

On Conflict and Consensus
A Handbook on Formal Consensus Decisionmaking

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1987-2023

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On War and Peace

If war is the violent resolution of conflict,
then peace is not the absence of conflict,
but rather,
the ability to resolve conflict without violence.
— C.T. Lawrence Butler

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Preface

Originally, C.T. wrote this book for the Pledge of Resistance in Boston when it had over 3500 signers and 150 affinity groups. All policy decisions for the organization were made at monthly spokesmeetings, involving at least one spokesperson from each affinity group. Members from the coordinating committee were charged with managing daily affairs. Spokesmeetings were often attended by over one hundred people; they were usually seventy strong. For almost two years the process of consensus worked well for the Pledge, empowering very large numbers of people to engage confidently in nonviolent direct action. The forerunner of the model of consensus outlined in this book was used throughout this period at spokesmeetings and, particularly well, at the weekly coordinators meetings. However, it was never systematically defined and written down or formally adopted.

For over two years, C.T. attended monthly spokesmeetings, weekly coordinating meetings, and uncounted committee meetings. He saw the need to develop a consistent way to introduce new members to consensus. At first, he looked for existing literature to aid in conducting workshops on the consensus process. He was unable to find any suitable material, so he set out to develop his own.

The first edition of this book is the result of a year of research into consensus in general and the Pledge process in particular. It was mostly distributed to individuals who belonged to various groups already struggling to use some form of consensus process. The fourth printing included an introduction which added the concept of secular consensus. The secular label distinguishes this model of consensus from both the more traditional model found in faith-based communities and the rather informal consensus commonly found in progressive groups.

Unfortunately, the label of secular consensus gave the impression that we were denying any connection with spirituality. We wanted to clearly indicate that the model of consensus we were proposing was distinct, but we did not want to exclude the valuable work of faith-based communities.

Therefore, since the sixth printing we have used the name Formal Consensus because it adequately defines this distinction. We hope that Formal Consensus

will continue to be an important contribution to the search for an effective, more unifying, democratic decisionmaking process.

Formal Consensus is a specific kind of decisionmaking. It must be defined by the group using it. It provides a foundation, structure, and collection of techniques for efficient and productive group discussions. The foundation is the commonly-held principles and decisions which created the group originally. The structure is predetermined, although flexible. The agenda is formal and extremely important. the roles, techniques, and skills necessary for smooth operation must be accessible to and developed in all members. Evaluation of the process must happen on a consistent and frequent basis, as a tool for self-education and self-management. Above all, Formal Consensus must be taught. It is unreasonable to expect people to be familiar with this process already. In general, nonviolent conflict resolution does not exist in modern North American society. These skills must be developed in what is primarily a competitive environment. Only time will tell if, in fact, this model will flourish and prove itself effective and worthwhile.

We are now convinced more than ever that the model presented in this book is profoundly significant for the future of our species. We must learn to live together cooperatively, resolving our conflicts nonviolently and making our decisions consensually. We must learn to value diversity and respect all life, not just on a physical level, but emotionally, intellectually, and spiritually. We are all in this together.

C.T. Butler
Amy Rothstein
August 1991

Part I

On Conflict and Consensus

Chapter 1

Introduction: The Advantages of Formal Consensus

There are many ways to make decisions. Sometimes, the most efficient way to make decisions is to just let the manager (or CEO, or dictator) make them. However, efficiency is not the only criterion. When choosing a decisionmaking method, one needs to ask two questions. Is it a fair process? Does it produce good solutions?

To judge the process, consider the following: Does the meeting flow smoothly? Is the discussion kept to the point? Does it take too long to make each decision? Does the leadership determine the outcome of the discussion? Are some people overlooked?

To judge the quality of the end result, the *decision*, consider: Are the people making the decision, and all those affected, satisfied with the result? To what degree is the intent of the original *proposal* accomplished? Are the underlying issues addressed? Is there an appropriate use of resources? Would the group make the same decision again?

Autocracy can work, but the idea of a benevolent dictator is just a dream. We believe that it is inherently better to involve every person who is affected by the decision in the decisionmaking process. This is true for several reasons. The decision would reflect the will of the entire group, not just the leadership. The people who carry out the plans will be more satisfied with their work. And, as the old adage goes, two heads are better than one.

This book presents a particular model for decisionmaking we call Formal Consensus. Formal Consensus has a clearly defined structure. It requires a commitment to active cooperation, disciplined speaking and listening, and

respect for the contributions of every member. Likewise, every person has the responsibility to actively participate as a creative individual within the structure.

Avoidance, denial, and repression of conflict is common during meetings. Therefore, using Formal Consensus might not be easy at first. Unresolved conflict from previous experiences could come rushing forth and make the process difficult, if not impossible. Practice and discipline, however, will smooth the process. The benefit of everyone's participation and cooperation is worth the struggle it may initially take to ensure that all voices are heard.

It is often said that consensus is time-consuming and difficult. Making complex, difficult decisions is time-consuming, no matter what the process. Many different methods can be efficient, if every participant shares a common understanding of the rules of the game. Like any process, Formal Consensus can be inefficient if a group does not first assent to follow a particular structure.

This book codifies a formal structure for decisionmaking. It is hoped that the relationship between this book and Formal Consensus would be similar to the relationship between Robert's Rules of Order and Parliamentary Procedure.

Methods of decisionmaking can be seen on a continuum with one person having total authority on one end and sharing power and responsibility on the other.

The level of participation increases along this decisionmaking continuum. Oligarchies and autocracies offer no participation to many of those who are directly affected. Representative, majority rule, and consensus democracies involve everybody, to different degrees.

1.1 Group Dynamics

A group, by definition, is a number of individuals having some unifying relationship. The group dynamic created by consensus process is completely different from that of Parliamentary Procedure, from start to finish. It is based on different values and uses a different language, a different structure, and many different techniques, although some techniques overlap. It might be helpful to explain some broad concepts about group dynamics and consensus.

Conflict

While decisionmaking is as much about conflict as it is about agreement, Formal Consensus works best in an atmosphere in which conflict is encouraged, supported, and resolved cooperatively with respect, nonviolence, and creativity. Conflict is desirable. It is not something to be avoided, dismissed, diminished, or denied.

Majority Rule and Competition

Generally speaking, when a group votes using majority rule or Parliamentary Procedure, a competitive dynamic is created within the group because it is being asked to choose between two (or more) possibilities. It is just as acceptable to attack and diminish another's point of view as it is to promote and endorse your own ideas. Often, voting occurs before one side reveals anything about itself, but spends time solely attacking the opponent! In this adversarial environment, one's ideas are owned and often defended in the face of improvements.

Consensus and Cooperation

Consensus process, on the other hand, creates a cooperative dynamic. Only one proposal is considered at a time. Everyone works together to make it the best possible decision for the group. Any concerns are raised and resolved, sometimes one by one, until all voices are heard. Since proposals are no longer the property of the presenter, a solution can be created more cooperatively.

Proposals

In the consensus process, only proposals which intend to accomplish the common purpose are considered. During discussion of a proposal, everyone works to improve the proposal to make it the best decision for the group. All proposals are adopted unless the group decides it is contrary to the best interests of the group.

1.2 Characteristics of Formal Consensus

Before a group decides to use Formal Consensus, it must honestly assess its ability to honor the principles described in Chapter Three. If the principles described in this book are not already present or if the group is not willing to work to create them, then Formal Consensus will not be possible. Any group which wants to adopt Formal Consensus needs to give considerable attention to the underlying principles which support consensus and help the process operate smoothly. This is not to say each and every one of the principles described herein must be adopted by every group, or that each group cannot add its own principles specific to its goals, but rather, each group must be very clear about the foundation of principles or common purposes they choose before they attempt the Formal Consensus decisionmaking process.

Formal Consensus is the least violent decisionmaking process.

Traditional nonviolence theory holds that the use of power to dominate is violent and undesirable. Nonviolence expects people to use their power to persuade without deception, coercion, or malice, using truth, creativity, logic, respect, and love. Majority rule voting process and Parliamentary Procedure both accept, and even encourage, the use of power to dominate others. The goal is the winning of the vote, often regardless of another choice which might be in the best interest of the whole group. The will of the majority supersedes the concerns and desires of the minority. This is inherently violent. Consensus strives to take into account everyone's concerns and resolve them before any decision is made. Most importantly, this process encourages an environment in which everyone is respected and all contributions are valued.

Formal Consensus is the most democratic decisionmaking process.

Groups which desire to involve as many people as possible need to use an inclusive process. To attract and involve large numbers, it is important that the process encourages participation, allows equal access to power, develops cooperation, promotes empowerment, and creates a sense of individual re-

sponsibility for the group's actions. All of these are cornerstones of Formal Consensus. The goal of consensus is not the selection of several options, but the development of one decision which is the best for the whole group. It is synthesis and evolution, not competition and attrition.

Formal Consensus is based on the principles of the group.

Although every individual must consent to a decision before it is adopted, if there are any objections, it is not the choice of the individual alone to determine if an objection prevents the proposal from being adopted. Every objection or concern must first be presented before the group and either resolved or validated. A valid objection is one in keeping with all previous decisions of the group and based upon the commonly-held principles or foundation adopted by the group. The objection must not only address the concerns of the individual, but it must also be in the best interest of the group as a whole. If the objection is not based upon the foundation, or is in contradiction with a prior decision, it is not valid for the group, and therefore, out of order.

Formal Consensus is desirable in larger groups.

If the structure is vague, decisions can be difficult to achieve. They will become increasingly more difficult in larger groups. Formal Consensus is designed for large groups. It is a highly structured model. It has guidelines and formats for managing meetings, facilitating discussions, resolving conflict, and reaching decisions. Smaller groups may need less structure, so they may choose from the many techniques and roles suggested in this book.

Formal consensus works better when more people participate.

Consensus is more than the sum total of ideas of the individuals in the group. During discussion, ideas build one upon the next, generating new ideas, until the best decision emerges. This dynamic is called the creative interplay of ideas. Creativity plays a major part as everyone strives to discover what is best for the group. The more people involved in this cooperative process, the more ideas and possibilities are generated. Consensus works best with

everyone participating. (This assumes, of course, that everyone in the group is trained in Formal Consensus and is actively using it.)

Formal Consensus is not inherently time-consuming.

Decisions are not an end in themselves. Decisionmaking is a process which starts with an idea and ends with the actual implementation of the decision. While it may be true in an autocratic process that decisions can be made quickly, the actual implementation will take time. When one person or a small group of people makes a decision for a larger group, the decision not only has to be communicated to the others, but it also has to be acceptable to them or its implementation will need to be forced upon them. This will certainly take time, perhaps a considerable amount of time. On the other hand, if everyone participates in the decisionmaking, the decision does not need to be communicated and its implementation does not need to be forced upon the participants. The decision may take longer to make, but once it is made, implementation can happen in a timely manner. The amount of time a decision takes to make from start to finish is not a factor of the process used; rather, it is a factor of the complexity of the proposal itself. An easy decision takes less time than a difficult, complex decision, regardless of the process used or the number of people involved. Of course, Formal Consensus works better if one practices patience, but any process is improved with a generous amount of patience.

Formal Consensus cannot be secretly disrupted.

This may not be an issue for some groups, but many people know that the state actively surveils, infiltrates, and disrupts nonviolent domestic political and religious groups. To counteract anti-democratic tactics by the state, a group would need to develop and encourage a decisionmaking process which could not be covertly controlled or manipulated. Formal Consensus, if practiced as described in this book, is just such a process. Since the assumption is one of cooperation and good will, it is always appropriate to ask for an explanation of how and why someone's actions are in the best interest of the group. Disruptive behavior must not be tolerated. While it is true this process cannot prevent openly disruptive behavior, the point is to prevent covert disruption, hidden agenda, and malicious manipulation of the process. Any

group for which infiltration is a threat ought to consider the process outlined in this book if it wishes to remain open, democratic, and productive.

Chapter 2

On Decisionmaking

Decisions are adopted when all participants consent to the result of discussion about the original proposal. People who do not agree with a proposal are responsible for expressing their concerns. No decision is adopted until there is resolution of every concern. When concerns remain after discussion, individuals can agree to disagree by acknowledging that they have unresolved concerns, but consent to the proposal anyway and allow it to be adopted. Therefore, reaching consensus does not assume that everyone must be in complete agreement, a highly unlikely situation in a group of intelligent, creative individuals.

