SIXTH FLORIDA SERVICE SYMPOSIUM MARCH 12 – 15, 2015

Consensus Based Decision-Making and Robert's Rules: Have I Lost my Voice?



Let's take a Poll

- 1) How many folks here are involved at the:
- a. Group Level?
- b. Area Level?
- c. Regional Level?
- d. WSC Level?

2) How many use Robert's Rules?

- 3) How many use CBDM?
- 4) How many use a combination or "Hybrid" of both?



What about our Traditions, Concepts and Principles?



Through the NA program we learn to live by spiritual principles...

Consensus Based Decision-Making is making decisions by using those spiritual principles



Tradition 2 states... For our group conscience there is but one ultimate authority – a loving God as he may express himself in our group conscience. Our leaders are but trusted servants; they do not govern.



Concept 6 states... Group Conscience is the spiritual means by which we invite a loving God to influence our decisions; and...

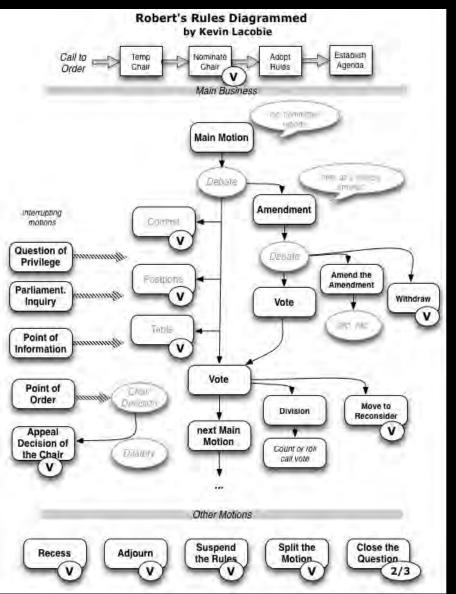


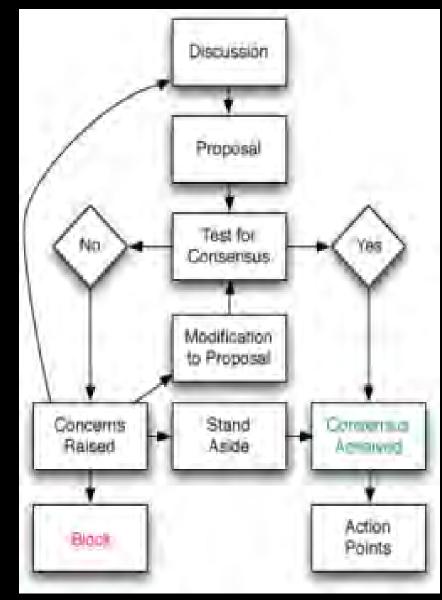
Concept 7 states... All members of a service body bear substantial responsibility for that body's Decision and should be allowed to fully participate in its decisionmaking processes; and...



Concept 9 states... All elements of our service structure have the responsibility to carefully consider all viewpoints in their decision making processes.

Roberts Rules vs CBDM





Robert's Rules of Order	Consensus Decision Making
Competitive, win/lose	Problem-solving, collaborative
Discussion constrained by motion	Multiple concerns and info can be considered
Discussion takes the form of a debate with a win-lose approach.	Discussion involves active listening and sharing information.
Few constraints are placed on the order or frequency of speaking.	Norms limit number of times one asks to speak to ensure that each speaker is fully heard.
Differences resolved by voting on motion.	Differences resolved by discussion. Facilitator identifies areas of agreement and names disagreements to push discussion deeper.
Chair calls for a vote.	Facilitator articulates the sense of the discussion, asks if there are other concerns, and proposes a "minute" of the decision.
Winners and losers are identified. Decision belongs to the winners.	Group as a whole is responsible for the decision, and the decision belongs to the group.
Chair's vote can determine the decision when votes are tied.	Facilitator can discern if a minority concerns' warrant a delay in a decision.
Dissenters' perspectives suppressed in majority vote.	Dissenters' perspectives are embraced and incorporated into decisions.

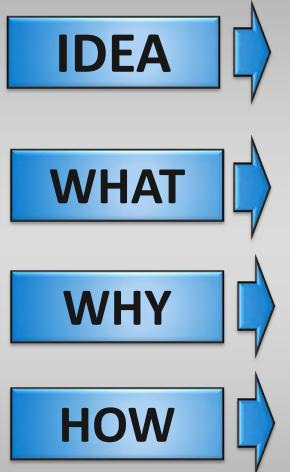


Wait a minute! What is a hybrid? Isn't it just one way or the other?



