Commission "Commissions"

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Commission Coordinator: Oscar Cevey
Subject: To give order, precision and dynamism to the work of Commissions
Interest: To Optimise the working of the Assembly
Date: 05 DecemberOctober 2005

Description of the subject

1. Ways of working of the Assembly

The relationship between the members of the Assembly of the Humanist Movement is based on projects that are broader than structural work. The work is in collaboration and interchange in teams[1]. Team work is not a mere expression; it is a collection of dynamic relationships.

The Assembly aspires to the convergence of diversity. To this end, it gives priority to the search for consensus and when not achieving this, it resorts to elections or voting (in Commissions and General Coordinator Delegate).

This search for consensus is given in the work in Commissions and in Meetings that allow us to reflect as a whole and make agreements about coordination. The work in Commissions is a permanent way of working in the Assembly.

The decisions taken in the Assembly whether by consensus or by a vote, are binding[2] for all General Coordinators.

2. What is a Commission?

A Commission is a team work that is constituted to study a specific subject of general interest for the Assembly, generating the production of a material.

The productions that we make in the Commissions are monographies[3] of a given subject. If these productions generate agreement and convergence, then they are useful for everyone.

For us, these productions aspire to contribute to the development of common intelligence that does not have legal or administrative force but rather a moral force. They are what will be used to decide in the future, when doubts about our position on this subject exist.

In the Assembly, we give priority to the Commissions of Ideological, doctrinary or organisational Positioning (e.g. about the factors of production; euthanasia; abortion, property; discrimination, etc). In other words, subjects of Commissions will be those that generally encapsulate a universality of the subjects and not a partiality, except in the case of a subject that the assembly considers to be of interest even though it does not meet this requirement.

[1] See "About the Work in Teams". Canary Is., 1976
[2] Binding: this means, it is obligatory for all members of the Assemblythe GCs commit themselves to their implementation. Minutes of the Assembly meeting, January 2002.
[3] Monographies. Description or special treatment of a determined part of a science or of a particular subject.

~~For example, the subject of Discrimination is interesting in this ambit, but the subject of discrimination against one race, or one religion, or one life orientation would not be the theme of a commission. We do not doubt that these subjects can be very important for those that belong to that sector, but we consider that they are matters for other productions that can validly be carried out by those who consider it; including to make a contribution to the whole.~~

The initiatives of the members start a process but do not necessarily make the decision. The decision is taken in the ambit of the Assembly. One thing is the generation of ideas and another is the ambit of resolution, or implementation of the initiative.

Commissions are created by the Assembly, through the initiative based on one or more GC. It will be necessary to have at least two GCs in order to constitute it, all GCs that manifest an interest can participate in it.

Commissions are ad hoc functions (there are no permanent commissions), that are created to deal with a specific subject with an explicit interest, in agreement with the fixed timescale; being dissolved when it has fulfilled its commitment. They are coordinated by one GC who takes the responsibility, chosen by the participants. Once the work is approved, the GCD makes it official and designates the next sequential number.

We should not confuse something that is unmistakable; we are referring to what we generally call Commissions and Contributions.

The Commissions are what we express as a way of working; while a Contribution[4] is one of the many types of productions that we can elaborate.

3. Way of presentation of the initiative to form a Commission

As the work of Commissions is a permanent way of working of the Assembly, at any time subjects can be proposed for the formation of a Commission. ~~It is very beneficial that the fundamentals of the proposals that are made in the Assembly, have circulated beforehand sufficiently ahead of the date foreseen thereof. It is not convenient, in the specifics of the meeting, to decide therein on the formation of a new Commission.~~

Before proposing the formation of a Commission, the first thing that is necessary is to investigate if the subject to be suggested has already been dealt with in another Commission.

If it has already been dealt with anyway it can be dealt with again: the broadening of what has already been worked on, its modification or requesting for its removal and replacement by new studies can be proposed, because new elements have made it out of date.

It is convenient that the proposals made in the meeting of the Assembly follow the proposed steps in point 3b.

It will not be useful, specifically in the meeting, to decide on the formation of a new commission, unless the steps in point 3b have been followed.

[4]To contribute is for each member of the group or working team to do their part (e.g. to the assembly). The contributions can be individual or by groups, giving a point of view based on it. The subject dealt with in a contribution, if it is considered to be of universal interest can be taken for development in the work of a Commission.