Consensus is becoming popular as a democratic form of decisionmaking. It is a process which requires an environment in which all contributions are valued and participation is encouraged. There are, however, few organizations which use a model of consensus which is specific, consistent, and efficient. Often, the consensus process is informal, vague, and very inconsistent. This happens when the consensus process is not based upon a solid foundation and the structure is unknown or nonexistent. To develop a more formal type of consensus process, any organization must define the commonly held principles which form the foundation of the group's work and intentionally choose the type of structure within which the process is built.

This book contains the building materials for just such a process. Included is a description of the principles from which a foundation is created, the flowchart and levels of structure which are the frame for the process, and the other materials needed for designing a variety of processes which can be customized to fit the needs of the organization.

2.1 The Structure of Formal Consensus

Many groups regularly use diverse discussion techniques learned from practitioners in the field of conflict resolution. Although this book does include several techniques, the book is about a *structure* called Formal Consensus. This structure creates a separation between the *identification* and the *resolution* of concerns. Perhaps, if everybody in the group has no trouble saying what they think, they won't need this structure. This predictable structure provides opportunities to those who don't feel empowered to participate.

Formal Consensus is presented in levels or cycles. In the first level, the idea is to allow everyone to express their perspective, including concerns, but group time is not spent on resolving problems. In the second level the group focuses its attention on identifying concerns, still not resolving them. This requires discipline. Reactive comments, even funny ones, and resolutions, even good ones, can suppress the creative ideas of others. Not until the third level does the structure allow for exploring resolutions.

Each level has a different scope and focus. At the first level, the scope is broad, allowing the discussion to consider the philosophical and political implications as well as the general merits and drawbacks and other relevant information. The only focus is on the proposal as a whole. Some decisions can be reached after discussion at the first level. At the second level, the scope of the discussion is limited to the concerns. They are identified and publicly listed, which enables everyone to get an overall picture of the concerns. The focus of attention is on identifying the body of concerns and grouping similar ones. At the third level, the scope is very narrow. The focus of discussion is limited to a single unresolved concern until it is resolved.

2.2 The Flow of Formal Consensus

In an ideal situation, every proposal would be submitted in writing and briefly introduced the first time it appears on the agenda. At the next meeting, after everyone has had enough time to read it and carefully consider any concerns, the discussion would begin in earnest. Often, it would not be until the third

meeting that a decision is made. Of course, this depends upon how many proposals are on the table and the urgency of the decision.

Clarify the Process

The facilitator introduces the person presenting the proposal and gives a short update on any previous action on it. It is very important for the facilitator to explain the process which brought this proposal to the meeting, and to describe the process that will be followed to move the group through the proposal to consensus. It is the facilitator's job to make sure that every participant clearly understands the structure and the discussion techniques being employed while the meeting is in progress.

Present Proposal or Issue

When possible and appropriate, proposals ought to be prepared in writing and distributed well in advance of the meeting in which a decision is required. This encourages prior discussion and consideration, helps the presenter anticipate concerns, minimizes surprises, and involves everyone in creating the proposal. (If the necessary groundwork has not been done, the wisest choice might be to send the proposal to committee. Proposal writing is difficult to accomplish in a large group. The committee would develop the proposal for consideration at a later time.) The presenter reads the written proposal aloud, provides background information, and states clearly its benefits and reasons for adoption, including addressing any existing concerns.

Questions Which Clarify the Presentation

Questions are strictly limited by the facilitator to those which seek greater comprehension of the proposal as presented. Everyone deserves the opportunity to fully understand what is being asked of the group before discussion begins. This is not a time for comments or concerns. If there are only a few questions, they can be answered one at a time by the person presenting the proposal. If there are many, a useful technique is hearing all the questions first, then answering them together. After answering all clarifying questions, the group begins discussion.

Level One: Broad Open Discussion

General Discussion

Discussion at this level ought to be the broadest in scope. Try to encourage comments which take the whole proposal into account; i.e., why it is a good idea, or general problems which need to be addressed. Discussion at this level often has a philosophical or principled tone, purposely addressing how this proposal might affect the group in the long run or what kind of precedent it might create, etc. It helps every proposal to be discussed in this way, before the group engages in resolving particular concerns. Do not allow one concern to become the focus of the discussion. When particular concerns are raised, make note of them but encourage the discussion to move back to the proposal as a whole. Encourage the creative interplay of comments and ideas. Allow for the addition of any relevant factual information. For those who might at first feel opposed to the proposal, this discussion is consideration of why it might be good for the group in the broadest sense. Their initial concerns might, in fact, be of general concern to the whole group. And, for those who initially support the proposal, this is a time to think about the proposal broadly and some of the general problems. If there seems to be general approval of the proposal, the facilitator, or someone recognized to speak, can request a call for consensus.

Call for Consensus

The facilitator asks, “Are there any unresolved concerns?” or “Are there any concerns remaining?” After a period of silence, if no additional concerns are raised, the facilitator declares that consensus is reached and the proposal is read for the record. The length of silence ought to be directly related to the degree of difficulty in reaching consensus; an easy decision requires a short silence, a difficult decision requires a longer silence. This encourages everyone to be at peace in accepting the consensus before moving on to other business. At this point, the facilitator assigns task responsibilities or sends the decision to a committee for implementation. It is important to note that the question is not “Is there consensus?” or “Does everyone agree?” These questions do not encourage an environment in which all concerns can be expressed. If some people have a concern, but are shy or intimidated by a strong showing of support for a proposal, the question “Are there any unresolved concerns?” speaks directly to them and provides an opportunity for them to speak. Any

concerns for which someone stands aside are listed with the proposal and become a part of it.

Level Two: Identify Concerns

List Any Concerns

At the beginning of the next level, a discussion technique called brainstorming (see section 6.2.4) is used so that concerns can be identified and written down publicly by the scribe and for the record by the notetaker. Be sure the scribe is as accurate as possible by checking with the person who voiced the concern before moving on. This is not a time to attempt to resolve concerns or determine their validity. That would stifle free expression of concerns. At this point, only concerns are to be expressed, reasonable or unreasonable, well thought out or vague feelings. The facilitator wants to interrupt any comments which attempt to defend the proposal, resolve the concerns, judge the value of the concerns, or in any way deny or dismiss another's feelings of doubt or concern. Sometimes simply allowing a concern to be expressed and written down helps resolve it. After most concerns have been listed, allow the group a moment to reflect on them as a whole.

Aggregate Related Concerns

At this point, the focus is on identifying patterns and relationships between concerns. This short exercise must not be allowed to focus upon or resolve any particular concern.

Level Three: Resolve Concerns

Resolve Groups of Related Concerns

Often, related concerns can be resolved as a group.

Call for Consensus

If most of the concerns seem to have been resolved, call for consensus in the manner described earlier. If some concerns have not been resolved at this time, then a more focused discussion is needed.

Restate Remaining Concerns (One at a Time)

Return to the list. The facilitator checks each one with the group and removes ones which have been resolved or are, for any reason, no longer of concern. Each remaining concern is restated clearly and concisely and addressed one at a time. Sometimes new concerns are raised which need to be added to the list. Every individual is responsible for honestly expressing concerns as they think of them. It is not appropriate to hold back a concern and spring it upon the group late in the process. This undermines trust and limits the group's ability to adequately discuss the concern in its relation to other concerns.

Questions Which Clarify the Concern

The facilitator asks for any questions or comments which would further clarify the concern so everyone clearly understands it *before* discussion starts.

Discussion Limited to Resolving One Concern

Use as many creative group discussion techniques as needed to facilitate a resolution for each concern. Keep the discussion focused upon the particular concern until every suggestion has been offered. If no new ideas are coming forward and the concern cannot be resolved, or if the time allotted for this item has been entirely used, move to one of the closing options described below.

Call for Consensus

Repeat this process until all concerns have been resolved. At this point, the group should be at consensus, but it would be appropriate to call for consensus anyway just to be sure no concern has been overlooked.

Closing Options**Send to Committee**

If a decision on the proposal can wait until the whole group meets again, then send the proposal to a committee which can clarify the concerns and bring new, creative resolutions for consideration by the group. It is a good idea to include on the committee representatives of all the major concerns, as well as those most supportive of the proposal so they can work out solutions in a less

formal setting. Sometimes, if the decision is needed before the next meeting, a smaller group can be empowered to make the decision for the larger group, but again, this committee should include all points of view. Choose this option only if it is absolutely necessary and the whole group consents.

Stand Aside (decision adopted with unresolved concerns listed)

When a concern has been fully discussed and cannot be resolved, it is appropriate for the facilitator to ask those persons with this concern if they are willing to stand aside; that is, acknowledge that the concern still exists, but allow the proposal to be adopted. It is very important for the whole group to understand that this unresolved concern is then written down with the proposal in the record and, in essence, becomes a part of the decision. This concern can be raised again and deserves more discussion time as it has not yet been resolved. In contrast, a concern which has been resolved in past discussion does not deserve additional discussion, unless something new has developed. Filibustering is not appropriate in Formal Consensus.

Declare Block

After having spent the allotted agenda time moving through the three levels of discussion trying to achieve consensus and concerns remain which are unresolved, the facilitator is obligated to declare that consensus cannot be reached at this meeting, that the proposal is blocked, and move on to the next agenda item.

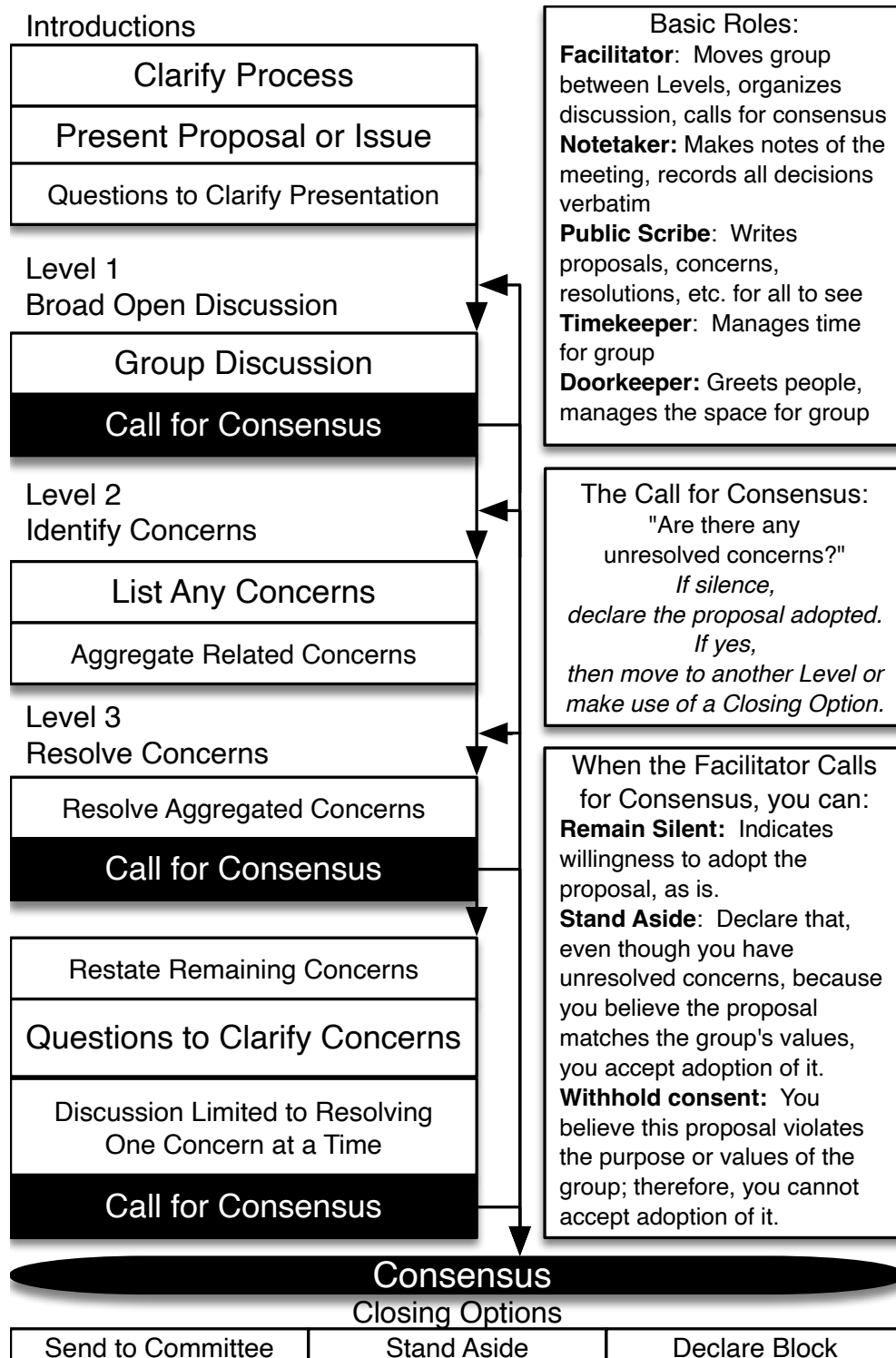
2.3 The Rules of Formal Consensus

The guidelines and techniques in this book are flexible and meant to be modified. Some of the guidelines, however, seem almost always to be true. These are the Rules of Formal Consensus:

1. Once a decision has been adopted by consensus, it cannot be changed without reaching a new consensus. If a new consensus cannot be reached, the old decision stands.

