

Robert's Rules of Order

1. Bylaws: The Organization's Constitution and Bylaws

Bylaws are the only Parliamentary Authority that governs the Organization. Officers may cite different parliamentary sources to justify other actions. This makes the membership powerless, manipulated and deprived. Being very familiar with your Bylaws and Constitution will win you half your battles and you'll be a very successful member of your organization.

Typical Bylaw Articles

1. **Name:** *There must be no ambiguity as to the identity of the group*
2. **Object and Reason for the group's existence:** *This will help you combat abuse of power and help keep the organization focused. abuse of power, and keep the organization focused.*
3. **Members:** *Explains members' rights, limitations, and qualifications. Clarifies issues such as fees, attendance, resignations, and honorary membership.*
4. **Officers:** *Explains methods for nominations, voting, elections, filling vacancies and term of office and duties.*
5. **Meetings (see 1, 2, 3, above):** *Details quorum, regular meetings, special meetings, and conventions. The remaining Articles are referred to as the Constitution. Some organizations refer to all nine Articles as the Constitution and the Bylaws as if they were one document. They are not!*
6. **Executive Board or Board of Directors:** *The board's composition, power, and quorum are clearly stated in this article.*
7. **Committees:** *Standing committees must be described: name, composition, manner of selection, attendance, and duties.*
8. **Parliamentary Authority:** *The rules of order must be clearly established. The important thing is to have a document that assures order no matter what rule book is used. An organization is ruled first by local, then Provincial, next by Federal laws, after that by its parent organization, followed by any adopted special rules of order and finally by its adopted parliamentary authority.*

9. **Amendment of Bylaws.** *If prior notice has been given during the prior meeting, a Bylaw can be amended with 2/3 of the collected votes. Failing that a majority of the entire registered membership is needed to amend.*

2. The Agenda – Rights and Abuses: **the more serious the issue, the more reason to insist the issue be included on the agenda and to insist the agenda includes explicit starting times for each major section.** *To defeat an issue, take up as much meeting time as possible so that the issue never comes up. When the agenda specifies times for the major sections, you can be sure your issue will be addressed before the meeting is adjourned.*

1. Reading and approval of Minutes. (Agenda: RONR (10 ed.), p. 342-351).

Motion to approve is not necessary. Without a vote, the Minutes are either approved as read or as corrected.

2. Reports of Officers, Boards, Standing Committees: Includes correspondence, treasurer's report etc. Note: the treasurer's report is never adopted or voted upon unless it has been audited.

3. Reports of Special Committees. (Each report could conclude with a motion the assembly must address)

4. Special Orders. Any order adopted as a Special Order guarantees that the motion will be dealt with before the meeting is adjourned.* (so important best to consider at a special time)

5. Unfinished Business and General Orders. (Deals with an issue not concluded, postponed or tabled during the prior meeting. The secretary's minutes should inform the Chair which items are to be added to this section. **Never ask** the assembly *"Is there any unfinished business?"*)

6. New Business. *The Chair and the Parliamentarian** may be surprised by the sequence of events ergo it's best to always anticipate issues the membership may present or be embarrassed by the complications. This is the time that announcements, educational programs, and speakers are introduced. (*refers to Parliamentary rules in Britain. Many changes through the years, especially in the U.S., make the word somewhat antiquated: simply put, it refers to

someone knowledgeable in Parliamentary procedure; i.e., she/he knows and practices the “Rules” in effect for the Organization.)

7. Ajournment. A motion to adjourn may be made at any time of the meeting. The assembly should never be forced to meet longer than it is willing to.

3. Unfinished Business, Yes: Old Business, Never! “Old business” means reconsidering matters already disposed of. “Unfinished Business” means continuing with matters not currently completed. (RonR 10th ed. p.346.)

Before the current agenda is put together, the secretary advises the Chair of matters not disposed of from the previous meeting. The parliamentarian* advises the Chair which issues can be carried forward as “unfinished business” and should never ask the members whether there is any unfinished business. That question can only be answered by the secretary and the parliamentarian. There are only a few reasons why a matter may be considered in the “Unfinished Business and General Orders” portion of the current meeting’s Agenda.

Questions left pending at the previous meeting: 1. A question being discussed and dealt with when the **previous** meeting adjourned, is a “pending” question. 2. A question listed on the **previous** meeting’s agenda a part of the unfinished business but not reached when the meeting adjourned. 3. A question (made prior to a General Order) was postponed to the previous meeting but not reached when the meeting adjourned.

