



The Mutual Moiety Agreement (**MMA**) outlines a process for members to achieve mutual agreement, as required by The Lord. It was modeled, in part, after the Iroquois Confederacy. May our **wrestling** be before God in mighty prayer for His blessing upon our conferences and conventions and not in dissention one with another. (RE Alma 6:4).

“Therefore, firstly, set in order your House.” (T&C 93:13) God’s house is a house of order and not a house of confusion. Our purpose is to allow the maximum amount of freedom for every member in matters of contributing proposals and participation towards a final decision.

A group of equals do not govern each other. We endeavor to live correct principles and let others govern themselves. We have learned from the lessons of our past failure.

The Mutual Moiety Agreement defines acceptable rules of order by which we may reason together, allow God to let His will be known, and achieve mutual agreement.



Individual Participation

Member

A member is any person who is over the age of accountability (8 years old) who desires to build up Zion. A member may freely apply for association with whichever fellowship they choose. Members are male or female, covenant holder or not, baptized or unbaptized, believer or non-believer, priesthood or no priesthood. Each member is at liberty to worship and fellowship however they feel is best.

Fellowship

A fellowship is any group of two or more individuals who come together for friendship, study, worship, social get togethers, etc. "Verily, verily I say unto you as I said unto my disciples, where two or three are gathered together in my name as touching one thing, behold there will I be in the midst of them; even so am I in the midst of you." (T&C 13:15)

Fellowships independently decide how to accept new members into their midst and are at liberty to define the fellowship's expectations for conduct.

Proposal

The LORD has other works to accomplish that He will require at our hands (T&C 157:55). The Lord's people cooperate and labor with an eye single to His glory, being wise in word and kind in deed. Members will create many different and worthwhile proposals in efforts toward accomplishing the Lord's work.

Each member has the right to draft unique proposals, independently or in cooperation with other members, for submission to Fellowship Confederacy Conventions (FCC). There is no limit to the number of proposals that a member may contribute to. However, each member may submit only one proposal to the host of a convention. The member's house in Israel must be declared with their proposal submission. Once a proposal has been submitted to the FCC, it may not be modified. A member's vote of confidence, if given to a representative, must match their declared House in Israel on their proposal, otherwise the proposal submission to the FCC and their vote of confidence to a representative are both voided.

The same proposal may be submitted multiple times by members of different houses. A proposal may have multiple versions, and if there is any meaningful difference between the versions, they are counted as two unique proposals and not multiple submissions of the same proposal.

The proposal will be considered in the member's house council. If members from different houses submit an identical proposal, the proposal is considered separately in council for each house of the submitting members.

Vote of Confidence

A member who wishes to participate in the decision-making process at a Fellowship Confederacy Convention completes a vote of confidence in the presence of two witnesses. The member and two witnesses must sign on the same original page. A physical or electronic photocopy of the vote must be provided to the representative. Note: A blank vote of confidence is found in the appendix of the Mutual Moiety Agreement.

Members are at liberty to void their vote seven (7) days prior to the commencement of a Fellowship Confederacy Convention. The member voids their vote by following the instructions on the vote of confidence document and notifying both the representative and the host of the convention. The representative should return, delete or destroy their copy of that member's vote upon request.



Members may create another vote, but only when the previous one has been voided and confirmed with their representative.

Once the convention begins, a member's vote cannot be withdrawn or voided. Members are expected to record the final decision of the FCC on the bottom of their original vote of confidence that they maintain in their records.

Representative

"No power or influence can or ought to be maintained by virtue of the priesthood" (T&C 139:6)
There is no leadership, representation, or preference to position by virtue of the priesthood.

A member becomes a representative with one vote of confidence from any member besides themselves. A representative may be any member who has arrived at the years of accountability, male or female, covenant holder or not, baptized or unbaptized, believer or non-believer, priesthood or no priesthood. The kingdom of God includes members and non-members alike (T&C 1, Part 10:21).

Each member has the right to choose and sustain ONE representative who will promote their preferences by completing a vote of confidence for the specific conference indicated on the vote of confidence document.

It is not required that a member choose a representative from their same fellowship. The choice of a representative should align with the member's personal priorities, values, and preferences. It is encouraged that members select representatives who they know well, that are upright and honorable, old enough to hold sound council, and who avoid frowardness (Proverbs 2:32; T&C Glossary of Terms: Frowardness).

Votes of confidence may be transferred to another representative through a recorded stewardship appointment. Any transfer of votes by stewardship appointment must be recorded and signed by both current representative and the new representative.