2. In general, only one person has permission to speak at any moment. The person with permission to speak is determined by the group discussion technique in use and/or the facilitator. (The role of Peacekeeper is exempt from this rule.)
3. All structural decisions (i.e., which roles to use, who fills each role, and which facilitation technique and/or group discussion technique to use) are adopted by consensus without debate. Any objection automatically causes a new selection to be made. If a role cannot be filled without objection, the group proceeds without that role being filled. If much time is spent trying to fill roles or find acceptable techniques, then the group needs a discussion about the unity of purpose of this group and why it is having this problem, a discussion which must be put on the agenda for the next meeting, if not held immediately.
4. All content decisions (i.e., the agenda contract, committee reports, proposals, etc.) are adopted by consensus after discussion. Every content decision must be openly discussed before it can be tested for consensus.
5. A concern must be based upon the principles of the group to justify a block to consensus.
6. Every meeting which uses Formal Consensus must have an evaluation.

Figure 2.1: The Formal Consensus Flow Chart



Chapter 3

On Conflict & Consensus

Conflict is usually viewed as an impediment to reaching agreements and disruptive to peaceful relationships. However, it is the underlying thesis of Formal Consensus that nonviolent conflict is necessary and desirable. It provides the *motivations* for improvement. The challenge is the creation of an understanding in all who participate that conflict, or differing opinions about proposals, is to be expected and acceptable. Do not avoid or repress conflict. Create an environment in which disagreement can be expressed without fear. Objections and criticisms can be heard not as attacks, not as attempts to defeat a proposal, but as a concern which, when resolved, will make the proposal stronger.

This understanding of conflict may not be easily accepted by the members of a group. Our training by society undermines this concept. Therefore, it will not be easy to create the kind of environment where differences can be expressed without fear or resentment. But it can be done. It will require tolerance and a willingness to experiment. Additionally, the values and principles which form the basis of commitment to work together to resolve conflict need to be clearly defined, and accepted by all involved.

If a group desires to adopt Formal Consensus as its decisionmaking process, the first step is the creation of a *Statement of Purpose* or *Constitution*. This document would describe not only the common purpose, but would also include the definition of the group's principles and values. If the group discusses and writes down its foundation of principles at the start, it is much easier to determine group versus individual concerns later on.

The following are principles which form the foundation of Formal Consensus. A commitment to these principles and/or a willingness to develop

them is necessary. In addition to the ones listed herein, the group might add principles and values which are specific to its purpose.

3.1 Foundation Upon Which Consensus Is Built

For consensus to work well, the process must be conducted in an environment which promotes trust, respect, and skill sharing. The following are principles which, when valued and respected, encourage and build consensus.

Trust

Foremost is the need for trust. Without some amount of trust, there will be no cooperation or nonviolent resolution to conflict. For trust to flourish, it is desirable for individuals to be willing to examine their attitudes and be open to new ideas. Acknowledgment and appreciation of personal and cultural differences promote trust. Neither approval nor friendship are necessary for a good working relationship. By developing trust, the process of consensus encourages the intellectual and emotional development of the individuals within a group.

Respect

It is everyone's responsibility to show respect to one another. People feel respected when everyone listens, when they are not interrupted, when their ideas are taken seriously. Respect for emotional as well as logical concerns promotes the kind of environment necessary for developing consensus. To promote respect, it is important to distinguish between an action which causes a problem and the person who did the action, between the deed and the doer. We must criticize the act, not the person. Even if you think the person *is* the problem, responding that way never resolves anything.

Unity of Purpose

Unity of purpose is a basic understanding about the goals and purpose of the group. Of course, there will be varying opinions on the best way to

accomplish these goals. However, there must be a unifying base, a common starting point, which is recognized and accepted by all.

Nonviolence

Nonviolent decisionmakers use their power to achieve goals while respecting differences and cooperating with others. In this environment, it is considered violent to use power to dominate or control the group process. It is understood that the power of revealing your truth is the maximum force allowed to persuade others to your point of view.

Self Empowerment

It is easy for people to unquestioningly rely on authorities and experts to do their thinking and decisionmaking for them. If members of a group delegate their authority, intentionally or not, they fail to accept responsibility for the group's decisions. Consensus promotes and depends upon self empowerment. Anyone can express concerns. Everyone seeks creative solutions and is responsible for every decision. When all are encouraged to participate, the democratic nature of the process increases.

Cooperation

Unfortunately, Western society is saturated in competition. When winning arguments becomes more important than achieving the group's goals, cooperation is difficult, if not impossible. Adversarial attitudes toward proposals or people focus attention on weakness rather than strength. An attitude of helpfulness and support builds cooperation. Cooperation is a shared responsibility in finding solutions to all concerns. Ideas offered in the spirit of cooperation help resolve conflict. The best decisions arise through an open and creative interplay of ideas.

Conflict Resolution

The free flow of ideas, even among friends, inevitably leads to conflict. In this context, conflict is simply the expression of disagreement. Disagreement itself is neither good nor bad. Diverse viewpoints bring into focus and explore the strengths and weaknesses of attitudes, assumptions, and plans. Without

conflict, one is less likely to think about and evaluate one's views and prejudices. There is no *right* decision, only the best one for the whole group. The task is to work together to discover which choice is most acceptable to all members.

Avoid blaming anyone for conflict. Blame is inherently violent. It attacks dignity and empowerment. It encourages people to feel guilty, defensive, and alienated. The group will lose its ability to resolve conflict. People will hide their true feelings to avoid being blamed for the conflict.

Avoidance of conflicting ideas impedes resolution for failure to explore and develop the feelings that gave rise to the conflict. The presence of conflict can create an occasion for growth. Learn to use it as a catalyst for discovering creative resolutions and for developing a better understanding of each other. With patience, anyone can learn to resolve conflict creatively, without defensiveness or guilt. Groups can learn to nurture and support their members in this effort by allowing creativity and experimentation. This process necessitates that the group continually evaluate and improve these skills.

Commitment to the Group

In joining a group, one accepts a personal responsibility to behave with respect, good will, and honesty. Each one is expected to recognize that the group's needs have a certain priority over the desires of the individual. Many people participate in group work in a very egocentric way. It is important to accept the shared responsibility for helping to find solutions to other's concerns.

Active Participation

We all have an inalienable right to express our own best thoughts. We decide for ourselves what is right and wrong. Since consensus is a process of synthesis, not competition, all sincere comments are important and valuable. If ideas are put forth as the speaker's property and individuals are strongly attached to their opinions, consensus will be extremely difficult. Stubbornness, closed-mindedness, and possessiveness lead to defensive and argumentative behavior that disrupts the process. For active participation to occur, it is necessary to promote trust by creating an atmosphere in which every contribution is considered valuable. With encouragement, each person can develop

knowledge and experience, a sense of responsibility and competency, and the ability to participate.

Equal Access to Power

Because of personal differences (experience, assertiveness, social conditioning, access to information, etc.) and political disparities, some people inevitably have more effective power than others. To balance this inequity, everyone needs to consciously attempt to creatively share power, skills, and information. Avoid hierarchical structures that allow some individuals to assume undemocratic power over others. Egalitarian and accountable structures promote universal access to power.

Patience

Consensus cannot be rushed. Often, it functions smoothly, producing effective, stable results. Sometimes, when difficult situations arise, consensus requires more time to allow for the creative interplay of ideas. During these times, patience is more advantageous than tense, urgent, or aggressive behavior. Consensus is possible as long as each individual acts patiently and respectfully.

3.2 Impediments To Consensus

Lack of Training

It is necessary to train people in the theory and practice of consensus. Until consensus is a common form of decisionmaking in our society, new members will need some way of learning about the process. It is important to offer regular opportunities for training. If learning about Formal Consensus is not made easily accessible, it will limit full participation and create inequities which undermine this process. Also, training provides opportunities for people to improve their skills, particularly facilitation skills, in a setting where experimentation and role-plays can occur.

External Hierarchical Structures

It can be difficult for a group to reach consensus internally when it is part of a larger group which does not recognize or participate in the consensus process. It can be extremely frustrating if those external to the group can disrupt the decisionmaking by interfering with the process by pulling rank. Therefore, it is desirable for individuals and groups to recognize that they can be autonomous in relation to external power if they are willing to take responsibility for their actions.

Social Prejudice

Everyone has been exposed to biases, assumptions, and prejudices which interfere with the spirit of cooperation and equal participation. All people are influenced by these attitudes, even though they may deplore them. People are not generally encouraged to confront these prejudices in themselves or others. Members of a group often reflect social biases without realizing or attempting to confront and change them. If the group views a prejudicial attitude as just one individual's problem, then the group will not address the underlying social attitudes which create such problems. It is appropriate to expose, confront, acknowledge, and attempt to resolve socially prejudicial attitudes, but only in the spirit of mutual respect and trust. Members are responsible for acknowledging when their attitudes are influenced by disruptive social training and for changing them. When a supportive atmosphere for recognizing and changing undesirable attitudes exists, the group as a whole benefits.

Chapter 4

The Art of Evaluation

Meetings can often be a time when some people experience feelings of frustration or confusion. There is always room for improvement in the structure of the process and/or in the dynamics of the group. Often, there is no time to talk directly about group interaction during the meeting. Reserve time at the end of the meeting to allow some of these issues and feelings to be expressed.

Evaluation is very useful when using consensus. It is worth the time. Evaluations need not take long, five to ten minutes is often enough. It is not a discussion, nor is it an opportunity to comment on each other's statements. Do not reopen discussion on an agenda item. Evaluation is a special time to listen to each other and learn about each other. Think about how the group interacts and how to improve the process.

Be sure to include the evaluation comments in the notes of the meeting. This is important for two reasons. Over time, if the same evaluation comments are made again and again, this is an indication that the issue behind the comments needs to be addressed. This can be accomplished by placing this issue on the agenda for the next meeting. Also, when looking back at notes from meetings long ago, evaluation comments can often reveal a great deal about what actually happened, beyond what decisions were made and reports given. They give a glimpse into complex interpersonal dynamics.

4.1 Purpose of evaluation

Evaluation provides a forum to address procedural flaws, inappropriate behavior, facilitation problems, logistical difficulties, overall tone, etc. Evaluation is not a time to reopen discussion, make decisions or attempt to resolve problems, but rather, to make statements, express feelings, highlight problems, and suggest solutions in a spirit of cooperation and trust. To help foster communication, it is better if each criticism is coupled with a specific suggestion for improvement. Also, always speak for oneself. Do not attempt to represent anyone else.

Encourage everyone who participated in the meeting to take part in the evaluation. Make comments on what worked and what did not. Expect differing opinions. It is generally not useful to repeat other's comments. Evaluations prepare the group for better future meetings. When the process works well, or the group responds supportively in a difficult situation, or the facilitator does an especially good job, note it, and appreciate work well done.

Do not attempt to force evaluation. This will cause superficial or irrelevant comments. On the other hand, do not allow evaluations to run on. Be sure to take each comment seriously and make an attempt, at a later time, to resolve or implement them. Individuals who feel their suggestions are ignored or disrespected will lose trust and interest in the group.