Questions NOT left pending at the previous meeting: 4. A question made current General Order* was postponed to the **current** meeting. 5. Though not technically “Unfinished Business,” any tabled matter may be *taken from the table* at this time as well.* (General orders (GO’s) differ from Special Orders (SO’s) in that GO’s are made by the majority postponing questions to certain times or by adopting an order of business for the day. However, Special Orders always take precedence over General Orders)

Examples:

1. Suppose a group meets monthly.

2. In March, **an issue is listed as “Unfinished Business”** for the first time.
3. In March, the group adjourns without dealing with the issue.
4. In April, the issue can be **taken up again as Unfinished Business”**.
5. But, if in April the issue is not dealt with, **the issue dies!**
6. In May the issue may be introduced again, but only as **“New Business.”**

Understanding what *“Unfinished Business”* is may be able to protect your favourite issue from being ignored by manipulating the time of adjournment to defeat the opponents’ favourite issue.

4. Motions and the Origins of a Motion

1. **Item on the agenda:** (a) The chair introduces the item briefly (b) member moves a motion (seconded) (c) Debate/Vote
2. **Item Not on the Agenda;** Bylaws allow ‘New Business;’ (a) member moves a motion (seconded) during ‘New Business’; Or, outside of ‘New Business’, a member moves an unrelated motion (seconded) with the assembly’s consent; (c)Debate/vote.
3. **Committee is charged with returning a recommendation:** (a) Committee chair presents a report and states the committees’ recommendations. [Resolutions Committees are not charged with moving a motion. They are asked for a recommendation and a member must then move a motion.] (d) Any member moves the recommendation as a motion; (no seconder required.) (e) Any member may move a slightly or completely different motion but in either case, a seconder is required. (f)Debate/Vote
4. **The Committee is charged with returning a motion (or has the power to do so):** (a) Committee Chair presents a report (b) Committee Chair moves the committee’s motion (no second required) [Chair may read this expected resolution in the form of a motion. It could be handled as an assumed motion. Or, debate would follow without the need for a seconder. It is wiser to allow the committee to make its own motion] (c) Debate/Vote.
5. **Chair assumes a routine motion:** (a) Chair states, **“if there is no objection, a motion to...will be adopted.”** (b) If there is no objection, the motion is properly adopted without a second, or debate, or voting. (c) if there is an

objection, the Chair handles the motion according to Robert's Rules "Six Steps."

The Six Steps to Every Motion!

Every motion requires 6 steps (with some exceptions.) The "should" and "shouldn't" are as follows: (RONR(10th ed.) p.31-54

Step 1. A member stands up, is recognized, and makes a motion;

Common Mistakes: Members fail to stand, do not wait to be recognized, and typically start to discuss their motion before completing Steps 2, 3, and

4. **Step 2.** Another member seconds the motion; **Common Mistake:** The person seconding the motion dives into the merits of the motion. **Step 3.**

The presiding officer restates the motion to the assembly; Common Mistake: Motion is restated differently from the wording of the maker!

Note: *the motion adopted is the one stated by the presiding officer, not the one stated by the maker of the original motion.* **Step 4. The members**

debate the motion; Common Mistake: Debate gets out of control: tempers flare, duration is excessive, relevance is dubious or absent! And members tend to talk at each other across the room rather than through the presiding officer. **Step 5.** Presiding officer states "All in favour"

Common Mistake: fails to tell the members what to do as a matter of voting (for example, "say aye", "stand up", raise your hand", etc.) or the negative vote is never requested or counted! **Step 6.** The presiding officer

announces the result of the voting; instructs the corresponding officer to take action; and introduces the next item of business **Common Mistakes:** **Presiding officer fails to pronounce the result of the voting! No one is instructed to take action.** Dead silence follows because the presiding officer is lost and stares at the assembly.

When Six Steps Do Not Apply (we generally accept that the typical motion does follow the 6 steps).

- a. Speaker stands, is recognized, and makes a motion.
- b. Motion is seconded.