A representative may transfer any of their votes to another member through a signed and recorded stewardship appointment. The transferee becomes the new representative and has all the same rights and responsibilities as the original representative, including the right for subsequent stewardship appointment to another member or representative. Once a vote has been submitted to the FCC host for validation it may still be transferred.

Stewardship Appointment

Stewardship appointment is the recorded transfer of a vote of confidence by the current representative to another member. If the transferring representative is not the named representative on the vote of confidence, the document should be accompanied by a record of all previous stewardship appointments. Any transfer must be recorded and maintained with the vote of confidence document and include the date of transfer and the signature of both the current representative and the new representative.

MMA Representative

An MMA Representative is a representative who has at least ten (10) votes of confidence. The Lord has said, "I will not destroy them for ten's sake" (RE Genesis 7:40).

If a representative cannot gain ten votes of confidence to qualify as an MMA representative, they can transfer their personal votes to an already qualified MMA representative of their choice.

An MMA representative must provide copies of each of their votes of confidence and records of any stewardship transfers to the host of the Fellowship Confederacy Convention (FCC). Votes of



confidence may be submitted for validation to the FCC Host at any time leading up to a convention. It is recommended that representatives submit documents well in advance of the convention to resolve any problems there might be with the completeness/correctness or voiding due to withdrawal or potential member duplication. A vote of confidence document is only valid if it is completed in its entirety. An MMA representative may not vote for themselves but are at liberty to vote for another representative, which is their right as a member.

It is the responsibility of each MMA representative to participate in the convention indicated on their voting documents or transfer all of their votes to another member through a valid stewardship appointment. MMA representatives may participate remotely, with a commitment to listen and participate as though they were physically present.

If it is determined by the convention host that two or more MMA representatives are representing the same member without previous votes being properly voided, all duplicate member votes are considered void. MMA representatives must maintain a minimum of ten (10) unique member votes to be seated in a Fellowship Confederacy Convention (FCC).

The Mutual Moiety Agreement is only a mechanism to reach a mutual agreement as one people. If we as members, each individually choose to accept the Mutual Moiety Agreement we also declare that we will not dispute the decision reached by the Fellowship Confederacy.

“As between one another, you choose to not dispute” (T&C 174). Any individual who refuses to participate in the process OR resists the final decision after signing a Vote of Confidence from the Mutual Moiety Agreement is invited to withdraw.



Fellowship Confederacy Convention (FCC)

Fellowship Confederacy

All representatives make up a fellowship confederacy. Decisions that require mutual agreement for members across different fellowships and are made at a gathering known as a Fellowship Confederacy Convention (FCC) whose purpose it is to make a final decision to a pre-defined task. **A minimum of twelve MMA representatives is required to hold a valid Fellowship Confederacy Convention.**

Mutual agreement is achieved only “by persuasion, by long-suffering, by gentleness and meekness, and by love unfeigned; By kindness, and pure knowledge, which shall greatly enlarge the soul without hypocrisy, and without guile—Reproving betimes with sharpness, when moved upon by the Holy Ghost; and then showing forth afterwards an increase of love toward him whom thou hast reproved, lest he esteem thee to be his enemy; (T&C 139:6)

MMA representatives sit in house council to consider two to twelve proposals which were submitted from members of their house.

Twelve Tribes of Israel

All member proposals go into their respective HOUSES for deliberation. The houses are:

- Ephraim
- Manasseh
- Benjamin
- Rueben
- Simeon
- Judah
- Issachar
- Zebulun
- Dan
- Naphtali
- Gad
- Asher

House Council

Each unique proposal proceeds through council rules of order until there is only one accepted proposal, which is known as the house proposal.

All house council results proceed into either Israel’s Council or into the Council of Fifty if there are twelve house proposals.

Definitions

Proposal: A solution to a task or problem created by a member and was submitted in advance to the host of the Fellowship Confederacy Convention. Proposals are considered in house council which matches the declared house of the submitting member.

Election: The preferred proposal by a seated MMA representative in council. Elections may only be chosen from the remaining proposals in the council.

Objection Lot: The physical or electronic representation of an MMA representative’s most undesirable choice from the current proposals in council. An objection lot is only identified by proposal name.



Witnesses

Two witness will be chosen by lottery from sons of Levi or from the two senior most willing and available representatives of that house. Witnesses may be male or female and must be physically present at the Fellowship Confederacy Convention.