For gatherings, conferences, conventions or large meetings, the group might consider having short evaluations after each section, in addition to the one at the end of the event. Distinct aspects on which the group might focus include: the process itself, a specific role, a particular technique, fears and feelings, group dynamics, etc.

At large meetings, written evaluations provide a means for everyone to respond and record comments and suggestions which might otherwise be lost. Some people feel more comfortable writing their evaluations rather than saying them. Plan the questions well, stressing what was learned, what was valuable, and what could have been better and how. An evaluation committee allows an opportunity for the presenters, facilitators, and/or coordinators to get together after the meeting to review evaluation comments, consider suggestions for improvement, and possibly prepare an evaluation report.

Review and evaluation bring a sense of completion to the meeting. A good evaluation will pull the experience together, remind everyone of the group's unity of purpose, and provide an opportunity for closing comments.

4.2 Uses of evaluation

There are at least ten ways in which evaluation helps improve meetings. Evaluations:

- Improve the process by analysis of what happened, why it happened, and how it might be improved
- Examine how certain attitudes and statements might have caused various problems and encourage special care to prevent them from recurring
- Foster a greater understanding of group dynamics and encourage a method of group learning or learning from each other
- Allow the free expression of feelings
- Expose unconscious behavior or attitudes which interfere with the process
- Encourage the sharing of observations and acknowledge associations with society
- Check the usefulness and effectiveness of techniques and procedures
- Acknowledge good work and give appreciation to each other
- Reflect on the goals set for the meeting and whether they were attained
- Examine various roles, suggest ways to improve them, and create new ones as needed
- Provide an overall sense of completion and closure to the meeting

4.3 Types of evaluation questions

It is necessary to be aware of the *way* in which questions are asked during evaluation. The specific wording can control the scope and focus of consideration and affect the level of participation. It can cause responses which focus on what was good and bad, or right and wrong, rather than on what worked and what needed improvement. Focus on learning and growing. Avoid blaming. Encourage diverse opinions.

Some sample questions for an evaluation:

- Were members uninterested or bored with the agenda, reports, or discussion?
- Did members withdraw or feel isolated?
- Is attendance low? If so, why?
- Are people arriving late or leaving early? If so, why?

- How was the overall tone or atmosphere?
- Was there an appropriate use of resources?
- Were the logistics (such as date, time, or location) acceptable?
- What was the most important experience of the event?
- What was the least important experience of the event?
- What was the high point? What was the low point?
- What did you learn?
- What expectations did you have at the beginning and to what degree were they met? How did they change?
- What goals did you have and to what degree were they accomplished?
- What worked well? Why?
- What did not work so well? How could it have been improved?
- What else would you suggest be changed or improved, and how?
- What was overlooked or left out?

Chapter 5

Roles

A role is a function of process, not content. Roles are used during a meeting according to the needs of the situation. Not all roles are useful at every meeting, nor does each role have to be filled by a separate person. Formal Consensus functions more smoothly if the person filling a role has some experience, therefore it is desirable to rotate roles. Furthermore, one who has experienced a role is more likely to be supportive of whomever currently has that role. Experience in each role also encourages confidence and participation. It is best, therefore, for the group to encourage everyone to experience each role.

5.1 Agenda Planners

A well planned agenda is an important tool for a smooth meeting, although it does not guarantee it. Experience has shown that there is a definite improvement in the flow and pace of a meeting if several people get together prior to the start of the meeting and propose an agenda. In smaller groups, the facilitator often proposes an agenda. The agenda planning committee has six tasks:

- collect agenda items
- arrange them
- assign presenters
- brainstorm discussion techniques
- assign time limits
- write up the proposed agenda

There are at least four sources of agenda items:

- suggestions from members
- reports or proposals from committees
- business from the last meeting
- standard agenda items, including:
 - opening
 - agenda review
 - review notes
 - break
 - announcements
 - decision review
 - evaluation

Once all the agenda items have been collected, they are listed in an order which seems efficient and appropriate. Planners need to be cautious that items at the top of the agenda tend to use more than their share of time, thereby limiting the time available for the rest. Each group has different needs. Some groups work best taking care of business first, then addressing the difficult items. Other groups might find it useful to take on the most difficult work first and strictly limit the time or let it take all it needs. The following are recommendations for keeping the focus of attention on the agenda:

- alternate long and short, heavy and light items
- place reports before their related proposals
- consider placing items which might generate a sense of accomplishment early in the meeting
- alternate presenters
- be flexible

Usually, each item already has a presenter. If not, assign one. Generally, it is not wise for facilitators to present reports or proposals. However, it is convenient for facilitators to present some of the standard agenda items.

For complex or especially controversial items, the agenda planners could suggest various options for group discussion techniques. This may be helpful to the facilitator.

Next, assign time limits for each item. It is important to be realistic, being careful to give each item enough time to be fully addressed without being unfair to other items. Generally, it is not desirable to propose an agenda which exceeds the desired overall meeting time limit.

The last task is the writing of the proposed agenda so all can see it and refer to it during the meeting. Each item is listed in order, along with its presenter and time limit.

The following agenda is an example of how an agenda is structured and what information is included in it. It shows the standard agenda items, the presenters, the time limits and the order in which they will be considered. It also shows one way in which reports and proposals can be presented, but each group can structure this part of the meeting in whatever way suits its needs. This model does not show the choices of techniques for group discussion which the agenda planners might have considered.

Figure 5.1: Standard Agenda

Agenda Item	Presenter	Time
OPENING	Facilitator	3 min
AGENDA REVIEW	Facilitator	5 min
REVIEW NOTES	Notetaker	5 min
REPORTS: Previous activities Standing committees		15 min
PROPOSALS: Discussion (indicate Level and technique)		15 min
break		10 min
REPORTS: Informational		10 min
PROPOSALS Discussion (indicate Level and technique)		30 min
ANNOUNCEMENTS Pass hat Next meeting		5 min
REVIEW DECISIONS	Notetaker	5 min
EVALUATION		10 min
CLOSING	Facilitator	2 min
TOTAL		2 hours ¹

1: Includes five minutes of “facilitator flex time.”

5.2 Facilitator

The word facilitate means to make easy. A facilitator conducts group business and guides the Formal Consensus process so that it flows smoothly. Rotating facilitation from meeting to meeting shares important skills among the members. If everyone has firsthand knowledge about facilitation, it will help the flow of all meetings. Co-facilitation, or having two (or more) people facilitate a meeting, is recommended. Having a woman and a man share the responsibilities encourages a more balanced meeting. Also, an inexperienced facilitator may apprentice with a more experienced one. Try to use a variety of techniques throughout the meeting. And remember, a little bit of humor can go a long way in easing tension during a long, difficult meeting.

Good facilitation is based upon the following principles:

Non-directive Leadership

Facilitators accept responsibility for moving through the agenda in the allotted time, guiding the process, and suggesting alternate or additional techniques. In this sense, they do lead the group. They do not give their personal opinions nor do they attempt to direct the content of the discussion. If they want to participate, *they must clearly relinquish the role* and speak as an individual. During a meeting, individuals are responsible for expressing their own concerns and thoughts. Facilitators, on the other hand, are responsible for addressing the needs of the group. They need to be aware of the group dynamics and constantly evaluate whether the discussion is flowing well. There may be a need for a change in the discussion technique. They need to be diligent about the fair distribution of attention, being sure to limit those who are speaking often and offering opportunities to those who are not speaking much or at all. It follows that one person cannot simultaneously give attention to the needs of the group and think about a personal response to a given situation. Also, it is not appropriate for the facilitator to support a particular point of view or dominate the discussion. This does not build trust, especially in those who do not agree with the facilitator.

Clarity of Process

The facilitator is responsible for leading the meeting openly so that everyone present is aware of the process and how to participate. This means it is

important to constantly review what just happened, what is about to happen, and how it will happen. Every time a new discussion technique is introduced, explain how it will work and what is to be accomplished. This is both educational and helps new members participate more fully.

Agenda Contract

The facilitator is responsible for honoring the agenda contract. The facilitator keeps the questions and discussion focused on the agenda item. Be gentle, but firm, because fairness dictates that each agenda item gets only the time allotted. The agenda contract is made when the agenda is reviewed and accepted. This agreement includes the items on the agenda, the order in which they are considered, and the time allotted to each. Unless the whole group agrees to change the agenda, the facilitator is obligated to keep the contract. The decision to change the agenda must be a consensus, with little or no discussion.

At the beginning of the meeting, the agenda is presented to the whole group and reviewed, item by item. Any member can add an item if it has been omitted. While every agenda suggestion must be included in the agenda, it does not necessarily get as much time as the presenter wants. Time ought to be divided fairly, with individuals recognizing the fairness of old items generally getting more time than new items and urgent items getting more time than items which can wait until the next meeting, etc. Also, review the suggested presenters and time limits. If anything seems inappropriate or unreasonable, adjustments may be made. Once the whole agenda has been reviewed and consented to, the agenda becomes a contract. The facilitator is obligated to follow the order and time limits. This encourages members to be on time to meetings.

Good Will

Always try to assume good will. Assume every statement and action is sincerely intended to benefit the group. Assume that each member understands the group's purpose and accepts the agenda as a contract.

Often, when we project our feelings and expectations onto others, we influence their actions. If we treat others as though they are trying to get attention, disrupt meetings, or pick fights, they will often fulfill our expectations. A resolution to conflict is more likely to occur if we act as though

there will be one. This is especially true if someone is intentionally trying to cause trouble or who is emotionally unhealthy. Do not attack the person, but rather, assume good will and ask the person to explain to the group how that person's statements or actions are in the best interest of the group. It is also helpful to remember to separate the actor from the action. While the behavior may be unacceptable, the person is not *bad*. Avoid accusing the person of *being* the way they behave. Remember, no one has *the* answer. The group's work is the search for the best and most creative process, one which fosters a mutually satisfying resolution to any concern which may arise.

5.3 Peacekeeper

The role of peacekeeper is most useful in large groups or when very touchy, controversial topics are being discussed. A person who is willing to remain somewhat aloof and is not personally invested in the content of the discussion would be a good candidate for peacekeeper. This person is selected without discussion by all present at the beginning of the meeting. If no one wants this role, or if no one can be selected without objection, proceed without one, recognizing that the facilitator's job will most likely be more difficult.

This task entails paying attention to the overall mood or tone of the meeting. When tensions increase dramatically and angers flare out of control, the peacekeeper interrupts briefly to remind the group of its common goals and commitment to cooperation. The most common way to accomplish this is a call for a few moments of silence.

The peacekeeper is the only person with prior permission to interrupt a speaker or speak without first being recognized by the facilitator. Also, it is important to note that the peacekeeper's comments are always directed at the whole group, never at one individual or small group within the larger group. Keep comments short and to the point.

The peacekeeper may always, of course, point out when the group did something well. People always like to be acknowledged for positive behavior.

5.4 Advocate

Like the peacekeeper, advocates are selected without discussion at the beginning of the meeting. If, because of strong emotions, someone is unable

to be understood, the advocate is called upon to help. The advocate would interrupt the meeting, and invite the individual to literally step outside the meeting for some one-on-one discussion. An upset person can talk to someone with whom they feel comfortable. This often helps them make clear what the concern is and how it relates to the best interest of the group. Assume the individual is acting in good faith. Assume the concern is in the best interest of the group. While they are doing this, everyone else might take a short break, or continue with other agenda items. When they return, the meeting (after completing the current agenda item) hears from the advocate. The intent here is the presentation of the concern by the advocate rather than the upset person so the other group members might hear it without the emotional charge. This procedure is a last resort, to be used only when emotions are out of control and the person feels unable to successfully express an idea.

5.5 Timekeeper

The role of timekeeper is very useful in almost all meetings. One is selected at the beginning of the meeting to assist the facilitator in keeping within the time limits set in the agenda contract. The skill in keeping time is the prevention of an unnecessary time pressure which might interfere with the process. This can be accomplished by keeping everyone aware of the status of time remaining during the discussion. Be sure to give ample warning toward the end of the time limit so the group can start to bring the discussion to a close or decide to rearrange the agenda to allow more time for the current topic. There is nothing inherently wrong with going over time as long as everyone consents.