- c. **Presiding Officer restates the motion to the audience.**
- d. **The assembly debates the motion.**
- e. **The vote is taken.**
- f. **The chair announces whether the motion was adopted or not; instructs the correct officer to take action.**

Review: *Two Privileged Motions and Four Incidental Motions* that do not follow the 6 steps. 1. **Privileged Motions** do not relate to the pending motion but are of such immediate importance that they take precedence over any **Main Motion**. 2. **Question of Privilege:** if, as a member of the audience you believe that you cannot hear or see the proceedings but you have a feasible solution, you have the right to stop the meeting and have the problem corrected. 3. **Call for Orders of the Day:** the agenda specifies the time for each portion of the agenda. The part you are interested in is scheduled for 9:15 am, and the time is now 9:16am. The meeting is stuck with the 9:05 am item. You *Call for the Orders of the Day*. This automatically forces everyone to abandon the 9:05 item and deal with the 9:15 item.

In both cases you do not need to be recognized or seconded. No one can amend or debate your motion! No vote is necessary. You can get your way without going through the 6 steps.

- ii. **Incidental Motions do not relate directly to the substance of the pending motion, but rather to the method of dealing with the business of the motion. Incidental motions must be dealt with immediately.**
 - 1. **Point of Order: During a meeting you notice that someone (even the presiding officer) is disobeying Robert`s Rules. You say “Point of Order” and explain your point. The Presiding Officer rules on your point. This helps to keep everyone in line.**
 - 2. **Point of Information: You have the absolute right to understand the process and the potential consequences of the next voting. You have the right to stop business and have someone explain the process and**

consequences of the debate or the voting. Your request for information cannot be ignored by the Presiding Officer.

3. **Division of Assembly**: If in doubt about Presiding Officer's hearing capabilities during a vote by loud ayes/nays, have the vote taken by voters standing instead of yelling. You call for a *Division of the Assembly* and the vote has to be retaken in a more accurate manner.

In the last 3 cases you don't need to be recognized, or seconded. No one can amend or debate your motion! No vote is necessary. You can get your way without going through the 6 steps.

4. **Objection to lack of Consideration**: a sensitive, embarrassing motion is made. Before it can be discussed, it can be killed by getting 2/3 of the assembly to agree to kill the motion.

In this case you don't need to be recognized, or seconded. No one can amend or debate your motion! A 2/3 vote is necessary and you get your way without going through the 6 steps.

The Point: knowing when **the 6 steps do not apply** protects your rights as a member of the organization. Not knowing will undoubtedly allow somebody to rob you of your rights.

Four Motions that are Always Out of Order

A Main Motion reflects the will of the members of the organization. However, the following four motions are never in order, even if adopted by a unanimous vote:

1. Motions which **conflict with laws** (federal, state, or local) or with bylaws, constitution, or rules of the organization;
2. Motions which present something **already rejected** during the same session or conflict with a motion already adopted. (see Robert's sections on Rescind, Reconsider , and Amend Something Already Adopted;)

3. Motions which conflict with or present substantially the **same question** as one which has been temporarily disposed of (i.e. Postponed, Laid on Table*, Referred to Committee or Being Reconsidered;)
4. Motions which propose actions **beyond the scope** of the organization's bylaws. However, a 2/3 vote may allow this kind of motion. *("Laid on Table" motion takes precedence over all subsidiary questions except incidental motions [i.e., ones that arise out of or prompted by motions] and take precedence except over a privileged motion and are not debatable except for Appeal.)

What if the motion is in order, and you still do not agree with all or parts of it? Protect your interests: amend the motion!

Five Ways to Modify a Motion: Motions rarely satisfy everyone so amendments are inevitable.

1. A motion is made. Before the Chair states the motion, any member may informally offer modifying suggestions to the maker of the motion. The maker may accept or reject the recommendations.
2. After the chair has stated the motion, the maker may request unanimous consent from the members to modify the motion. Remember: *at this time, the motion belongs to the assembly and not the original maker.*
3. By means of a subsidiary motion to Amend, any member may propose changes to the motion before it is voted upon. These proposed changes must be seconded and may be amended and/or debated.
4. If a motion requires further study, the members may vote to *Refer the Main Motion to a Committee*. When the committee returns the motion to the assembly, the committee normally proposes amendments for the assembly to vote upon.
5. Sometimes *a motion is so complex the only way to do it justice is for a member to urge its rejection* and offer a simpler version as a substitute motion. If the complex motion is defeated, anyone may propose the substitute motion.

