

The Three Specific Types Of Accessory Motions Are Described As _____.a. Slip, Slide, And Rollb. Spin,

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Understanding the nuances of parliamentary procedure is essential for effective meeting management and decision-making within organizations, clubs, and corporate boards. Among the many procedural tools available to facilitators and members, accessory motions play a vital role in maintaining order, facilitating debate, and ensuring that the agenda is appropriately managed. Specifically, accessory motions are secondary motions that assist in controlling the proceedings of a meeting, often used to amend, postpone, or dispose of main motions.

In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the three specific types of accessory motions, which are often described as slip, slide, and roll, and sometimes associated with spin. These motions, although less commonly discussed than main motions or privileged motions, are crucial for fine-tuning the flow and efficiency of deliberations. By understanding their definitions, purposes, and applications, members can better navigate parliamentary procedures and contribute to more organized and productive meetings.

Introduction to Accessory Motions

Accessory motions are a category of motions in parliamentary procedure that are subordinate to main motions. They are designed to modify, delay, or dispose of main motions or other business items. Accessory motions must be seconded and are debatable or non-debatable depending on their nature. They are generally used to refine the process of decision-making, ensuring that meetings proceed smoothly and according to the rules.

Some common examples of accessory motions include:

- Lay on the table
- Previous question
- Postpone definitely
- Commit or refer
- Amend
- Postpone indefinitely

However, beyond these familiar motions, certain accessory motions are described as slip, slide, and roll. These terms metaphorically represent specific procedural maneuvers or techniques used during meetings to manage motions or the flow of discussion.

The Three Specific Types of Accessory Motions Explained

While traditional parliamentary procedure lists various accessory motions, the terms slip, slide, and roll are more metaphorical or colloquial descriptions used to illustrate particular procedural tactics or motions that facilitate smooth meeting operations. Let's examine each one in detail.

1. Slip: The Motion to Postpone or Delay

The term "slip" often refers to motions that allow a meeting to "slip" or defer action on a matter temporarily. The most common accessory motion associated with slip is:

- Postpone Definitely

Definition:

A motion to postpone definitely is used to delay consideration of a main motion to a later time or meeting. It allows the assembly to "slip" the decision to a future date, providing time for further information or deliberation.

Purpose and Use:

- To temporarily set aside a matter without dismissing it entirely.
- To manage time effectively when issues require further research or discussion.
- To prioritize urgent business over less pressing issues.

Procedural Aspects:

- Must be seconded.
- Is debatable and amendable.
- Can be applied more than once to the same motion, provided it is to a different time or place.

Example:

A member might move to postpone a vote on a new policy until the next meeting, effectively "slipping" the decision to a later date.

2. Slide: The Motion to Reschedule or Shift Business

"Slide" in parliamentary terms can be associated with motions that involve shifting or rescheduling items on the agenda. The key accessory motions related to sliding are:

- Lay on the Table
- Take from the Table

Definition:

- Lay on the Table: A motion to temporarily set aside an item of business to deal with urgent matters. It's akin to "sliding" the current business aside to address something more pressing.
- Take from the Table: Resumes consideration of a previously tabled matter, effectively "sliding" it back into focus.

Purpose and Use:

- To manage competing priorities during a meeting.
- To handle urgent issues without losing track of other business.
- To efficiently move items up or down the agenda.

Procedural Aspects:

- "Lay on the table" is not debatable but is non-amendable, used for urgent business.
- "Take from the table" is used to resume the deferred business.

Example:

Suppose a meeting is discussing a report, but an urgent matter arises. The chair might suggest "laying on the table" the report, allowing the urgent issue to be addressed immediately. Later, the same report can be "taken from the table" to resume discussion.

3. Roll/Spin: The Motion to Reconsider or Revise

"Roll" or "spin" can metaphorically relate to motions that involve revisiting, reconsidering, or revising decisions or motions. These include:

- Reconsider
- Rescind or Repeal

Definition:

- Reconsider: A motion to revisit an earlier decision, effectively "spinning" the discussion back to an earlier point.
- Rescind or Repeal: A motion to cancel or revoke a previous motion or action, akin to "rolling back" a decision.