Having done the above, it would be of interest to carry out the following procedure:

a) Subject of study and interest

Subject of Study

The definition of the **Subject of study** or hypothesis of the work starts with a question, for example: Is it appropriate to broach the ordering of, giving precision to and dynamising of the works of Commission? Also I could ask myself: is the theme that I am going to raise of general interest to the Assembly, or is it only particular for some?

I formulate the first question because I suspect (although I'm not sure) that we can perfect the way in which we are doing things. Said in another way, the Subject as an object of study does not exist in isolation from whoever observes it, the observer being the one who gives it significance, that is, the one who with their particular vision limits the aspects that enter into the study and those that remain excluded. Not taking this into account wastes efforts in the works.

The second question will serve to decide if it really is a subject that interests the Assembly as a whole, or on the contrary, although it may be very important, it is only a particular or partial interest of some members, grouping, region, etc.

In order for a statement to exist, there must be a prior intention that allows the person to choose the terms and the relationship between them. It is not enough to say, "No man is immortal" or "All rabbits are herbivorous" for the other person to understand what subject it is that I wish to consider. The intention that precedes the discourse sets the ambit, the universe, in which the propositions will be stated. And that universe is not genetically logical; it involves structures that are pre-logical, pre-dialogical. And the same applies to the person receiving the statement. The universe of discourse must coincide both for the person speaking and the recipient of that speech. Otherwise, we would say there was a non-coincidence in the discourse.[5]

Interest

These questions comprising not only the precise statement of the phenomenon that we try to cover, but also the **Interest** from where we are going to do it.

The subject, "To give order, precision and dynamism to the work of Commissions", is not appropriately defined if I don't make clear from which interest I am going to cover it.

It could be studied from a purely methodical interest; or with the interest to see the relations that are established between the components; or ideologically, etc, and if I would always be speaking of "To give order, precision and dynamism to the work of Commissions", each point of interest will highlight to me certain pertinent attributes in my study, and will leave to the side others that will not be relevant.

If the interest is "To optimise the functioning of the Assembly"; the same as the object, it is because I consider that the formation of this Commission that I am thinking of proposing, this way of working will be optimised or improved.

In order to try to approximate to a certainty, then, it will be essential that I ask myself: Why do I want to study this subject? What is the **Interest** that I propose myself? For this, it is of

[5] Silo "Conditions of Dialogue". Moscow, 06-10-1993.

great importance to clarify myself and make explicit to the whole, not only the “subject” but also the “interest” that moves its study.

If I do not fix my interest, and it continually changes, everything will become disordered and the presumed development will be impaired.

Synthesising: It is essential that both elements (Subject and Interest) are very clear for everyone, making an ordered work possible. If we depart from the predefined subject or interest (having both elements clear) we can guide the joint reflection, facilitating the proposed work. This will also facilitate those who decide to include themselves in the Commission.

Change of Subject or Interest
In the course of the work of the Commission, if for any particular circumstance it were necessary to change the subject or Interest being studied, it must be communicated to the members of the Assembly and requested: a) the agreement to make such changes or b) to dissolve the Commission so that another may be convened for the new subject and interest.

b) Timescales: of inscription of participants and to do the work
When a proposal to form a Commission is presented, it has to be done with a basis. Apart from having the Subject and Interest clear, I must suggest the timescales of inscription of participants and to carry out the work.

The timescale for inscription for participants has the effect of verifying if the interest of the minimum number of GCs to form the Commission exists. If not, then it should not be formed. This timescale must be brief, no more than ~~5 days~~one week. If the minimum number is obtained in the moment of the presentation of the initiative, this timescale will serve for those who have not yet decided to add their participation. The inscription of new participants is permanently open until the moment of its officialisation.

The timescale to carry out the work must be considered in accordance to the complexity of the subject being dealt with, avoiding unnecessary postponements. Once the timescale has been fixed, the participants of the Commission must do their best to fulfil it.

In any case, the requests for delays will ~~not be for a time more than 50 percent of the initial timescale~~be agreed beforehand.

4. Officialisation of the Commission
Having the stages previously designed; the subject and interest clearly fixed and given a basis and the timescales agreed for inscription and working, the initiator will propose to ~~their peers~~the GCs and the GCD the formation of a Commission.