To know which motions are out of order, how to make a motion, and how to amend one, makes a member a productive member of the organization. Until then, the member is just another victim of the organization!

Three Ways to Amend a Motion: a member will survive by knowing the most common motion, the *Motion to Amend a Pending Motion*.

Remember: the more urgent motions cannot be amended. In those cases: *Adjourn, Question of privilege, Orders of the Day, Lay on/Take from the Table, Previous question, Point of Order, Appeal, Parliamentary Inquiry, Suspend the Rules and Reconsider.* *

1. During the Debate step of a pending motion, a member may move to Amend the Pending Motion by remembering there *are only 3 basic processes of amendments*:
2. **Amend this Motion:** *"I move we buy a new sign."*
3. Amend by inserting words or paragraphs e.g., *"I move to Amend by inserting the phrase "not to exceed \$50 dollars."*
4. You can Move to Amend by striking out and inserting words or paragraphs, also by substituting (*striking out and inserting*) entire paragraphs or the complete motion: e.g. *"I move to amend by striking out the word "sign" and inserting the word "billboard"*
5. You may amend the Amendment before it's voted on but only the inserted or struck out words. You can't amend a separate part of the Main Motion which is not covered by the Amendment currently being discussed! After the current Amendment is voted on, you can Amend the motion again and Amend the new Amendment.

These 3 basic processes of amendments (insert, strike out, and strike out/insert) will let you see that any other form is not an amendment. Proper usage of these 3 processes will reduce the chances of chaos and confusion that is common during discussion of motions and amendments.

Un-Amendable Motions

In motions listed below, the members either allow something to occur or not. A member is either granted a request or not. There is no half way position; no modification. (Notice: among common motions, if you can't debate them, you probably can't amend them either!)

1. Adjourn
2. Call for the Orders of the Day
3. Call for the Division of the Assembly
4. Lay on the Table/Take from the Table
5. Dispense with Reading of the Minutes
6. Objection to the consideration of the Question
7. Postpone indefinitely
8. Previous Question (Close Debate)
9. Parliamentary Inquiry
10. Point of Information.
11. Point of Order
12. Raise a Question of Privilege
13. Suspend the Rules* (*Motion to suspend rules can't be debated, amended, a subsidiary motion can't be applied to it, a vote on it may not be reconsidered nor can a motion to renew for same purpose at the same meeting.*)
14. Appeal from the Decision of the Chair
15. Reconsider a Motion

5. The Right to Not Be Interrupted:

Once a member is recognized by the Chair and is allowed to debate a motion or address the assembly in any way, then that member has the right to not be interrupted. However, under the following situations any member has the right to interrupt the speaker. The interruption does not require a second or a vote!

- * With No Motion on the floor, a member who starts to discuss a subject, should be interrupted (“SBI.”)
- * Every society specifies how long a member may speak. If a member violates this rule (SBI.)
- *Agenda calls for a Special Order: If a member is speaking and it’s time for a scheduled Special Order (SBI)
- *Question of Privilege: If a member is speaking or the society needs something to continue with the meeting, e.g., open a window, shut a door, move an obstacle, request more handouts, dim the lights, etc. (SBI)
- *Point of Order: If an order is being violated (e.g., item on agenda skipped; adopted a motion with majority vote when 2/3 is required; adopted a motion to spend in violation of the budget, (SBI)
- *Rowdy Member: a member speaking or behaving in a way unacceptable to the standards of the organization society, call the Member to Order (SBI)
- *Too many motions in one: a member moves a motion which is clearly more than one motion lumped together (SBI)
- *Parliamentary Inquiry: if you have a question related to parliamentary procedure while a member is speaking (SBI)
- *Point of Information: if you have a question related to parliamentary procedure while a member is speaking (SBI)
- * Point of Information: if you have a question of the officers or a committee Chair, before you can decide how to proceed and a member is speaking (SBI)

6. Entitled to be Heard: any form of discussion on the merits of a motion **is called a debate**: You may not make a motion or speak in debate unless you obtain the floor by being recognized by the Chair and after the current speaker has yielded the floor. (*See the situations where you are entitled to speak without recognition being required.*)

When a motion is pending during a debate, the sequence of events is as follows:

1. The current speaker ceases debate and yields the floor.
2. Other speakers promptly stand and call for the Chair's attention.
3. The Chair recognizes the speaker: the first one entitled to speak is the first person to stand after the speaker yielded the floor: if he has not yet spoken, the second speaker is the maker of the motion, the third to speak is whoever has not spoken to this motion on this day...fourth, is the person presenting an opposing opinion to the last speaker. The Chair must allow the floor to alternate between the views. If the Chair fails to follow these rules, any member may raise a "Point of Order" or "Appeal"* from the Chair's decision.