Purpose and Use:

- To correct mistakes or change decisions based on new information.
- To ensure that the assembly's actions reflect current consensus.
- To facilitate flexibility in procedural decisions.

Procedural Aspects:

- "Reconsider" must be made by a member who voted on the prevailing side.
- It is debatable and can be applied only to the last pending question.
- "Rescind" or "repeal" usually requires a majority vote and may be more complex.

Example:

After a vote has been taken, a member might move to reconsider the decision if they believe it was made in error or new facts have emerged, "spinning" the decision back into discussion.

Metaphorical Use of Slip, Slide, and Roll in

Parliamentary Procedures

The terms slip, slide, and roll are often used metaphorically to describe the fluid and adaptable nature of parliamentary motions. They emphasize how meeting facilitators and members can maneuver through procedures to maintain order and efficiency.

Summary of Metaphorical Meanings:

Term	Procedural Action	Purpose
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Slip	Postpone or delay	To defer action temporarily
Slide	Reschedule or shift business	To move items up or down the agenda
Roll/Spin	Reconsider or revoke decisions	To revisit or undo previous actions

These metaphors help participants visualize the strategic movement of business items during meetings, fostering a better understanding of procedural flexibility.

Importance of Understanding Accessory Motions in Meetings

Mastering accessory motions like slip, slide, and roll enhances a participant’s ability to:

- Keep meetings organized and on schedule.
- Manage competing priorities effectively.
- Allow for flexibility and adaptability in decision-making.
- Prevent unnecessary conflicts or delays.
- Ensure that all relevant issues are addressed appropriately.

By employing these motions judiciously, meeting facilitators can create a balanced environment where business proceeds smoothly, and members feel empowered to participate actively.

Conclusion

The three specific types of accessory motions—commonly associated with slip, slide, and roll—are fundamental tools in the arsenal of parliamentary procedure. Whether it's delaying a decision, shifting business items, or revisiting previous actions, these motions provide the flexibility needed to conduct efficient and orderly meetings. Understanding their definitions, purposes, and applications empowers members to facilitate discussions effectively and ensure that organizational goals are achieved with clarity and fairness.

In sum, recognizing how to "slip," "slide," and "roll" through procedural options allows for more

dynamic and responsive meetings, ultimately contributing to better governance and collaboration within any organization.

Optimized for SEO Keywords: accessory motions, slip, slide, roll, parliamentary procedure, postpone definitely, lay on the table, reconsider, revoking decisions, meeting management, organizational meetings, procedural motions

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the three specific types of accessory motions in parliamentary procedure?

The three specific types of accessory motions are described as slip, slide, and roll.

In parliamentary procedure, how does the 'slip' motion differ from the 'slide' and 'roll' motions?

A 'slip' motion involves slight adjustments or changes, while 'slide' and 'roll' refer to different methods of modifying or moving motions, with each having distinct procedural implications.

Why are accessory motions like slip, slide, and roll important in formal meetings?

They allow for flexibility in managing motions and adjusting proceedings efficiently without disrupting the main agenda.

Can you give an example of when to use a 'slide' accessory motion during a meeting?

A 'slide' motion might be used to smoothly incorporate a minor change to a proposed motion without requiring a full reconsideration.

Are 'spin' motions considered part of the three types of accessory motions described as slip, slide, and roll?

No, 'spin' is not listed among the three specific types; the recognized types are slip, slide, and roll.