What if instead of making a motion, a well thought-out, well defined proposal is made which:

WHAT IS A PROPOSAL



Date and Brief Objective Title: Specific Objectives:

Rationale:

- What is the projected Outcome?
- Why is proposal necessary?
 - Human and Financial Resources Required?
- **Time Requirements?**
- Specific Skillsets Necessary

A Common Motion Format

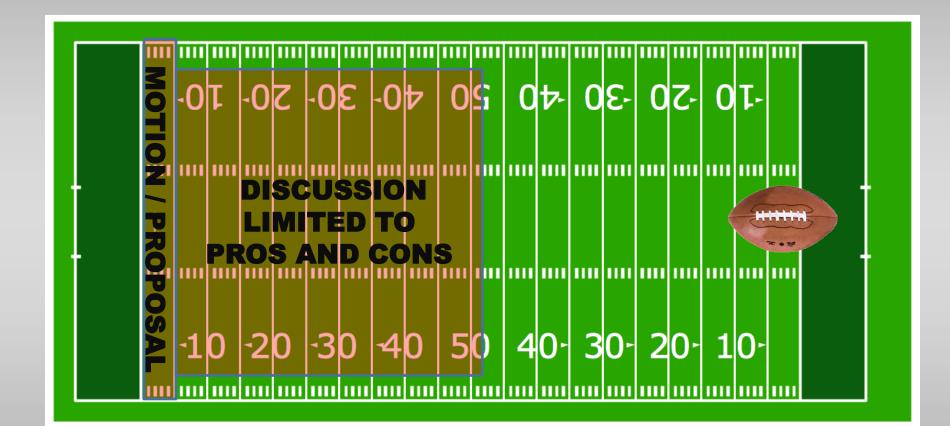
Home Group Motion:

Motion: Intent: Motioned by: Seconded by: Motion outcome: Yes No Abstain Passed Failed Withdrawn Tabled Amended Amendment:

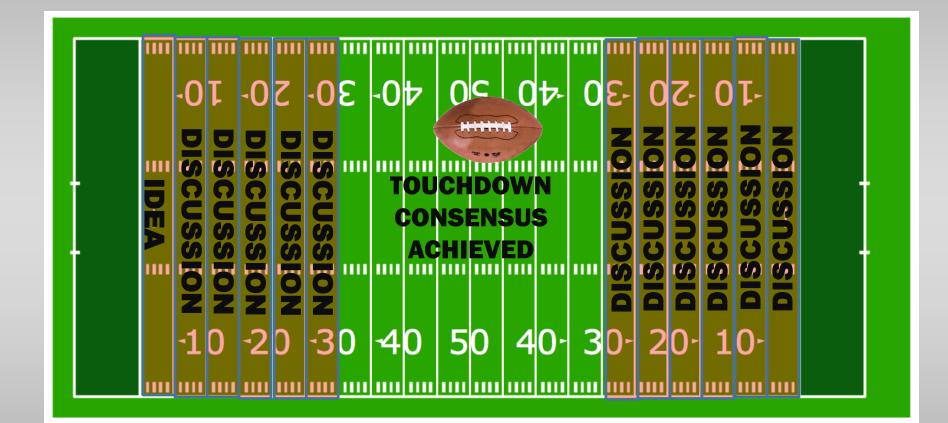


When a majority of one person (51%) agrees, what about the other 49%?

Roberts Rules of Order



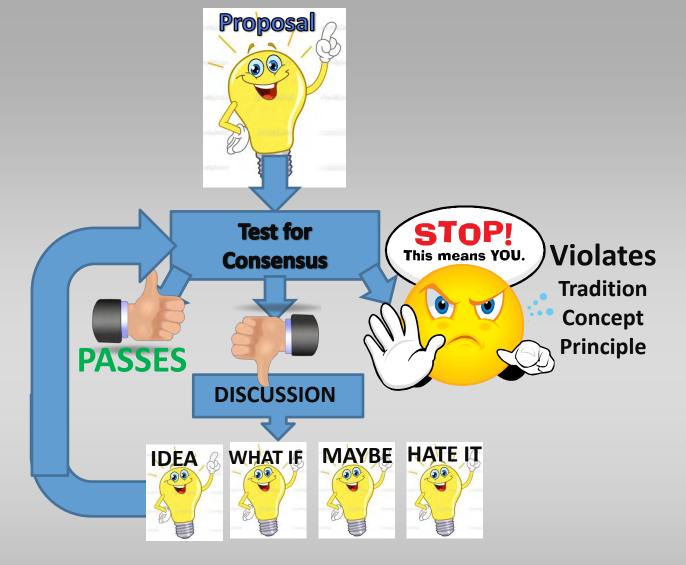
Consensus Based Decision Making





The Next Step is Discussion

Not those kinds of discussions!



EVENTUALLY WE: COME TO CONSENSUS SEND TO MAKER DROP IT

Through Discussion and Teamwork



Concept 9 states...

All elements of our service structure have the responsibility to carefully consider all viewpoints in their decision making processes.



Q & A's

- There are no stupid questions
- Now is the time to ask???
- •Does anyone have any experience they would like to share concerning either of these?

*Please note some graphics for this PowerPoint were found in other presentations and borrowed.

"...as long as the ties that bind us..."