The witness' responsibilities include:

- Record the minutes of the council
- Maintain the anonymity of elections and objection lots
- Collect the objection lots and manage the lottery
- Collect the elections
- Announce the results of each round.
- Officiate in the rules of order
- Call for recesses

If a witness is unable to remain impartial they may recuse themselves prior to council commencement.

The number of house councils is determined by taking the number of unique proposals in each house, dividing by seven (7) and rounding up. For example, fifteen proposals would be divided into three house councils and each would consider five of the fifteen proposals. Proposals are randomly distributed as equally as possible to each house council.

MMA representatives with more votes are not given greater preference for available council seats. The council in which any MMA representatives is seated is determined by lot.

All twelve disciple seats must be filled in a house council. The disciple seats are:

- Joseph
- Peter
- James (Zebedee)
- John
- Phillip
- Bartholomew
- Thomas
- Matthew
- Thaddaeus
- Simon
- Andrew
- James (Alphaeus)

Prior to the commencement of a house council each MMA representative is required to read and prayerfully consider all the proposals being considered in the house council in which they are seated.

Lots and Lottery

The lottery is designed to allow God to intervene and let His will be known. The Lord is given the option for making seat assignments and in which councils certain proposals will be considered. If a proposal is selected from the lottery in defiance of statistical odds, it should be attributed to the will of the Lord.

Council Rules of Order

Any non-seated representative, who is willing, may be an advocate to endorse a proposal being considered in the house council. Each proposal must have exactly one advocate. An advocate has five minutes to extol the virtues of the proposal before all seated members of the council. Questions and answers between the advocate and seated members of the council are permitted for an additional three

minutes. Advocacy should last no more than one hour prior to the first round of elections in a house council.

All seated members of the council anonymously submit both an election and an objection lot to the two witnesses of the council. Witnesses collect objection lots from each seated member of the council and place them into the lottery. Witness then collect elections from each seated member of the council. Any election for an eliminated proposal is considered void. Only the two witnesses are aware of current elections or the number of objection lots for each proposal. The witnesses draw one objection lot from the lottery. The proposal drawn from the objection lottery is eliminated from the council and removed from the board. Up to ten minutes of discussion by seated members of the council is permitted between rounds.

New objection lots and elections are submitted to the witnesses after each round of elimination. The objection lots and elections may only be chosen from current proposals after eliminations. A seated MMA representative does not have to submit the same objection lot or election as in previous rounds.

If the elections are unanimous before or after the lottery draw, the witnesses announce the decision only after the objection lot is drawn. A decision is also made when only one proposal remains after several rounds of elimination.

Israel's Council

If there are eleven or less house proposals, all accepted house proposals proceed through modified Council Rules of Order.

Modified Rules of Order

Each house proposal creates an equal number of council seats to make up at least twelve seats in council. Two additional council seats are given to nation chiefs who would have otherwise been seated in a Council of Fifty. The number of seats in Israel's Council should not exceed twenty-four.

For example, if there are ten houses present, Israel's Council would have twenty-two seats. If five houses are present, Israel's council would have twelve seats.

All house proposals are included for consideration, for a maximum of eleven proposals. The council otherwise proceeds through Council Rules of Order with no other modifications.

How shall a record be kept?

All results of council rounds should be recorded and published clearly to the general body of members and archived for future reference. A register of all participating MMA representatives shall be kept by a general recorder.

Council of Fifty

Each of the twelve tribes of Israel must have occupied seats for a valid Council of Fifty. Each house has four representative seats.

- The Central Moiety is comprised of the eldest sons of Leah: Reuben and Simeon
- The Northern Moiety is comprised of Rachael’s posterity: Ephraim, Manasseh, and Benjamin
- The Southern Moiety is comprised of the younger sons of Leah: Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun.
- The Western Moiety is comprised of the sons of Rachael’s servant, Bilhah: Dan and Naphtali.
- The Eastern Moiety is comprised of the sons of Leah’s servant, Zilpah: Gad and Asher

2 Witnesses: Sons of Levi

Senior Nation Chief	Central Moiety Reuben, Simeon		Junior Nation Chief
	Northern Moiety Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin	Western Moiety Dan, Naphtali	
	Southern Moiety Judah, Issachar, Zebulun	Eastern Moiety Gad, Asher	

Each house in the same moiety is considered a sibling to one other. The northern and southern moieties are the Senior Nation. The eastern and western moieties are the Junior Nation.

Two additional council seats are given to nation chiefs. Nation chiefs are the two senior most female MMA representatives from any house who are both willing and present at the Fellowship Confederacy Convention. The eldest nation chief is seated in the Senior Nation.