The GCD will consult the Assembly so that within a timescale of no more than ~~5 days~~one week, the convenience and necessity to form a Commission is examined and consequently approved expressly or not. In the same timescale those who are interested will inscribe themselves in it. If accepted, the GCD will make it official and the Commission will commence its work.

5. Designation of “Responsible Coordinator”
Once the formation of a Commission is official, its integrants will designate their “responsible coordinator”, that could be the initiator, or any other person.

The function of the “responsible coordinator” will be to search for the points in common in the proposals presented by the components, looking after the maintenance of the pre-fixed subject and interest. In themselves they will work hard to fulfil the timescales and on finally putting together the conclusions of the work to present to the Assembly.

6. Ways of working in Commission

We use a form of work that is the form of work in teams. This work in teams can be carried out if certain conditions are taken into account that is to carry out the work always looking for affinity and distension.

Affinity that builds between the participants, and distension in the relation that we achieve, being attentive to the interchange, relaxing the tension about my own point of view about the subject, to put ourselves at a distance from the subject, from the object in question; that in no way means that we do not interchange and reflect about different aspects of the subject.

Accordingly, for a dialogue[6] to be coherent both parties must:

1) agree on the theme to be discussed;

When we say that the parties need to agree on the theme of the dialogue, we are referring to a relationship in which each person takes into consideration the discourse of the other person. We should note that to define the subject does not mean that it cannot undergo some change over the course of the discussion, but in all cases each party must know at least minimally what it is that the other person is talking about.

2) accord the theme a similar degree of importance;

To say that there must be a similar weight or degree of importance. We are not necessarily talking about an exact congruence, but simply a similar quantification of the importance each places on the subject, because if one party holds that the subject is of primary importance, whereas for the other party it is trivial, then there may be agreement about the object under discussion but not about the interest in or function of the discourse as a whole.

3) possess a common definition of the important terms to be used.

Finally, if the key terms of the discussion have different definitions for the two parties, this can have the result that the object of the dialogue, and even the subject dealt with, will be distorted.

If these three conditions are satisfied, then it is possible to advance and for the parties to be in reasonable agreement or disagreement with the sequence of arguments that are being expressed.

The members of the Commission will agree on the working languages that will be used.

We suggest for future Commission works, and whenever possible, that they are presented in audiovisual formats, putting colour images and sound in our proposals.

In this condition of greater affinity, we begin to work and then the ideas start to come and go with great velocity, accelerating the working and giving the relations a dispassionate

[6]Silo “Conditions of Dialogue”. Moscow, 06-10-1993.

character; in such a way that everything can be interchanged and accepted without opposition of barriers that tensions to the attention bring.

7. Sending of the productions ~~for the approval or rejection~~to the Assembly

The Commissions will work throughout the fixed timescale, elaborating their conclusions.

The material will contain, apart from the studied subject, a mention of the participants and date of conclusion of the work, a description of what was dealt with, a summary and a synthesis[7] that will serve not only to give order to the work but additionally it will facilitate the study and consideration of the GCs. ~~Within it, the sources or consulted bibliography can be mentioned.~~

The references and bibliography of the Movement that are mentioned must be official materials or come from minutes, approved Commissions or official documents of the Assembly. Of course other authors may also be cited.

The materials that the Commission sends to the Assembly must be translated into the official languages (Spanish, English and French).

With these conditions, the material produced in the Commission will be sent by the "responsible coordinator" to the Assembly, requesting interchange and consideration, and then the GCs will be able to either: a) approve it; b) request and/or suggest clarifications or additions; c) reject it partially or totally.

8. Ways and timescales for approval ~~or rejection~~

Decision by consensus

The principle of consensus[8] is a way of avoiding voting, exhausting the discussion to resolve disagreements and therefore build a spirit of cooperation within the group. There is no social process that does not involve different forms and levels of consensus.

As rich and as consistent is the consensus, so the more harmonious will be the social development. In the present world, a humanist orientation may be precisely the sanest form of social consensus.

Full and absolute consensus does not exist, so the assimilation and identification of all the interests in play is not possible.

In the work of Commissions we try to reach a reasonable consensus.