5.6 Public Scribe

The role of public scribe is simply the writing, on paper or blackboard, of information for the whole group to see. This person primarily assists the facilitator by taking a task which might otherwise distract the facilitator and interfere with the overall flow of the meeting. This role is particularly useful during brainstorming, report backs from small groups, or whenever it would help the group for all to see written information.

5.7 Notetaker

The importance of a written record of the meetings cannot be overstated. The written record, sometimes called notes or minutes, can help settle disputes of memory or verify past decisions. Accessible notes allow absent members to participate in ongoing work. Useful items to include in the notes are:

- date and attendance
- agenda
- brief notes (highlights, statistics...)
 - reports
 - discussion
- verbatim notes
 - proposals (with revisions)
 - decisions (with concerns listed)
 - announcements
 - next meeting time and place
 - evaluation comments

After each decision is made, it is useful to have the notetaker read the notes aloud to ensure accuracy. At the end of the meeting, it is also helpful to have the notetaker present to the group a review of all decisions. In larger groups, it is often useful to have two notetakers simultaneously, because everyone, no matter how skilled, hears information and expresses it differently. Notetakers are responsible for making sure the notes are recorded accurately, and are reproduced and distributed according to the desires of the group (e.g., mailed to everyone, handed out at the next meeting, filed, etc.).

5.8 Doorkeeper

Doorkeepers are selected in advance of the meeting and need to arrive early enough to familiarize themselves with the physical layout of the space and to receive any last minute instructions from the facilitator. They need to be prepared to miss the first half hour of the meeting. Prior to the start of the meeting, the doorkeeper welcomes people, distributes any literature connected to the business of the meeting, and informs them of any pertinent information (the meeting will start fifteen minutes late, the bathrooms are not wheelchair accessible, etc.).

A doorkeeper is useful, especially if people tend to be late. When the meeting begins, they continue to be available for late comers. They might briefly explain what has happened so far and where the meeting is currently on the agenda. The doorkeeper might suggest to the late comers that they refrain from participating in the current agenda item and wait until the next item before participating. This avoids wasting time, repeating discussion, or addressing already resolved concerns. Of course, this is not a rigid rule. Use discretion and be respectful of the group's time.

Experience has shown this role to be far more useful than it might at first appear, so experiment with it and discover if meetings can become more pleasant and productive because of the friendship and care which is expressed through the simple act of greeting people as they arrive at the meeting.

Chapter 6

Techniques

6.1 Facilitation Techniques

There are a great many techniques to assist the facilitator in managing the agenda and group dynamics. The following are just a few of the more common and frequently used techniques available to the facilitator. Be creative and adaptive. Different situations require different techniques. With experience will come an understanding of how they affect group dynamics and when is the best time to use them.

6.1.1 Equalizing Participation

The facilitator is responsible for the fair distribution of attention during meetings. Facilitators call the attention of the group to one speaker at a time. The grammar school method is the most common technique for choosing the next speaker. The facilitator recognizes each person in the order in which hands are raised. Often, inequities occur because the attention is dominated by an individual or class of individuals. This can occur because of socialized behavioral problems such as racism, sexism, or the like, or internal dynamics such as experience, seniority, fear, shyness, disrespect, ignorance of the process, etc. Inequities can be corrected in many creative ways. For example, if men are speaking more often than women, the facilitator can suggest a pause after each speaker, the women counting to five before speaking, the men counting to ten. In controversial situations, the facilitator can request that three speakers speak for the proposal, and three speak against it. If the group would like to avoid having the facilitator select who speaks next, the

group can self-select by asking the last speaker to pass an object, a talking stick, to the next. Even more challenging, have each speaker stand before speaking, and begin when there is only one person standing. These are only a handful of the many possible problems and solutions that exist. Be creative. Invent your own.

6.1.2 Listing

To help the discussion flow more smoothly, those who want to speak can silently signal the facilitator, who would add the person's name to a list of those wishing to speak, and call on them in that order.

6.1.3 Stacking

If many people want to speak at the same time, it is useful to ask all those who would like to speak to raise their hands. Have them count off, and then have them speak in that order. At the end of the stack, the facilitator might call for another stack or try another technique.

6.1.4 Pacing

The pace or flow of the meeting is the responsibility of the facilitator. If the atmosphere starts to become tense, choose techniques which encourage balance and cooperation. If the meeting is going slowly and people are becoming restless, suggest a stretch or rearrange the agenda.

6.1.5 Checking the Process

If the flow of the meeting is breaking down or if one person or small group seems to be dominating, anyone can call into question the technique being used and suggest an alternative.

6.1.6 Silence

If the pace is too fast, if energies and tensions are high, if people are speaking out of turn or interrupting one another, it is appropriate for anyone to suggest a moment of silence to calm and refocus energy.

6.1.7 Taking a Break

In the heat of discussion, people are usually resistant to interrupting the flow to take a break, but a wise facilitator knows, more often than not, that a five minute break will save a frustrating half hour or more of circular discussion and fruitless debate.

6.1.8 Call For Consensus

The facilitator, or any member recognized to speak by the facilitator, can call for a test for consensus. To do this, the facilitator asks if there are any unresolved concerns which remain unaddressed. (See section 2.2.)

6.1.9 Summarizing

The facilitator might choose to focus what has been said by summarizing. The summary might be made by the facilitator, the notetaker, or anyone else appropriate. This preempts a common problem, in which the discussion becomes circular, and one after another, speakers repeat each other.

6.1.10 Reformulating the Proposal

After a long discussion, it sometimes happens that the proposal becomes modified without any formal decision. The facilitator needs to recognize this and take time to reformulate the proposal with the new information, modifications, or deletions. Then the proposal is presented to the group so that everyone can be clear about what is being considered. Again, this might be done by the facilitator, the notetaker, or anyone else.

6.1.11 Stepping out of Role

If the facilitator wants to become involved in the discussion or has strong feelings about a particular agenda item, the facilitator can step out of the role and participate in the discussion, allowing another member to facilitate during that time.

6.1.12 Passing the Clipboard

Sometimes information needs to be collected during the meeting. To save time, circulate a clipboard to collect this information. Once collected, it can be entered into the written record and/or presented to the group by the facilitator.

6.1.13 Polling (Straw Polls)

The usefulness of polling within consensus is primarily clarification of the relative importance of several issues. It is an especially useful technique when the facilitator is confused or uncertain about the status of a proposal and wants some clarity to be able to suggest what might be the next process technique. Polls are not decisions, they are non-binding referenda. All too often, straw polls are used when the issues are completely clear and the majority wants to intimidate the minority into submission by showing overwhelming support rather than to discuss the issues and resolve the concerns. Clear and simple questions are best. Polls that involve three or more choices can be especially manipulative. Use with discretion.

6.1.14 Censoring

(This technique and the next are somewhat different from the others. They may not be appropriate for some groups.) If someone speaks out of turn consistently, the facilitator warns the individual at least twice that if the interruptions do not stop, the facilitator will declare that person censored. This means the person will not be permitted to speak for the rest of this agenda item. If the interrupting behavior has been exhibited over several agenda items, then the censoring could be for a longer period of time. This technique is meant to be used at the discretion of the facilitator. If the facilitator censors someone and others in the meeting voice disapproval, it is better for the facilitator to step down from the role and let someone else facilitate, rather than get into a discussion about the ability and judgment of the facilitator. The rationale is the disruptive behavior makes facilitation very difficult, is disrespectful and, since it is assumed that everyone observed the behavior, the voicing of disapproval about a censoring indicates lack of confidence in the facilitation rather than support for the disruptive behavior.

6.1.15 Expulsion

If an individual still acts very disruptively, the facilitator may confront the behavior. Ask the person to explain the reasons for this behavior, how it is in the best interest of the group, how it relates to the group's purpose, and how it is in keeping with the goals and principles. If the person is unable to answer these questions or if the answers indicate disagreement with the common purpose, then the facilitator can ask the individual to withdraw from the meeting.

6.2 Group Discussion Techniques

It is often assumed that the best form of group discussion is that which has one person at a time speak to the whole group. This is true for some discussions. But, sometimes, other techniques of group discussion can be more productive and efficient than whole group discussion. The following are some of the more common and frequently used techniques. These could be suggested by anyone at the meeting. Therefore, it is a good idea if everyone is familiar with these techniques. Again, be creative and adaptive. Different situations require different techniques. Only experience reveals how each one affects group dynamics or the best time to use it.

6.2.1 Identification

It is good to address each other by name. One way to learn names is to draw a seating plan, and as people go around and introduce themselves, write their names on it. Later, refer to the plan and address people by their names. In large groups, name tags can be helpful. Also, when people speak, it is useful for them to identify themselves so all can gradually learn each others' names.

6.2.2 Whole Group

The value of whole group discussion is the evolution of a group idea. A group idea is not simply the sum of individual ideas, but the result of the interaction of ideas during discussion. Whole group discussion can be unstructured and productive. It can also be very structured, using various facilitation techniques to focus it. Often, whole group discussion does not produce maximum participation or a diversity of ideas. During whole group discussion,

fewer people get to speak, and, at times, the attitude of the group can be dominated by an idea, a mood, or a handful of people.

6.2.3 Small Group

Breaking into smaller groups can be very useful. These small groups can be dyads or triads or even larger. They can be selected randomly or self-selected. If used well, in a relatively short amount of time all participants have the opportunity to share their own point of view. Be sure to set clear time limits and select a notetaker for each group. When the larger group reconvenes, the notetakers relate the major points and concerns of their group. Sometimes, notetakers can be requested to add only new ideas or concerns and not repeat something already covered in another report. It is also helpful for the scribe to write these reports so all can see the cumulative result and be sure every idea and concern gets on the list.

6.2.4 Brainstorming

This is a very useful technique when ideas need to be solicited from the whole group. The normal rule of waiting to speak until the facilitator recognizes you is suspended and everyone is encouraged to call out ideas to be written by the scribe for all to see. It is helpful if the atmosphere created is one in which all ideas, no matter how unusual or incomplete, are appropriate and welcomed. This is a situation in which suggestions can be used as catalysts, with ideas building one upon the next, generating very creative possibilities. Avoid evaluating each other's ideas during this time.

6.2.5 Go-rounds

This is a simple technique that encourages participation. The facilitator states a question and then goes around the room inviting everyone to answer briefly. This is not an open discussion. This is an opportunity to individually respond to specific questions, not to comment on each other's responses or make unrelated remarks.

6.2.6 Fishbowl

The fishbowl is a special form of small group discussion. Several members representing differing points of view meet in an inner circle to discuss the issue while everyone else forms an outer circle and listens. At the end of a predetermined time, the whole group reconvenes and evaluates the fishbowl discussion. An interesting variation: first, put all the men in the fishbowl, then all the women, and they discuss the same topics.

6.2.7 Active Listening

If the group is having a hard time understanding a point of view, someone might help by active listening. Listen to the speaker, then repeat back what was heard and ask the speaker if this accurately reflects what was meant.

6.2.8 Caucusing

A caucus might be useful to help a multifaceted conflict become clearer by unifying similar perspectives or defining specific points of departure without the focus of the whole group. It might be that only some people attend a caucus, or it might be that all are expected to participate in a caucus. The difference between caucuses and small groups is that caucuses are composed of people with similar viewpoints, whereas small group discussions are more useful if they are made up of people with diverse viewpoints or even a random selection of people.

Part II

Four Founding Documents

Generic Versions of Four Founding Documents

The following four documents are designed to be templates to modify as desired.

The first one, the **Generic Vision Statement**, is a pithy statement of the group's purpose and values. Ideally, this statement will change only slightly over time. Therefore, the statement should, by design, be broad and general.

The second, **Generic Principles**, is related to the first in that in this document, each idea in the Vision Statement is defined and described at length and in great detail. It is not broad and general; it *is* the definition of the specific principles and purposes adopted by the group's consent. This document is designed to change frequently; theoretically, with every decision. It is where decisions made by the group are accumulated according to the purpose or value it refines.

The third, **Generic Nonprofit Bylaws**, is the bylaws for nonprofit organizations using consensus decisionmaking. In theory, organizations that use consensus would be horizontally structured. This means there would be no "Board of Directors" who legally would have more power and responsibility than the rest of the membership. A structure that utilizes a Board of Directors is called an oligarchy. There is a "Board of Directors" in this template because the state requires this structure. Having all members on the "Board of Directors" creates a horizontal structure in keeping with the spirit of consensus.