Review and Consideration

Prior to the commencement of the Council of Fifty each seated member of the council is required to read and prayerfully consider each house proposal.

Witnesses

Two witnesses for are required to officiate the rules of order. Witnesses should be the sons of Levi, if available. If sons of Levi are not available, witnesses are the senior most male MMA representatives who are both willing and present at the Fellowship Confederacy Convention.

The responsibilities of the two council witnesses include:

- Record the minutes of the council
- Collect the 48 objection lots anonymously, confirming they are eligible and manage the lottery
- Collect the 12 elections anonymously and determine if there is consensus
- Remind the council if a proposal is in jeopardy prior to deliberations
- Manage the current proposals, eliminations, and disqualifications
- Determine which moiety begins deliberations
- Officiate the Council Rules of Order
- Call for recesses

If a witness is unable to remain impartial they may recuse themselves prior to commencement.

Four nominated MMA representatives from each house are seated in the Council of Fifty as house representatives. Two additional seats are given to nation chiefs. All fifty seats must be filled to convene the council.

Definitions

Deliberation: Respectful discussion within the designated moiety or nation until consensus is reached. The first moiety to deliberate is directed by the witnesses. There are at least four deliberations for consensus before a final decision can be reached. Additional deliberation may be necessary depending on the fourth moiety consensus.

Unanimous Consensus: all seated representatives in a moiety agree to accept/reject a house proposal.

Sibling Consensus: Two houses in the same moiety unanimously agree to accept or reject the proposal which is consistent with the election or objection of their nation chief.

Nation Consensus: At least three out of four OR five out of six houses in the nation approve or reject the proposal which is then endorsed by their nation chief. For third, fifth and sixth deliberation only.

Failure to proceed: Consensus is not reached in first or second deliberation.

Elimination: The removal of a house proposal after: council decision to reject or disqualification

Current Proposals: The remaining house proposals after elimination.

Disqualification: A proposal fails to proceed out of first deliberation in all of the nation moieties OR fails to proceed out of second deliberation in both nations.

Eligible Proposals: The only proposals against which an objection Lot may be cast. There are five or less eligible proposals in council at any one time.

Decision:

1. A proposal is accepted in council
2. Unanimous election

House Proposals

Each house proposal is treated as a separate proposal, even if an identical proposal has been accepted by multiple houses. For example, if both Judah and Gad brought proposal A into the Council of Fifty. Judah's proposal A must be accepted or rejected separately from Gad's proposal A.

House Election

House election is the preferred proposal from any of the current house proposals and must additionally identify the moiety making the election. Elections must be chosen unanimously among all common house representatives. Only one election per house can be submitted to the witnesses in each round. Each nation chief openly discloses one election but does not submit it to the witnesses.

Objection Lots

All house representatives have one objection lot each. House representatives may discuss their strategy for objection lots; however, each house representative makes their objection lot independently and anonymously to the lottery. The objection lot must be also be identified by moiety so that witnesses will know where to begin deliberations. Central moiety representatives assign their objection

lot to a nation moiety of their choosing. Each nation chief openly discloses one objection proposal but does not submit it as a lot to the witnesses.

Objection lots cannot be cast against a proposal that is not eligible for elimination. Objection lots that are cast for an ineligible proposal are considered void.

Only five or less house proposals are eligible to be an objection lot in any round. The five eligible proposals are selected by lot from nation house proposals first. Central moiety house proposals become eligible for elimination when there are four eligible nation house proposals left. Central moiety house proposals may be elections and accepted by the council at any time.

A proposal becomes an eligible for elimination when any proposal is eliminated from further consideration through council rejection or disqualification. A new eligible proposal is selected by lot from nation house proposals first. Central moiety house proposals are the last to be eligible for elimination by objection lot.

If the moiety who began first deliberation fails to proceed, the objection lot proposal is put in jeopardy and moves toward potential disqualification. When the proposal enters a different moiety for deliberation, witnesses remind representatives that the proposal is in jeopardy. If a proposal does not proceed from first deliberations from all four moieties, or a proposal does not proceed from second deliberation from both nations, the proposal is disqualified. Disqualified proposals are eliminated from the council's current proposals.

For example, an eastern moiety objection lot has been selected from the lottery to eliminate, Zebulun's proposal. Deliberations begin in the Eastern Moiety. If consensus cannot be reached in the Eastern Moiety, Zebulun's proposal is put in jeopardy. However, if Zebulun's proposal proceeds into second deliberations and cannot proceed into third deliberation it is also put in jeopardy. If the Junior Nation OR both moieties in the Junior Nation fail to proceed, Zebulun's proposal is disqualified.