Once the produced material of the Commission has been received by the Assembly, the GC have a timescale of ~~10~~ 15 days to express their adherence or, ask for explanations or suggestions for modifications, requesting that the Commission goes away to improve the treatment of the subject.

The Commission will be able, within the following ~~10~~ 15 days, to: a) Accept the suggestions, incorporating them into the production; b) Ratify fundamentally the production without amendments.

[7] ~~See "Notes of Perseus Meeting", Madrid 28, 30-04-1990.~~
[8] See "Dictionary of New Humanism", entry "Consensus".

Once done, the produced material is sent for the 2nd time to the Assembly. The GCs have a period of ~~5 days~~one week to express their adhesion or to request new explanations or suggest modifications, requesting that the material returns to the Commission for further treatment of the subject.

The Commission will be able to, during the following one ~~5 days~~week: a) Accept the suggestions, incorporating them into the material; b) Ratify the production of the 2nd sending and consider that the subject has been sufficiently debated, having defined the positions. In this instance the Commission can: a) request that the material produced is approved through a vote or b) consider the work of the Commission finished, withdrawing the proposal considering the possibilities of development to be exhausted.
The Commission can then send to the Assembly the material produced for the 3rd time. ~~For the third time, the Commission sends the material produced by the Assembly.~~ GCs have a period of ~~5 days~~one week to express their adhesion or total or partial ~~rejection~~ non-approval of the work.

If this 3rd version of the material does not achieve consensus the Commission can: a) request the approval of the material produced through a vote or b) consider the work of the Commission finished, withdrawing the proposal considering the possibilities of development to be exhausted without achieving a consensus.

Each version of the material presented to the Commission will be accompanied with an addendum that lists the modifications.

In this consensus stage, t~~T~~he acceptance or ~~rejection~~ non-approval of the material produced by the Commission must be expressly manifested; being excluded, in all cases, tacit or fictitious approval.

The material produced by the Commission will not be approved, when the unfavourable opinions are more than five percent (5%) of the members of the Assembly.

Decision through voting
In the case that a reasonable consensus about a produced material is not achieved, we will resort to the mechanism of simple majority voting, i.e. approval or not by the votes of half plus one of the GCs.~~We need a mechanism for taking decisions in the case of not achieving consensus with the 3rd modification of the material produced for the assembly. This mechanism is the simple majority vote, that is, approval or rejection by half plus one of the GCs.~~

The production of the Commission will be voted upon ~~after having been revised for the third time, without achieving the agreement of the assembly~~ when the unfavourable opinions are more than five percent (5%) of the members of the Assembly.

In any case, ~~T~~the minority positions, if they so wish, can be placed on record in the minutes of the Assembly.

In front of such a situation, the GCs or the Commission will immediately request the GCD to set up the voting system of the website, carrying it out ~~out within 5 days of the request~~within the timescale, in the days and times, that the GCD sets. A minute will be made of this vote where the GCs who participated in it, the result of the vote and the minority positions (should they so wish) can be recorded.

The works that have not been approved by the Assembly cannot take another character. Therefore if the members of the Commission or any one else would like to present the work as a "contribution", they are totally within their right and no one can object to it.

9. Officialisation of the productions

If the material produced by a Commission is approved by the Assembly, either by consensus or by a vote, the GCD will officialise it and designate a corresponding number. At the appropriate time it will be incorporated into the biannual report of the Assembly.

~~On the basis that the Assembly, upon approval of the work of a Commission, is "resolving" a subject, we propose that the approved material takes the following name:~~

~~Resolution N… (Number of the Commission) of the Assembly of the Humanist Movement on the subject of:…… (for example: "Works of Commission"). Date…/…/…~~

10. Other productions

Works that we know as "contributions" ~~Apart from the productions made in the Commissions, the GCs study different subjects, that however do not comprise a universality, they are of great educational importance, to those that are interested. In general they focus on one aspect of a universality, that is, they are valid for a group or sector; for example, a study about the best tools for understanding (methods, universal laws, etc). They can even sketch out different hypotheses or theories about the subject.~~

~~These works, sometimes are individual and sometimes done by groups; they could be done by a single GC, or with friends of other levels, have different levels of treatment, etc, in fact, as most appropriately seen.~~

~~We see that it is necessary that these works also come through GCs to the knowledge of the Assembly, for those who need to use them. It is what we know as "contributions".~~

~~These productions are not binding, unlike the works of the approved Commissions.~~
are not works of Commissions although at times they are group works. These productions are not binding.