The fourth, **Generic Organizational Structure**, is a model of how to arrange and operate your organization. Transparency is a value in consensus decisionmaking. Every organization should have a chart or outline that shows the kinds of meetings, committees and roles it utilizes and a handbook or

document that explains the function and purpose of each meeting, committee or role.

Chapter 1

Generic Vision Statements

Common unity is faith in action. We recognize with sovereignty of the individual comes personal responsibility for the community. Collectively, we are committed to open and honest communication. Together, we can create an environment where conflict and differences are expressed openly and safely. Individually, we practice nonviolence. As individuals and as a group, we are constantly in the process of evolving the ability to resolve conflict without violence.

We are committed to living simply. We do not own people or things. We have open, non-possessive, honest, egalitarian relationships with consenting peers. We are all students and teachers. We give unconditional support to those dependent upon us. We are stewards of the earth and all her relations. We strive for sustainable systems in all our endeavors.

Within our community, we are creating a social order which is based upon honesty and trust, nonviolence and self-empowerment, and equality and democracy. Within the larger society, we are an alternative society with a vision of encouraging the outbreak of peace. We are not turning away from the existing society; we are the hope and the future of society.

Chapter 2

Generic Principles

The following is a list of words and phrases from the Vision Statement. Each needs to be defined, in two or three paragraphs (or more), by the membership. This would be a living document, meaning the definitions would evolve, over time, to more accurately reflect the intent and consent of the group.

- Common unity
- faith in action
- sovereignty of the individual
- personal responsibility
- community
- Collective
- committed
- open and honest communication
- create an open and safe environment
- conflict
- nonviolence
- the ability to resolve conflict without violence
- living simply
- non-possessive
- honest
- egalitarian
- relationships with consenting peers
- all students and teachers
- unconditional support to those dependent upon us
- stewards of the earth and all her relations

- sustainable systems
- social order based upon honesty and trust, nonviolence and self-empowerment, and equality and democracy
- an alternative society
- vision
- outbreak of peace
- the hope and the future of society

Chapter 3

Generic Nonprofit Bylaws

Bylaws of Community X, Inc.

Article 1 (Name and Location) *Our official name is COMMUNITY X, INCORPORATED, (hereinafter Community X), and the location of our principal office is Suite 123, 456 Forest Avenue, Anywhere, USA.*

Article 2 (Purpose)

2.1 (Charitable, Humane Organization) *Community X is organized exclusively for charitable purposes:*

- 1. (First charitable purpose)*
- 2. (Second charitable purpose)*
- 3. (Third charitable purpose)*

2.2 (Exclusively Nonprofit, Tax-exempt Activities) *Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code.*

Article 3 (Fiscal Year) *The fiscal year of the corporation shall run from January 1 until December 31.*

Article 4 (Board of Directors)

4.1 (Number) *The Board of Directors shall consist of all members in good standing.*

4.2 (Tenure, Renewal Terms, and Removal) *A director's tenure begins at the Board meeting immediately following the certification by the Membership Committee that this person has successfully fulfilled the requirements of membership. Every other annual meeting, each and every director's tenure is renewed by consent of those present. In order to terminate a director's tenure for cause, a proposal to terminate said tenure must be made by another director at an annual or regular Board meeting. The director whose tenure may be terminated must be given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard at the meeting considering her or his termination. Provided a quorum is present, a consensus in favor of the director's removal shall cause said director's tenure to be terminated. The director whose tenure may be terminated does not participate in the call for consensus on the issue of her or his termination.*

4.3 (Powers of the Board) *The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by the directors who shall have and may exercise all the powers of the corporation, including but not limited to: a) approving all proposals and applications for funding; b) entering into agreements and contracts consistent with the purposes of the corporation; c) hiring the staff; d) electing the Chairperson, President, Treasurer, and Clerk of the corporation at the annual directors' meeting.*

4.4 (Annual Meeting and regular Board Meeting) *There shall be an annual meeting of directors on the third Sunday in August, where the officers of the corporation for the upcoming fiscal year shall be elected and all regular business and policy making shall occur. Additional regular Board meetings or committee meetings may be held as needed.*

4.5 (Special Board Meetings) *Special Board meetings may be called at any time by consent of ten percent (10%) of current directors in good standing.*

4.6 (Notice) *Reasonable notice to all directors must be given for all meetings. Two week's notice via e-mail, letter, or phone, shall be considered reasonable notice. In the case of a "special" meeting called in an emergency, forty-eight hours notice shall be considered reasonable.*

4.7 (Quorum) *At any directors meeting, the attendance of at least ten percent (10%) of the directors in good standing shall constitute a quorum.*

4.8 (Action by Formal Consensus) *When a quorum is present at any meeting, a consensus, using Formal Consensus (as defined in On Conflict and Consensus by C.T. Lawrence Butler and Amy Rothstein) shall decide any question.*

4.9 (Compensation) *The Board may from time to time determine in good faith, to compensate directors for their services, which may include expenses of attendance at meetings. Directors shall not be precluded from serving the corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation for any such services.*

4.10 (Committees) *The directors, by consent, may elect or appoint one or more committees and may delegate to any such committee or committees any or all of their powers. The committee shall remain operative as long as it is deemed necessary by the directors.*

Article 5 (Officers of the Corporation)

5.1 (Election) *The president, treasurer, and clerk of the corporation shall be elected by the directors at the annual meeting of the directors. Only members in good standing may be elected officers. Further, the clerk shall be a resident of the state of incorporation. In addition, the directors may elect a convener, one or more facilitators and such assistant clerks and assistant treasurers as it may deem proper. No more than one office may be held by the same person.*

5.2 (Tenure) *Officers' terms are for one year, and until the succeeding officer is chosen and qualified.*

5.3 (Renewal Terms) *Any or all of the officers may be elected for renewal terms by the consent of the directors.*

5.4 (Removal of Officers) *Any officers' tenure may be terminated for cause by consent of the directors provided reasonable notice is given and the officer has an opportunity to speak at the directors meeting where her or his termination is being considered.*

5.5 (Facilitator of the Board) *The facilitator shall preside at all directors meetings, and shall have and perform such duties as may be assigned to her or him by the directors.*

5.6 (President of the Corporation) *The president shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and, subject to the control of the directors, shall have general charge and supervision of the affairs of the corporation, including but not limited to being signatory of the corporate checking account.*

5.7 (Treasurer) *The treasurer shall be the chief financial officer and the chief accounting officer of the corporation, who shall be in charge of its financial affairs, and keep accurate records thereof. The treasurer may have such other duties and powers as designated by the directors, including but not limited to being signatory of the corporate checking account.*

5.8 (Clerk) *The clerk shall keep and maintain corporation files, including archives of the directors meetings notes, which shall be kept at the corporation's principle office in the state where the corporation is incorporated. Such records shall also include corporate articles of organization, bylaws, and the names and addresses of current directors.*

5.9 (Other Officers and Agents) *The directors may appoint such officers and agents as it may deem advisable, who shall hold their offices for such terms and shall exercise such power and perform such duties as shall be determined by the directors.*

5.10 (Resignation) *An officer may resign at any time for health or personal reasons.*

5.11 (Vacancies) *If the office of any officer becomes vacant, the directors may elect a successor, who shall serve until the next annual meeting at which point he or she could be elected to another term, or a different officer elected.*

Article 6 (Execution of Papers)

6.1 (Instruments) *All deeds, leases, transfers, contracts, bonds, notes, checks, drafts, and other obligations made, accepted or endorsed by the corporation must be signed by the president or the treasurer. Any recordable instrument purporting to affect an interest in real estate, executed in the name of the corporation by two of its officers, of whom one is the president and the other is the treasurer, shall be binding of the corporation in favor of a purchaser or other person relying in good faith upon such instrument notwithstanding any inconsistent provisions of the articles of organization, bylaws, resolutions, or decisions of the corporation.*

Article 7 (Personal Liability)

The directors and officers of the corporation shall not be personally liable for any debt, liability, or obligation of the corporation. All persons, corporations, or other entities extending credit to, contracting with, or having any claim against, the corporation, may look only to the funds and property of the corporation for the payment of any such contract or claim or for the payment of any debt, damages, judgment or decree, or of any money that may otherwise become due or payable to them from the corporation.

Article 8 (Disbursement of Earnings and Assets)

8.1 (Net Earnings) *No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be empowered and authorized to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article 2 hereof.*

8.2 (*Dissolution*) *Upon the dissolution of the corporation, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or in the manner prescribed by State Law Code, chapter 123, section 456, or corresponding chapter of any future state statute.*

Article 9 (Amendments)

These bylaws may be altered, amended, or repealed in whole or in part by consent of the directors at two consecutive annual directors meetings.

Article 10 (Application of State Law Code c.123)

To the extent that any provision of these bylaws is inconsistent with State Law Code c.123, it is the intent of these bylaws that c.123 shall supersede these bylaws and apply. To the extent that these bylaws do not make provision for any corporate action, and c.123 does make such provision, c.123 shall apply.

Chapter 4

Generic Organizational Structure

Preface

The following structure proposal is designed for an organization of 100 people or more.

Each member of the organization would belong to an affinity group of between 5 and 20 adults. Each affinity group would be autonomous, having complete authority to decide who is in the affinity group, how the affinity group is organized internally, and to what degree the affinity group directly participates in the organization.

Affinity groups can be created by a group of new members, a split or spin off from an existing affinity group, or individuals drawn from other affinity groups into a new affinity group. The relationships between members of an affinity group are created by the people involved. In this organization, behaviors are expected to be nonviolent, respectful, and egalitarian.

This organization of affinity groups accepts and promotes diverse and possibly challenging types of affinity groups. No affinity group will be denied participation in the organization because of sexual orientation, ethnic or cultural background, age, physical or mental difference.

This structure outline is based upon two other documents, the Community X Vision Statement and the Community X Principles and Values.

If you have questions, please call for Formal Consensus Technical Assistance at 1-800-569-4054.

Organizational structure outline

1. Meetings

- (a) Affinity Meetings
- (b) Annual Community Meetings
- (c) Elders Council
- (d) Peace Council
- (e) Orientation Meetings
- (f) Trainings
- (g) Committee Meetings
- (h) Special Meetings

2. Committees

- (a) Executive
- (b) Financial
- (c) Membership
- (d) Newsletter
- (e) Outreach
- (f) Fundraising
- (g) Community Building
- (h) Agenda Planning
- (i) Directory
- (j) Childcare
- (k) Healthcare
- (l) Affinity Groups
- (m) Mediation
- (n) Festival

3. Roles

- (a) Meeting Specific
 - i. Facilitator
 - ii. Notetaker
 - iii. Public Scribe
 - iv. Timekeeper
 - v. Greeter
 - vi. Peacekeeper
 - vii. Refreshment Coordinator/Housekeeper
- (b) Long Term
 - i. Treasurer
 - ii. Agenda & Schedule Coordinator
 - iii. Archivist
 - iv. Newsletter Editor

Meetings

All meetings of Community X are open to all community members. All meetings are conducted in the spirit of nonviolent conflict resolution, with special attention given to open-mindedness so that diversity of ideas and lifestyles is valued and supported. This is accomplished by using Formal Consensus decisionmaking which provides for appropriate conflict and the ability to “agree to disagree”. All decisions at any meeting must be in harmony with the Principles and Values and Vision Statement of Community X and consistent with any previous decisions.

Affinity Meetings

All business, financial, and policy implementation decisions are made at monthly affinity group business meetings. (This business meeting is in addition to other kinds of affinity group get-togethers each month and may be a part of a longer affinity group event.) All members of the affinity group are expected to attend. Non-members are welcome to observe or give reports when invited. A quorum is attained when at least two thirds of the current affinity group members are present. It is suggested that decisions be made by consensus using Formal Consensus but each affinity group can decide what

process they want to use internally. Notes are taken at every affinity group meeting. The notetaker is expected to reproduce and distribute the notes in a timely fashion, but no later than 10 days before the next meeting. In addition, a copy of the notes for each affinity group meeting will be kept on permanent file with the community archivist. Access to these notes will be granted to any Community X member upon request.