Nation Chief

At the beginning of each round, each nation chief openly displays to the council their election and objection but does not submit either to the witnesses. The nation chief's election, objection, and/or endorsement allows for sibling and nation consensus.

Council of Fifty Rules of Order

Lots and Lottery

The lottery allows God to intervene and let His will be known. God is given the option for deference in how and in what order proposals are considered.

To begin a round, forty-eight objection lots from each seated representative and twelve elections from each house are collected by the witnesses. If there are any nation moieties that have unanimous election consensus, the witnesses announce the consensus proposal and it is sent into second deliberation without the need for formal first deliberation. If there are multiple moieties with unanimous consensus, deliberations begin in order of preference: north, south, west and east. Election consensus in the Central Moiety cannot begin deliberations.

If deliberations cannot begin by unanimous consensus in a moiety, the witnesses draw an objection lot from the lottery and send the drawn proposal to the corresponding moiety of the objection lot for deliberation.

All deliberation must be conducted by gentle persuasion, respect, love and patience.

Members of the fellowship confederacy are to quietly and respectfully listen to the deliberation of the council but are not at liberty to openly comment until the proposal has been orderly passed to their moiety.

First Deliberation

First deliberation always begins after witnesses draw an objection lot proposal. However, the first moiety to deliberate may decide to reach consensus by accepting any current proposal. First deliberation must reach either unanimous consensus or sibling consensus to proceed. If consensus cannot be reached and the majority concedes, deliberation is ended and the objection lot proposal is put in jeopardy of potential disqualification.

In the case of failure to proceed the witnesses end the round.

If consensus is reached in the first deliberation, the proposal is passed to the moiety in the same nation for second deliberation.

Second Deliberation

The second moiety must achieve unanimous or sibling consensus to proceed. If there is a moiety with unanimous election consensus prior to deliberations, the consensus proposal begins in second deliberation without a formal first deliberation.

If the second deliberation reaches a decision that is opposite of the first moiety's decision, the round is ended, and the proposal is put in jeopardy.

If both moieties in the nation reach the same decision, the proposal goes across the border to the opposite nation for third deliberation.

Third Deliberation

The opposite nation, deliberating as one, must reach unanimous consensus or nation consensus. The majority cannot concede deliberations. Nation consensus is when three out of the four houses OR five out of the six houses unanimously agree to accept or reject a proposal, which decision is then endorsed by the nation chief. Regardless of the result of the third deliberation, the proposal is passed to the Central Moiety for fourth deliberation.

Fourth Deliberation

If both nations reach the same consensus, the central moiety can either endorse or reject the decision, but they must do so by unanimous consensus. If the Central Moiety endorses the decision, the witnesses record the decision. If the decision is to reject a proposal, it is eliminated. If the decision is to accept a proposal, the council concludes. If the central moiety opposes the decision of the nations, the proposal is sent into the Senior Nation for fifth deliberation.

Fifth Deliberation

Fifth deliberation is held in the Senior Nation following the same rules of order as third deliberation. Unanimous or nation consensus passes the proposal across the border to the Junior Nation for sixth deliberation.

Sixth Deliberation

Sixth deliberation in the Junior Nation follows the same rules as third deliberation.

If the consensus in the nations remains the same, the central moiety must concede and accept the decision of both nations. If the nations disagree in the final deliberations, the fourth deliberation consensus of the central moiety determines the final decision by the council. If the decision is to reject a proposal, it is eliminated. If the decision is to accept a proposal, the council concludes.

Final Decision by Mutual Agreement

Both nations and the Central Moiety all decide to accept or reject a proposal by consensus.

OR

One nation and the Central Moiety both decide to accept or reject a proposal by consensus.

OR

Both nations decide to accept or reject a proposal after the sixth deliberation.

How shall a record be kept?

All deliberation and council decision consensus should be recorded and published clearly and understandably to the general body of members and archived for future reference. A register of all participating MMA representatives shall be kept by a general recorder, along with all council archives, who publish or make available to the fellowships the council proceedings, and certification of the legitimacy of representatives' member votes.



Vote of Confidence

I AM _____ born on _____. I have read, understand, and accept the Mutual Moiety Agreement and elect to participate.

Whatever final decision that is reached by mutual agreement at the Fellowship Confederacy Convention scheduled to begin on _____, will be final and binding.