Summary

1. Ways of working in the Assembly

The work in the Assembly is in collaboration and interchange, in teams. It aspires to the convergence of diversity. To that end, it gives priority to the search for consensus and in its absence, it resorts to voting.

The work in Commissions and Meetings, are the ways of working in the Assembly.

The decisions taken in the Assembly, whether by consensus or by voting, are binding for all General Coordinators (GC).

2. What is a Commission?

A Commission is a working team that is constituted to study a specific subject of general interest in the Assembly, generating the production of a material. That is to say that those subjects that encapsulate a universality and not partialities will be themes of Commissions, except in the case of a subject that the assembly considers to be of interest even though it does not meet this requirement.

In the Assembly we give priority to the Commissions of ideological, doctrinary and organisational positioning

Commissions are created by the Assembly, on the initiative of one or more GC, there being necessary at least two GCs to constitute it. All GCs that manifest an interest are able to participate in them.

The Commissions are ad hoc functions (there are no permanent commissions), agreed with a fixed time scale; coordinated by a responsible GC, and chosen by the participants thereof. Once the work is approved, the GCD officialises it and designates the next sequential number.

~~The Commissions are a way of working; while Contributions are one of the many forms of productions that we can elaborate.~~

3. Way of presentation of an initiative in order to form a Commission

The inscription of new participants is permanently open until the moment of its officialisation. ~~It is beneficial that the basis of the proposals that are made in the Assembly have previously circulated before the date thereof.~~

Before proposing to form a Commission, ~~it is necessary to investigate if the subject that is going to be suggested~~I need to investigate if the subject that I am going to suggest was already dealt with in another Commission. However, it can be proposed to broaden what was already worked on, to modify it or to request its abolition and its replacement by new studies.

The above having been carried out, it would be of interest to follow the following procedure:

a) Subject of study and Interest.

The definition of the **Subject of study** or hypothesis of work starts with the question, for example: is it appropriate to broach the ordering, giving precision to and dynamising of the works in Commissions? I could also ask myself: is the subject that I am going to propose of general interest to the Assembly, or is it only particular to some?

These questions comprise not only the precise declaration of the phenomenon that we are trying to approach, but rather also, the **Interest** from where we are going to do it.

In order to try to approximate to a certainty, then, it will be essential that I ask myself: Why do I want to study this subject? What is the **Interest** that I propose myself? For this, it is of great importance to clarify myself and make explicit to the whole, not only the “subject” but also the “interest” that moves its study. If I do not fix my interest, and it continually changes, everything will become disordered and the presumed development will be impaired.

It is essential that both elements (Subject and Interest) are very clear for everyone, making an ordered work possible. If we depart from the predefined subject or interest (having both elements clear) we can guide the joint reflection, facilitating the proposed work. This will also facilitate those who decide to include themselves in the Commission.

If for any particular circumstance it were necessary to change the subject or interest being studied, the Commission must communicate this to the Assembly and request: a) the agreement to make such changes or b) to dissolve the Commission so that another may be convened for the new subject and interest.

b) Timescales: of inscription of participants and to do the work

The period for inscriptions of participants ~~(5 days),~~ has the effect of verifying if the interest of the minimum number of GCs exists in order to form the Commission and so that those who have not yet decided on their participation can add themselves.

The period to carry out the work will have to be considered according to the complexity of the subject. Once the timescale is fixed, the participants must do their best to fulfil it.

It is convenient if the proposals that are made in the Meeting of the Assembly follow the proposed steps.

4. Officialisation of the Commission

The initiator will propose to their peers and to the GCD to form a Commission. The GCD will consult the Assembly and those interested will declare themselves and include themselves in a period of no more than ~~5 days~~one week. Once the proposal is accepted the GCD will officialise its formation.

5. Designation of the "responsible coordinator"

The integrants will designate a "responsible coordinator", whose function will be to search for the points in common in the presented proposals, looking after the maintenance of the pre-fixed subject and interest.

6. Ways of working in Commission

We use a form of work that is work in teams. This work in teams can be implemented if certain conditions are taken into account, that are those of carrying out the work always searching for affinity and distension.