Annual Community Meeting

The Community meeting occurs at least once each year, generally in the summer. All members of the community are invited to attend. Notice of this meeting will be mailed to all members at least one month in advance of the meeting. A quorum is at least 10% of the current members. A meeting will be deemed adjourned if a quorum is lost. All decisions are made by consensus using Formal Consensus (as defined in *On Conflict and Consensus*, including adaptations defined in *Formal Consensus at Community X Meetings*). The community meeting is the highest decision making body in Community X. All major policy decisions which effect every affinity group in Community X need to be passed by this meeting. Any decision made by another part of Community X can be reviewed and/or overturned by the members at a community meeting. Only members can raise concerns. A minimum of three volunteer members will be appointed to each committee at the annual community meeting. Notes will be taken at every community meeting and kept on permanent file with the archivist. Access to these notes will be granted to any Community X community member upon request. The cost for copying and mailing is the responsibility of the member.

Elders Council

Each affinity group will appoint one member to the Elders Council. (The suggested qualities are long term involvement with Community X and a wise, calm, fair-minded personality.) Elders Council will meet as necessary, but at least once a year to elect a convener and review the state of the community. All decisions are made by consensus using Formal Consensus. Any elder can request the Elders Council convene. The convener will organize an Elders Council within one month of such a request. A quorum will be attained when there is an Elder from at least 75% of the affinity groups in the community. The Elders Council is responsible for resolving conflicts

between affinity groups, between an affinity group and another organization (when possible), and interpret Community X policy decisions. Decisions by the Elders Council are final except they can be reviewed and overturned by a consensus of the members at a community meeting.

Peace Council

Any member of the Community X may volunteer for the Peace Council. The Peace Council will meet as necessary, but at least once a year to elect a convener and develop plans for nonviolence and mediation trainings for the community. At any time, any member may request a mediation or “Peace Council” to resolve a conflict she or he has been unable to resolve directly with another member. The member may contact someone who has identified him or herself as a mediator (or member of the Peace Council) and ask the mediator to arrange a mediation with the person in conflict. If the member cannot find or does not know a mediator, she or he may contact the convener of the Peace Council, who will assist them in finding a suitable mediator. In all situations, participation in a mediation by all parties is voluntary, including the mediator. Generally, out of respect for the participants involved, a mediation is a private matter and should remain that way. If the conflict is unable to be resolved through mediation, the people involved may appeal to the Elders Council or the community meeting.

Orientation Meetings

The Orientation Meeting takes place as often as needed for the orientation of new members into Community X. It will include (but is not limited to): a history of Community X; the decision making structure of Community X; an introduction to the Formal Consensus decisionmaking process of Community X; a brief lesson on nonviolence and community; a brief exploration into oppression and diversity; and some fun and games. The membership committee will be responsible for organizing these meetings. These orientations will be open to all Community X members.

Trainings

There are at least three areas in which all of us need regular training: consensus decisionmaking, nonviolence, and ending oppression. Community X will

offer trainings in each of these areas at least once a year. The Membership Committee will be responsible for organizing these trainings. All Community X members are encouraged to attend these trainings.

Committee Meetings

There are fourteen standing committees. (See the section on committees for more details on each of these committees.). In addition, there will be ad hoc committees, as needed, created by the members, the affinity groups, or at community meetings. All members of Community X are expected to be on at least one committee. A quorum at each committee meeting is at least three Community X members. Each committee will meet as often as necessary to conduct its business. Each committee will be responsible for carrying out the tasks assigned to it and will report back to the sponsoring body on its work. Any decisions proposed by any committee must be brought to an affinity group or community meeting and put on the agenda. No committee has authority to make decisions in the name of Community X unless explicitly charged with that responsibility for a particular decision by the Executive Committee or the community meeting.

Special Meetings

From time to time, the Executive committee might decide to hold a Special Community Meeting. This meeting may be empowered to make decisions for Community X if all current members are notified of the meeting agenda, time, and place, by mail, at least 14 days prior to the meeting. Any affinity group, council, or committee may hold special meetings as desired so long as all current members of that body are notified in a timely fashion.

Committees

There are fourteen standing committees. Ad hoc committees can be convened as needed by the members, the affinity groups, or at community meetings. Membership on any committee is open to all members of the Community X community. A minimum of three volunteer members will be appointed to each committee at the annual community meeting. Internal structure and process for each committee is determined by each committee. Each

committee will be responsible for submitting an annual operating budget (January 1 - December 31) to the Treasurer by the end of September each year.

Executive

The Executive Committee is composed of the Treasurer, the Agenda & Schedule Coordinator, the current convener of the Elders Council, and two additional past or present Elders appointed at the annual community meeting. There are no regularly scheduled meetings of the Executive Committee. It meets only as needed and can be convened by any one of its members. The Executive Committee is responsible for oversight and coordination of the annual community meeting, including appointing the convener of it. It is charged with fulfilling the decisions made at the community meetings. The executive committee cannot make policy; however, it can, when necessary, make decisions in the name of Community X for which there is no existing policy decision or about which the policy decision is unclear. Any decision made in this manner is provisional until the next scheduled community meeting, when the decision will be revisited and a consensus must be reached for the decision to stand.

Financial

The Financial Committee is responsible for general fiscal management, including oversight of the Treasurer and the annual budget. The Financial Committee recommends an annual budget to the community meeting for approval in October for the following calendar year. The financial committee meets as often as needed but at least twice each year; once in early October to create a proposed annual budget, and once immediately following the annual community meeting (where at least three members volunteer for this committee for the coming year).

Membership

The Membership Committee is a minimum of three volunteer members appointed at the annual community meeting. This committee will organize and facilitate Orientation Meetings. The committee will keep records of attendance at Orientation Meetings. The Membership Committee implements the

membership policies of Community X. As a minimum, requirements for becoming a member are: 1) attend an Orientation Meeting; 2) attend at least one Community X sponsored event each year; 3) volunteer for at least five hours of service to the Community X community each year (not including volunteer work at Community X events); and, 4) regularly attend the meetings of at least one committee. [Note: Community X makes available financial assistance for all Community X events so that no one is unable to become a member because of a financial barrier.] The Membership Committee will consider exemptions for those who have challenges and are unable to fulfill these requirements. It will be the Membership Committee's responsibility to record and maintain up-to-date information on member's volunteer time and evaluate fulfillment of the membership requirement for each member on an annual basis.

Newsletter

The Newsletter Committee is responsible for production and distribution of the newsletter on a regular basis. The editorial policy will be determined by this committee. [Note: As a minimum editorial policy, no submission will be accepted for printing which advocates or encourages the use of violence. Also, an article may be edited so it will fit available space. No changes will be made to a submission without the author's permission.]

Outreach

The Outreach Committee is responsible for educating the general public about how to become a member of Community X and encouraging people to join. The Outreach Committee is responsible for promoting Community X events. (However, since this must be done with some sensitivity to the nature of Community X and because no policy or precedent currently exists, before this committee can begin promoting Community X events, they must develop and propose guidelines for community approval.)

Fundraising

The task of the Fundraising Committee is the planning and implementation of activities which raise money for the operating expenses of Community X. This may include: dues, donations collected at events, direct appeals

through the newsletter or the mail, special events, performances, the annual festival, Community X merchandise sales, and grants. The challenge for this committee is creating a fundraising component at every Community X event.

Community Building

The Community Building Committee is responsible for developing community within Community X. This might include: conducting rituals; organizing group excursions; creating a community center; establishing a community land trust; managing a community educational resource library; etc.

Agenda Planning

The Agenda Planning Committee is composed of the Agenda & Schedule Coordinator, the facilitator and convener of community meetings, and any other member. Together they create a proposed agenda for community meetings. In addition, they assist the convener in organizing community meetings.

Directory

The Directory Committee compiles and publishes the Community X directory on an annual basis.

Childcare

The Childcare committee organizes childcare for every Community X event and is a resource for affinity groups needing childcare for their activities.

Healthcare

The Healthcare committee provides resources and support for quality alternative healthcare opportunities for members of Community X.

Affinity Groups

The Affinity Groups committee assists in organizing new affinity groups and matching new members with appropriate affinity groups.

Mediation

The mediation committee collects resources and organizes trainings in conflict resolution skills and keeps an up-to-date profile of all members of Community X who are willing to mediate.

Festival

The Festival committee is responsible for organizing at least one “open to the public” festival each year for Community X, usually in the summer and coinciding with the annual community meeting.

Roles

Any of the following roles may be filled by a member of Community X.

Meeting Specific

These roles are specifically for the annual community meetings. Affinity groups and committee meetings can choose to use similar roles or may define their own. Roles are filled by volunteers at the end of each meeting for the next meeting and published in the notes. If more than one person volunteers for a role and they cannot decide among themselves who will take the role, there will be an open vote with the person getting the most votes getting the role. Everyone is encouraged to fill any role. To facilitate this, it will be a general guideline that a role will be offered to someone who has not yet filled it before it is open to others who have filled it before; and, that no one is expected to fill a role more than once every year. At any time, a person, especially a new member, may ask for an experienced partner to assist her/him in fulfilling the role.

Facilitator

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.2.) The facilitator is expected to meet with the Agenda Planning Committee prior to the community meeting to plan a proposed agenda and brainstorm on discussion techniques for specific agenda items.

Notetaker

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.7.) In addition, the Note Taker records the attendance at community meetings and who filled which role.

Public Scribe

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.6.)

Timekeeper

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.5.)

Greeter

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.8.)

Peacekeeper

(See *On Conflict and Consensus*, Section 5.3.)

Refreshment Coordinator/Housekeeper

The Refreshment Coordinator provides a meal at each community meeting. In keeping with tradition, the meal should be vegan (no animal products). The cost will be paid by Community X. The Housekeeper is responsible for the physical environment of the meeting space.

Long Term

The long term roles are appointed annually at the community meeting for the following year. Volunteers must be members and willing to accept the role for the entire year.

Treasurer

The Treasurer is responsible for managing the Community X money and checking account, keeping the financial records, cutting checks, and assisting in creating the annual budget. The Treasurer is expected to attend community meetings and provide written quarterly financial reports to the Executive

Committee and filed with the Archivist. On occasion, the Treasurer may be delegated to make a decision about some business or financial matter by the Executive Committee when expedient, necessary, or desirable.

Agenda & Schedule Coordinator (ASC)

The ASC is responsible for keeping a schedule of all Community X functions. The primary purpose is information sharing to avoid scheduling conflicting events whenever possible. The ASC is expected to attend community meetings. Also, the ASC is expected to meet with the facilitator prior to each community meeting to create a proposed agenda and brainstorm on discussion techniques for specific agenda items. In addition, the ASC is responsible for keeping track of tabled items which need to be included on the agenda at the next meeting. Likewise, the ASC is responsible for tracking the evaluation comments and noticing if the same or similar issues keep recurring. When this happens, the ASC might place this issue on the agenda for discussion or take whatever other appropriate action necessary to address and resolve the issue.

Archivist

The Archivist is responsible for the archives of Community X. The archives should include a copy of all documents generated by the community meetings, including the notes from each meeting, and other significant material important to the life of the organization.

Newsletter Editor

The Newsletter Editor is responsible for publishing and distributing the Newsletter for the Community X community.

Part III

Essays

Chapter 1

Consensus Revisited

The fundamental difference between consensus and voting is one of cooperation and competition. This affects the structure of the process as well as the attitude of the participants. Consensus fosters an environment in which everyone is respected and all contributions are valued. Creative resolution of all concerns contributes to the overall quality of the decision. Voting encourages competition, often without regard to others concerns, since its goal is the winning of the most votes. Using majority rule risks alienation and apathy within the group.

Consensus requires a different kind of attitude toward conflict and its resolution. Conflict is considered necessary, welcomed, and desirable, not something to be avoided, repressed, or feared. Its resolution is achieved through creativity and cooperation. The groups strives to create an environment in which disagreement can be expressed without fear and heard as a concern which, when resolved, will make the decision stronger.

This attitude opposes our socialized attitude towards conflict. It is challenging to invite conflict into our discussions. Creation of a cooperative, supportive environment will require tolerance and a willingness to experiment. In the early stages, this might prove to be difficult; pent-up frustrations and unexpressed angers based upon concerns that were never before allowed to be expressed will surface. However, if groups stay with this process, they will be rewarded with improved group dynamics, more creative resolutions, and greater trust and respect.

