* result must be achieved.
 - d. If *substantial unanimity* is achieved, rearranging the agenda is allowed.
 - e. If *substantial unanimity* is not achieved, the agenda remains as written.