7. Sending of the production ~~for the approval or rejection of~~to the Assembly

The material will contain: the subject studied, Interest, a mention of the participants, and the date of conclusion of the work. Description of what was dealt with, Summary and Synthesis. The sources or bibliography that were consulted can be mentioned.

The material produced will be sent by the "responsible coordinator" to the Assembly, requesting their interchange and consideration, and then the GCs can: a) approve it; b) request and/or suggest clarifications or additions; c) partially or totally reject it.

8. Ways and timescales for approval~~Means and time for approval or rejection~~

The acceptance or rejection of the material produced by the commission must be expressly manifested; excluding, in any case, tacit or fictitious approval.

Full and absolute consensus does not exist, so the assimilation and identification of all the interests in play is not possible. In the work of Commissions we try to reach a reasonable consensus.

The GCs in the subsequent ~~10~~ 15 days will express their adherence or, ask for explanations or suggest modifications, requesting that the material return to the Commission.

The Commission will be able to, in the following ~~10~~ 15 days: a) accept the suggestions, incorporating them into the production; b) ratify the production without amendments

Upon sending the material for the 2nd time, the GCs within a period of ~~5 days~~one week will express their adhesion, or ask for new explanations or suggestions for modifications, requesting that the material return to the Commission.

The Commission in the following ~~5 days~~week will be able to: a) Accept the suggestions, incorporating them into the production; b) ratify the production sent the 2nd time and consider that the subject has been sufficiently debated, having defined the positions. In this instance the Commission can: a) request that the material produced is approved through a vote or b) consider the work of the Commission finished, withdrawing the proposal considering the possibilities of development to be exhausted.

In this case~~For the 3rd time~~, the Commission sends the material to the Assembly ~~for the 3rd time. T~~and the GCs have a period of ~~5 days~~one week to express their adhesion or total or partial rejection of the work.

If this third version of the material does not achieve a consensus the Commission can: a) request a vote for the approval of the material, or b) consider the work of the Commission concluded, withdrawing the proposal, considering that the possibilities of development without achieving a consensus are exhausted.

In the case where a reasonable consensus about a material produced is not achieved, we resort to the mechanism of simple majority voting, that is approval or not by the vote of half plus one of the GCs.

A vote for the work of a Commission will be triggered when the unfavourable opinions are more than five percent (5%) of the members of the Assembly.

In such a situation the Commission with request the GCD to initiate the election mechanism on the website, doing so in the timescales, days and times chosen by the GCD. A minute of this vote will be made where the GCs participating, the results and the minority positions that have been requested are recorded.

Works that have not been approved by the Assembly will not take any other character.

Each version of the material that the Commission presents will be accompanied by an addendum where the modifications are recorded.
~~In the case of not achieving a consensus, the productions of the Commission, after being revised for the third time, will be decided by the mechanism of simple majority voting. The minority positions that so wish will be recorded in the minutes of the Assembly.~~

~~In this situation, the GCD will set up the voting system of the website, doing this within a period of 5 days of being requested. A minute of this vote will be made where the GCs who participated, the result and any minority positions requested will be recorded.~~

9. Officialisation of the productions

The GCD will officialise and designate a sequential number. It will be incorporated into the biannual report of the Assembly.

~~On the basis that the Assembly, upon approval of the work of a Commission, is "resolving" a subject, we propose that the approved material take the following name:~~

~~Resolution N… (Number of the Commission) of the Assembly of the Humanist Movement on the subject of:…… (for example: "Works of Commission"). Date…/…/…~~

10. Other productions

Works that we know as "contributions" are not works of Commissions although at times they are group works. These productions are not binding. ~~Apart from the productions made in the Commissions, the GCs study different subjects that focus on one aspect of a universality. These productions are not binding.~~

~~These works can be individual or by groups; done by a single GC or with friends of other levels, they have different levels of treatments, etc.~~

~~They arrive to the Assembly through GCs; it is what we know as "Contributions".~~

Synthesis

To give order, precision and dynamism to the works of Commissions of Positioning, will optimise the functioning of the Assembly.