Since the skills and techniques necessary for consensus process are not readily taught in our society, it is unreasonable to expect any group to be able to use consensus without first taking the time to learn it. It is also

important to recognize that not only do new skills, techniques, and language need to be learned but, in addition, the old habits of competitiveness, defensiveness, and possessiveness inherent in parliamentary procedure need to be “unlearned.” Specific attention must be given to the fact that almost all of us have been taught to behave in these ways and this undermines our ability to use consensus. For this reason, the consensus process known as Formal Consensus was created.

Formal Consensus employs a clearly defined yet flexible structure, a rigid agenda contract, and strong facilitation. Often, groups use consensus without ever agreeing upon a particular way of using it. Therefore, from week to week and month to month, the process changes without conscious effort. This can lead to frustration and manipulation. If the process is not clearly defined, access to decision making can be very difficult for members (especially new members). In any given meeting, if the agenda is not honored as a rigid contract, earlier items will get an unfair amount of the meeting time and later items will be shortened, possibly missed altogether. The same thing can happen within one agenda item. During discussion, one idea or one person can dominate the time, not allowing other ideas or all members an opportunity to be heard. A strong facilitator can recognize this and apply facilitation techniques that more fairly distribute the attention of the group. It should be noted that, while the facilitator may be powerful with regard to process, the facilitator should not be involved with or comment on the content of any particular agenda item. If this happens, the facilitator should “step out of the role.”

Formal Consensus is efficient and effective. It provides a clearly defined structure so that even the most complicated decision can be made calmly and timely. But to accomplish this, it also requires training and discipline. Formal Consensus is nonviolent, democratic, based upon the group’s principles, better in larger groups, better when everyone participates, not inherently time-consuming, and cannot be secretly disrupted (that is, the structure of this process reveals hidden agendas).

Chapter 2

A Revolutionary Decision-Making Process

If you were asked to pick one thing that might bring about major social, political, and economic change in this country, what would you pick? Most people would pick their favorite issue; be it civil rights, demilitarization, environmental sustainability, or whatever. Some people would choose a system of values to replace the capitalism system such as socialism or the Ten Key Values of the Greens. But few people would even think of changing group dynamics (the way people treat each other when interacting with one another in a group); or specifically, the process they use when making decisions.

Process is the key to revolutionary change. This is not a new message. Visionaries have long pointed to this but it is a hard lesson to learn. As recently as the 70s, feminists clearly defined the lack of an alternative process for decisionmaking and group interaction as the single most important obstacle in the way of real change, both within progressive organizations and for society at large. Despite progress on many issues of concern to progressive-minded people, very little has changed in the way people treat each other, either locally or globally, and almost nothing has changed about who makes the decisions. The values of competition, which allow us to accept the idea that somebody has to lose; the structure of hierarchy, which, by definition, creates power elites; and the techniques of domination and control, which dehumanizes and alienates all parties affected by their use, are the standards of group interaction with which we were all conditioned. There are but a few models in our society which offer an alternative.

All groups, no matter what their mission or political philosophy, use some form of process to accomplish their work. Almost all groups, no matter where they fall on the social, political, and economic spectrum of society, have a hierarchical structure, accept competition as “natural”, acceptable, and even desirable, and put a good deal of effort into maintaining control of their members. It is telling that in our society, there are opposing groups, with very different perspectives and values, which have identical structures and techniques for interaction and decisionmaking. If you played a theater game in which both groups wore the same costumes and masks and spoke in gibberish rather than words, a spectator would not be able to tell them apart.

So what would an alternative revolutionary decisionmaking process look like, you ask? To begin with, a fundamental shift from competition to cooperation. This does not mean to do away with competition. Ask any team coach what the key to victory is and you will be told “cooperation within the team”. The fundamental shift is the use of competition not to win, which is just a polite way of saying to dominate, to beat, to destroy, to kill the opposition; but rather, to use competition to do or be the best. In addition, the cooperative spirit recognizes that it is not necessary to attack another’s efforts in order to do your best; in fact, the opposite is true. In most situations, helping others do their best actually increases your ability to do better. And in group interactions, the cooperative spirit actually allows the group’s best to be better than the sum of its parts.

Cooperation is more than “live and let live”. It is making an effort to understand another’s point of view. It is incorporating another’s perspective with your own so that a new perspective emerges. It is suspending disbelief, even if only temporarily, so you can see the gem of truth in ideas other than your own. It is a process of creativity, synthesis, and open-mindedness which leads to trust-building, better communication and understanding, and ultimately, a stronger, healthier, more successful group.

The next step is the development of an organization which is non-hierarchical or egalitarian. A corresponding structure would include: participatory democracy, routine universal skill-building and information sharing, rotation of leadership roles, frequent evaluations, and, perhaps most importantly, equal access to power. Hierarchical structures are not, in and of themselves, the problem. But their use concentrates power at the top and, invariably, the top becomes less and less accessible to the people at the bottom, who are usually most affected by the decisions made by those at the top. Within groups (and

within society itself), there becomes a power elite. In an egalitarian structure, everyone has access to power and every position of power is accountable to everyone. This does not mean that there are no leaders. But the leaders actively share skills and information. They recognize that leadership is a role empowered by the entire group, not a personal characteristic. A group in which most or all of the members can fill any of the leadership roles cannot easily be dominated, internally or externally.

The last and most visible step toward revolutionary change in group process is the manner in which members of the group interact with each other. Dominating attitudes and controlling behavior would not be tolerated. People would show respect and expect to be shown respect. Everyone would be doing their personal best to help the group reach decisions which are in the best interest of the group. There would be no posturing and taking sides. Conflicts would be seen as an opportunity for growth, expanding people's thinking, sharing new information, and developing new solutions which include everyone's perspectives. The group would create an environment where everyone was encouraged to participate, conflict was freely expressed, and resolutions were in the best interest of everyone involved. Indubitably, this would be revolutionary.

Glossary

agenda contract The agenda contract is made when the agenda is reviewed and accepted. This agreement includes the items on the agenda, the order in which they are considered, and the time allotted to each. Unless the whole group agrees to change the agenda, the facilitator is obligated to keep to the contract. The decision to change the agenda must be a consensus, with little or no discussion.

agreement Complete agreement, with no unresolved concerns.

block If the allotted agenda time has been spent trying to achieve consensus, and unresolved legitimate concerns remain, the proposal may be considered blocked, or not able to be adopted at this meeting.

concern A point of departure or disagreement with a proposal.

conflict The expression of disagreement, which brings into focus diverse viewpoints, and provides the opportunity to explore their strengths and weaknesses.

consensus A decisionmaking process whereby decisions are reached when all members present consent to a proposal. This process does not assume everyone must be in complete agreement. When differences remain after discussion, individuals can agree to disagree, that is, give their consent by standing aside, and allow the proposal to be accepted by the group.

consent Acceptance of the proposal, not necessarily agreement. Individuals are responsible for expressing their ideas, concerns and objections. Silence, in response to a call for consensus, signifies consent. Silence is not complete agreement; it is acceptance of the proposal.

decision The end product of an idea that started as a proposal and evolved to become a plan of action accepted by the whole group.

evaluation A group analysis at the end of a meeting about interpersonal dynamics during decisionmaking. This is a time to allow feelings to be expressed, with the goal of improving the functioning of future meetings. It is not a discussion or debate, nor should anyone comment on another's evaluation.

meeting An occasion in which people come together and, in an orderly way, make decisions.

methods of decisionmaking

autocracy one person makes the decisions for everyone

oligarchy a few people make the decisions for everyone

representative democracy a few people are
elected to make the decisions for everyone

majority rule democracy the majority makes the decisions for everyone

consensus everyone makes the decisions for everyone

proposal A written plan that some members of a group present to the whole group for discussion and acceptance.

stand aside To agree to disagree, to be willing to let a proposal be adopted despite unresolved concerns.

About the Author

C.T. Lawrence Butler has lived an alternative lifestyle since he left college at the end of the Vietnam War. With a group of actors in Boston, MA, he founded a theater production company and produced several off-off-Broadway plays including *Dracula*, *Sylvia Plath*, and *The Marlowe Show* in Boston and *Fits*, *Seizures* and *Small Complaints* in New York City. He is a self-taught cook and has held a position as a head chef in a French restaurant. He has been a vegetarian for over 30 years and written a vegetarian cookbook. He is a founding member of a worldwide, nonviolent, grassroots activist movement known as Food Not Bombs. His nonviolent direct actions against war, poverty and injustice have led to his being beaten, tortured and arrested over 50 times in the United States without ever having committed or been convicted of a crime. He is a proud father and parent to several children. He has participated in a surrogate birth and helped raise a “step” daughter who is a full-blooded Native American Aymara Indian from Bolivia. He has written three books: *On Conflict and Consensus*, *Food Not Bombs: How to Feed the Hungry and Build Community*, and, the soon to be published, *Consensus for Cities of 100,000*. He travels extensively teaching and lecturing on nonviolent conflict resolution, consensus decisionmaking and grassroots political organizing.

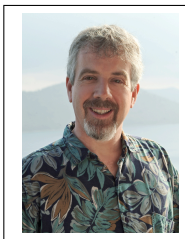
Before C.T. wrote *On Conflict and Consensus*, and before mediation was big business, C.T. was already developing his approach to nonviolence, aka alternative conflict resolution. He had a private practice helping couples, individuals and groups mediate their conflicts. Throughout the 1980s, he was in demand for mediation and nonviolence trainings by various organizations and grassroots activist groups. During the early years of the AIDS epidemic, C.T. was recruited by the organization ACT UP Maine to teach nonviolence trainings in preparation for nonviolent direct actions related to AIDS.

On Conflict and Consensus was published in 1987. In it, he defines his model of consensus called Formal Consensus. In the early 1990s, C.T. shifted his efforts from grassroots activism to focus his attention on teaching workshops on Formal Consensus. Since then, he has facilitated over 60 Formal Consensus workshops in the US. In addition, various organizations have sponsored workshops by C.T. in Stockholm, Ottawa, London, and Paris. A wide variety of community groups and organizations have adopted Formal Consensus as their decisionmaking process. The list includes:

- Co-Housing Communities
- Eco Villages
- Homeless Advocacy Organizations
- Native American Indian Tribes
- Government Agencies
- Boards of Directors of Non-profit Organizations
- Social Change Groups
- African Nonviolent Revolutionaries
- Churches
- Professional Organizations
- Covens
- Food Coops
- Alternative Schools and Colleges
- Anarchist Networks in Eastern Europe
- Artist Collectives
- Dance Communities
- Independent Media Collectives
- Families

In August 1999, C.T. sustained a serious head injury. He stopped traveling and took an extended leave of absence from teaching. He reentered the field in September 2005 by teaching a 2-day workshop with the Humanities Department faculty at the University of Puerto Rico in Mayagüez. In March 2006, he presented his first ever 4-day Training for Teachers (T4T) workshop. The workshop, held in Tucson, AZ, was a tremendous success with 30 participants from across the US, including two activists from Africa.

Currently, he is motivated to enlarge the scope of Formal Consensus by addressing the use of consensus in large organizations and the use of consensus as a form of government. His new book, *Consensus for Cities of 100,000*, will address these topics and more.



Obtaining Copies

Copies of this book can be ordered by emailing ctbutler@consensus.net or calling 1-800-569-4054.

To order via email, send the name and address where you want the books sent, the number of books you are ordering, and, if the billing and shipping addresses are different, the name and address of the party to be billed. Single copies of the book cost \$12.50 plus \$2.50 in postage and handling for a total of \$15. Orders of 10 or more receive a 20% discount. You will receive the book by USPS in seven to 10 days.

C.T. Butler can also be reached at the following address:

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The text may be found online at <http://consensus.net> — if you print a copy for personal or organizational use, we request you send \$3.00 to C.T. Butler at the above address for each copy. Do not print copies for resale.

The L^AT_EX sources of this book, and a copy of the latest PDF, can be found on GitHub at <http://github.com/heaventwig/on-conflict-and-consensus/>, where one may also use the issue submission and “Pull Request” features of GitHub to report typographical errors, suggest updates, or submit proposed translations.