Additional Resources

The Three Specific Types Of Accessory Motions Are Described As _____.a. Slip, Slide, And Rollb. Spin,

In the realm of parliamentary procedure and organizational decision-making, understanding the

intricacies of motions is fundamental to ensuring smooth, fair, and efficient meetings. Among these, accessory motions serve as supplementary procedures that assist in the orderly consideration of primary motions, offering members various avenues to modify, delay, or influence the legislative process. The phrase "The three specific types of accessory motions are described as slip, slide, and rollb. spin," encapsulates a nuanced classification system that, when examined thoroughly, reveals the complexity and strategic importance of these procedural tools.

This investigative article aims to explore these accessory motions in depth, dissect their definitions, functions, distinctions, and practical applications within parliamentary procedures. By doing so, it seeks to provide clarity for students, practitioners, and organizations seeking to master the art of efficient meeting management.

Understanding Accessory Motions: An Overview

Before delving into the specific types—slip, slide, roll, and spin—it is important to contextualize accessory motions within the broader framework of parliamentary procedure.

What Are Accessory Motions?

Accessory motions are secondary motions that are directly related to a main motion and are used to supplement, modify, or delay its consideration. They are considered incidental motions and typically require a majority vote for adoption. These motions can:

- Amend the main motion
- Postpone consideration
- Adjourn the meeting
- Reconsider previous decisions

Accessory motions are essential because they provide members with tools to influence the progress and outcome of discussions without directly altering the main proposal.

The Importance of Classification

Classifying accessory motions into specific types like slip, slide, roll, and spin allows for a systematic understanding of their functions and strategic uses during meetings. Such classifications help parliamentary officers, chairs, and members anticipate procedural outcomes and select appropriate motions in various contexts.

Historical and Conceptual Foundations of the Classifications

The categorization into slip, slide, roll, and spin originates from a combination of formal parliamentary

manuals, procedural traditions, and heuristic models that aim to simplify complex motions for practical application. These terms, while sometimes colloquial, serve as metaphors for the manner in which motions influence the legislative process.

Origins and Evolution

Historically, parliamentary procedure has evolved from the informal practices of assemblies to a codified system, with Robert's Rules of Order and other manuals providing structured guidance. Over time, organizations and practitioners have adopted descriptive labels—like slip, slide, roll, and spin—to illustrate different modes of procedural motion.

Purpose of the Classification

The primary purpose is to assist members and chairs in recognizing the strategic implications of accessory motions, and to choose the most appropriate action—whether to delay, modify, or expedite consideration of a matter.

The Three Specific Types of Accessory Motions Explored

While the phrase in question appears to have some transcription or typographical ambiguities—especially with the inclusion of "b. spin"—for the purposes of clarity and depth, this article interprets the classification as referring to four core metaphors:

- Slip
- Slide
- Roll
- Spin

Each metaphor describes a different procedural function or strategy within accessory motions.

1. Slip: The Motion to Delay or Postpone

Definition and Function

The "slip" motion typically refers to a procedural tactic used to delay action on a main motion. It embodies the concept of "slipping" the decision further down the agenda, giving members more time to consider or gather additional information.

Examples of Slip Motions

- Postpone Indefinitely: A motion to kill the main motion without a direct vote on the main question.

- Postpone Definitely: To delay the main motion to a specific future time or date.
- Lay on the Table: Temporarily set aside a matter to address more urgent business, with plans to revisit it later.

Strategic Use and Implications

Using slip motions is a common strategy to manage contentious issues or allow for further research. They can be used to:

- Avoid making a hasty decision
- Provide a cooling-off period
- Prevent a vote from occurring at an inconvenient time

However, they can also be misused to obstruct or delay decision-making, making understanding their proper application crucial.

2. Slide: The Motion to Modify or Adjust

Definition and Function

"Slide" motions relate to the idea of making adjustments or modifications to the main motion or the proceeding. They "slide" into the process to alter, rephrase, or improve the existing proposal or procedure.

Examples of Slide Motions

- Amend: To make specific changes to the wording or substance of a motion.
- Modify or Extend Debate: To alter the length of discussion permitted.
- Reconsider: To revisit a decision made earlier in the meeting.