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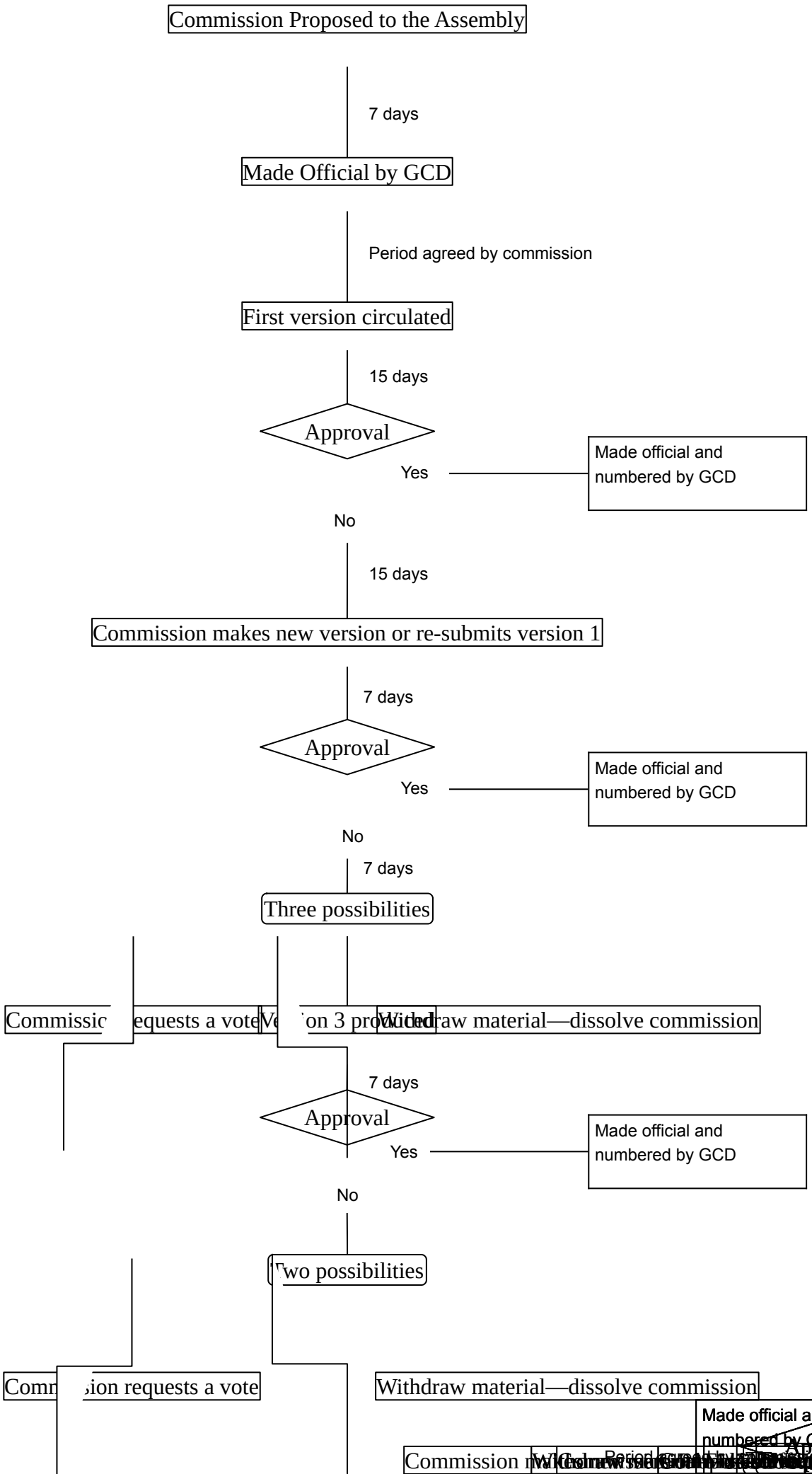
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Commission Proposed to the Assembly
7 days
Made Official by GCD
Period agreed by commission
First version circulated
15 days
Approval
Yes
Made official and numbered by GCD
No
15 days
Commission makes new version or re-submits version 1
7 days
Approval
Yes
Made official and numbered by GCD
No
7 days
Three possibilities
Commissic equests a vote
Ve on 3 pro
Withdraw material—dissolve commission
7 days
Approval
Yes
Made official and numbered by GCD
No
Two possibilities
Comm ion requests a vote
Withdraw material—dissolve commission
Made official and
Commission m
Period