If a motion is Not pending, any of the following sequences apply: e.g. if this is a Special Meeting and Member A has been assigned to make a motion, he/she is entitled to speak first.

Member B lays a motion on the table* and is entitled to speak next in order to take the motion from the table. (*a motion to Lay [a subject] on the Table has no privilege, is not debateable and can't have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. The object is to temporarily set aside a subject so that it can be taken up at any time in the same or a future meeting. This cannot be accomplished by a motion to Postpone. To take up from the table one would say: "I move to take the matter of --- from the table."*)

Member C moved to Suspend the Orders of the Day in order to enable a certain motion to be made. Member C is entitled to speak next and make that certain motion.

Member D urges the defeat of a motion so as to offer an alternate motion. Member D is entitled to speak next and make that alternate motion.

Member E states he wishes to Reconsider the vote on a motion. Member E is entitled to speak next.

7.The following are totally Wrong Phrases

- a. “So Moved” – **common but means nothing**: must state the actual motion to avoid confusion. Everyone has the right to know exactly what is being moved and discussed.
- b. “I Move to Table” is the motion. It is in order only as a temporary interruption of the agenda to allow something special and urgent out of turn. It is not intended to kill a motion. If that is what the member wishes to do, the correct motion is “Move to Postpone Indefinitely”
- c. “Call for the Question!” is not a motion but it can be a hint to the Chair to stop the discussion and get on with the voting after allowing one or two more speakers to comment but then take the vote.
- d. An attempt to stop the discussion as in (“I Call for ... “ or “ I Move the Main Question”) would require a 2/3 vote to be adopted.

7. Unanimous Consent:

“If there is no objection...” is one of the 5 most helpful words a chairperson will ever hear.

In cases where there doesn't seem to be any opposition to routine business; or on questions of little importance; and in the presence of a quorum; time is saved by obtaining Unanimous consent (General Consent) from the assembly. This allows the chair to accomplish much more work in one meeting than might normally be the case.

Parliamentary procedure is designed to protect the minority. If there is no minority opposition to protect, parliamentary procedure need not be strictly enforced. In such cases, a motion can be adopted without the Six Steps or even the formality of making a motion.

Any meeting can be many times more productive if the Chair will simply state, *“if there is no objection, (we will adopt a motion to do such and such.”)* When no objection is heard, the chair states, *“Since there's no*

objection... (the such and such motion is adopted.”) If someone does object, the chair may proceed with the traditional Six Steps.

Examples of situations where a unanimous consent motion is clearly the most sensible way to proceed:

1. To correct or approve the minutes
2. The maker of a motion may wish to withdraw his/her own motion before the vote is taken. However, the motion belongs to the assembly and only the assembly may allow the withdrawal of a motion.
3. To suspend a rule on a matter clearly not controversial so long as no ByLaw is violated.
4. To allow a speaker a few more minutes than the prescribed time.
5. To allow a guest speaker to speak in an order that is contrary to the approved agenda (or Rules of Order)
6. To divide a complex motion into logical parts for discussion, amendments, and voting purposes.
7. To close polls on a voting process after inquiring if there are any more votes. No motion to close the polls is necessary.
8. To elect a lone nominee by acclamation.

As long as there is a quorum and no Bylaw being violated, these 5 words can shorten any meeting.

Robert’s Rules – Short Notes and Misconceptions

1. **Meeting vs. Session:** a regular weekly, monthly, quarterly meeting for an established order of business in a single afternoon or evening, constitutes a separate session (RONR(10th ed.) p.79) A Convention is a session, but it’s gatherings from time to time are meetings. The significance of a session lies in the freedom of each session.

