

**CHAPTER 1-7**  
**MEETING QUORUM**  
**(12/09/1989)**

# MEETING QUORUM

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## MEETING QUORUM

### § 1. Authority

Enacted by the General Tribal Council of the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Crandon, Wisconsin pursuant to the authority vested in the General Tribal Council by the Constitution, Article IV, Section 1 (d).

### § 2. Findings

2.1. A quorum is established for General Council meetings under Article III Section 5 of the Constitution of the Forest County Potawatomi Community. However it has happened on occasion that during the course of a meeting a portion of those members attending the General Tribal Council find occasion to leave said meeting.

2.2. There is no provision in the Constitution for maintaining a quorum and conducting business therefore the Forest County Potawatomi Community General Tribal Council enacts this Ordinance to govern the quorum attendance at meetings of the General Tribal Council.

2.3. After soliciting the opinion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Solicitor it is hereby determined that:

### § 3. Quorum Rule

The General Council will abide by Section 10 of Chapter 5 of the Parliamentary Law for Non-Profit Organizations by Howard L. Oleck of the Stetson University Law School which dictates:

The rule is that a quorum must be present for a meeting to begin and that it should continue in order for business to be transacted at the meeting. However, if a number of members leave a meeting thereby breaking the quorum, their departure should not ordinarily be permitted to render the meeting invalid. If, for a reasonable cause, the absence of a quorum is not discovered until after intervening business has been discussed, the vote will still be valid. When a quorum was present at the start of a meeting, the law will presume its continued presence unless a challenge clearly reveals its absence at the time of voting. Once a quorum is established, it most particularly cannot be broken by withdrawal of a person or a faction whose sole intention is to break the quorum: those who remain may legally act. Similarly, if a tribal member refuses to attend a meeting to prevent the establishment of a quorum, he/she has no standing to challenge a vote or an election held at that meeting.

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#### Legislative History:

12/9/1989      Enacted by General Council Resolution No. 011-89