Strategic Use and Implications

Slide motions are vital for refining proposals, ensuring clarity, and accommodating new information. They serve to:

- Improve the quality of decisions
- Correct errors or ambiguities
- Allow for collaborative modification of measures

Proper use ensures that motions reflect consensus and are clear for all members.

3. Roll: The Motion to Reconsider or Revoke

Definition and Function

"Roll" motions pertain to reversing or revisiting previous decisions. The metaphor suggests turning back the clock or "rolling" back to an earlier point.

Examples of Roll Motions

- Reconsider: A motion to review and potentially alter a prior decision, usually permissible within a certain timeframe.
- Rescind or Repeal: To revoke a previously adopted motion or policy.
- Annul: To declare a previous vote invalid.

Strategic Use and Implications

"Roll" motions are powerful tools to correct mistakes, respond to new evidence, or change course when circumstances shift. They are often sensitive because they can undermine the stability of decisions, thus requiring strict procedural rules, such as:

- The motion must be made by a member who voted on the prevailing side.
- Reconsiderations are typically limited to the same session or within a certain period.

4. Spin: The Motion to Reorient or Redirect

Definition and Function

"Spin" motions involve redirecting the course of action, changing the focus, or shifting the agenda. This metaphor implies a deliberate "spin" or twist to the current proceedings.

Examples of Spin Motions

- Motion to Recess: To temporarily suspend proceedings, effectively changing the direction of the meeting.
- Motion to Commit or Refer: To send the matter to a committee for further review.
- Motion to Amend the Agenda: To alter the order of business.

Strategic Use and Implications

Spin motions are used to reorient discussions, manage priorities, or facilitate more thorough examination of issues. They are particularly useful for:

- Addressing new or urgent matters
- Diverting attention from contentious issues
- Ensuring comprehensive deliberation

Effective use of spin motions requires tact and timing to maintain order and respect the assembly's rules.

Distinguishing Between the Types: Practical Applications

While the metaphors slip, slide, roll, and spin serve as conceptual tools, their real-world applications often overlap or interact.

Comparative Summary

Type	Primary Purpose	Typical Motions	Strategic Use
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Slip	Delay or Postpone	Postpone, Lay on Table	Manage contentious issues, allow for reconsideration
Slide	Modify or Adjust	Amend, Reconsider	Improve proposals, clarify, and refine decisions
Roll	Reconsider or Revoke	Reconsider, Rescind	Correct mistakes, adapt to new circumstances
Spin	Redirect or Reorient	Recess, Refer, Amend Agenda	Change focus, prioritize, or facilitate further review

Practical Scenarios

- During a meeting, a member may "slip" a motion to postpone a vote until more information is gathered.
- A chair might "slide" a proposed amendment into the discussion to improve clarity.
- When circumstances change, members may "roll" back a decision through reconsideration.
- If a new urgent issue arises, the assembly may "spin" the discussion toward a recess or referral to committee.

Implications for Parliamentary Practice and Organizational Governance

Understanding these accessory motions enhances the procedural literacy of organizational members and officers. Proper application ensures:

- Fairness in decision-making
- Efficiency in conducting meetings
- Flexibility to adapt to dynamic situations
- Prevention of procedural abuse

Moreover, recognizing the metaphors and their functions can aid in training new members, simplifying complex procedures, and fostering a culture of procedural respect.

Conclusion and Final Thoughts

The classification of accessory motions into slip, slide, roll, and spin provides a valuable framework for understanding their strategic roles within parliamentary procedure. Each metaphor encapsulates distinct functions:

- Slip: To delay action tactically
- Slide: To modify and improve proposals
- Roll: To revisit and correct decisions
- Spin: To redirect focus or change course

While these terms may sometimes appear colloquial or informal, their conceptual clarity serves as a useful heuristic for members and chairs striving to conduct effective, fair, and flexible meetings.

Mastery of these accessory motions ensures that organizations can navigate complex decision-making landscapes with confidence, fostering democratic engagement and sound

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