2. **“Meeting” has own special meaning:** Refers to periodic business meeting held weekly, monthly, etc, as prescribed by the Bylaws. Each regular meeting normally completes a separate session.
3. **Special or called Meeting:** held at different time from a regular meeting and convened only to consider one or more items of business . Each special meeting completes a separate session.
4. **Adjourned Meeting:** a continuation of immediately preceding regular or special meeting. An adjourned meeting continues its work at the point the preceding meeting was interrupted. Each adjourned meeting completes the preceding session.
5. **Difference between regular meetings and annual meetings:** only that there are annual Reports from Officers and Standing Committees and Election of Officers. Each annual meeting with its numerous separate meetings completes a separate session.
6. **Executive Session:** secret proceedings constitute an executive session. Boards, committees, and disciplinary sessions are normally held in executive session.

Suspend Rules and Rules that can't be suspended: if assembly wants to do something it can't do without violating regular rules, it can move to “Suspend the Rule(s)” that interfere with the proposed action. The proposal must not be in conflict with bylaws/constitution, local/provincial/national laws or a fundamental principle of parliamentary law. This motion cannot be debated or amended. Say “I move we suspend the rule that prohibits us from taking up right now the previously postponed motion on book sales.”

“Call for Orders of the Day” forces the assembly to adhere to the adopted agenda. “Suspend the Rules” releases assembly from adhering to the adopted agenda. There is *no such thing as “Suspend the Orders of the Day.”* **Rules of Order or Special Rules of Order** both relate to Parliamentary Procedure and can be suspended with a majority (2/3 vote)

Rules that Cannot Be Suspended even with Unanimous Consent:

- a. Bylaws/Constitution*
- b. Federal/provincial /local law*
- c. Fundamental principles of Parliamentary Law*
- d. Rule that allows one question at a time*
- e. Rules that allows only members to vote when present in a legal meeting*
- f. Rule that prohibits absentee or cumulative voting.*
- g. Rule protecting absentees or basic rights of the individual member.*
- h. Rule requiring presence of a quorum*
- i. Rule requiring a previous notice*
- j. Rule requiring the election of officers by a (secret) ballot*
- k. Rule allowing members to attend meetings, make motions, speak in debate (move Previous Question is not the same as Suspend the Rules), or vote, except through Disciplinary Procedures (Rule 61)*

Resignation

- 1. Constitution and Bylaws cover resignations and should always be followed.*
- 2. A motion to rescind a resignation or to amend a motion previously adopted, is not in order.*
- 3. If a member owes fees, a resignation need not be accepted but if no fees are owed, the member cannot be compelled to continue membership.*
- 4. The power to accept a resignation lies with the electing or appointing entity, e.g., the president, the board, the executive committee or the assembly.*
- 5. A motion to accept a resignation is both amendable and debateable with a majority of votes cast.*
- 6. Due process: Once charges are preferred against the member the society has no obligation to suggest or accept a resignation. The member could have resigned before charges were preferred.*

Counting Votes and Voting Results: The basic requirement for any assembly with a quorum is a majority vote. A Majority is 'more than half'

the votes cast. "Majority" does not mean 51% : it is any number larger than one half of the total of legal votes cast – blank votes cast + illegal votes cast.

The 2/3 vote: the Rules specify which motions will require at least a 2/3 vote for adoption. Notice: it's not called a majority vote.

Misconceptions: *if a motion to perform Task A is defeated, the association has adopted a motion to not perform Task A. Basically, the Rules do not expect the members to perceive a defeated motion as an adoption of a prohibition of any kind. The misconception is this: if a motion to perform a particular task is defeated, the society may neither perform that task nor move a different motion associated with the performance of it task.*

Robert's Rules are Rules Not Guidelines. *However, a presiding officer should bear in mind that no rules can take the place of tact and common sense and that should guide the presiding officer in interpreting the rules.*

Bringing the Rules into the Electronic Age: *It is clear in the "New Robert's Rules of Order, 2nd Edition, Mary A. DeVries" that computer and electronic technology has had and will continue to have an impact on the way in which meetings and, in general, communications between members of any group, assembly, organization etc. are able not only to communicate but also to meet (see each other) at large conventions and small meetings.*

There are challenges to be overcome. Would it, for e.g., be worth the effort, the cost, the time, etc. to pursue the many amazing technological possibilities for meeting and conducting business for the organization. So much technical expertise would be necessary to take advantage of the fact that meetings no longer mean gathering in a room to hold a meeting and conduct it with all the Rules that govern our meetings at present. Is it at least worth some discussion?

Respectfully Submitted