If I cannot accept the final decision of the council, I will withdraw and not dispute.

My preference is _____

I hereby vote for _____ as my representative, whom I know personally and reflects my principles, interests and values. I vouch that he/she is upright, honorable, old enough to hold sound council, and avoids frowardness.

My House in Israel is _____

Signed this day _____

Signature _____

Witnessed by _____ and _____

Twelve Tribes of Israel
Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin, Rueben, Simeon,
Judah, Dan, Napthali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon

This vote of confidence expires at the conclusion of _____
I understand that this vote of confidence may be transferred by stewardship appointment to another representative. I trust the judgment of my representative that their stewardship appointment will be to a representative who supports my preferences and/or proposal.

I may VOID my vote of confidence up until SEVEN days before the convention is scheduled to begin. To withdraw my participation, I must send a VOIDED copy of this document via post, email, text (coming my cell number), or currier to my representative AND the host of the Fellowship Confederacy Convention listed below. It is my responsibility confirm receipt. If I elect to withdraw from participation in the convention by voiding this document, I also forfeit my right to dispute. I understand that if I create more than one vote of confidence for the same conference, all of my votes of confidence will be voided.

I will retain this original vote of confidence as proof of my participation. A copy of this original document will be provided to my representative.

The Fellowship Confederacy Convention is hosted by: _____

The host can be reached at:

To withdraw: Write VOID and the date in the box above and send a copy to both the representative and FCC Host

If I choose to dispute the final decision, which I have participated in making by signing this vote of confidence, I do so at my peril.

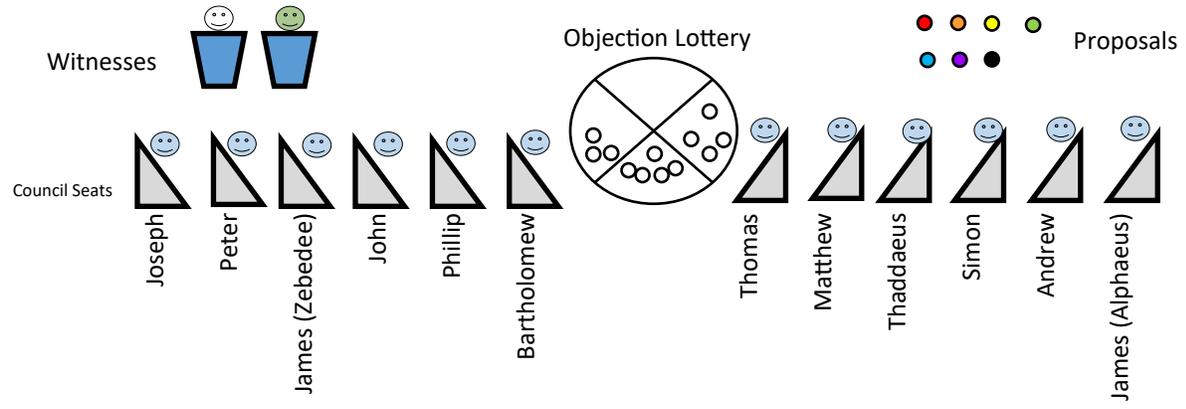
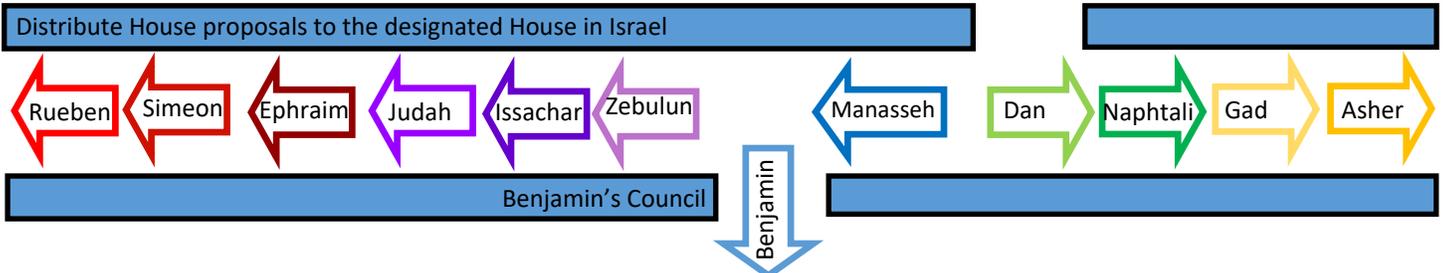
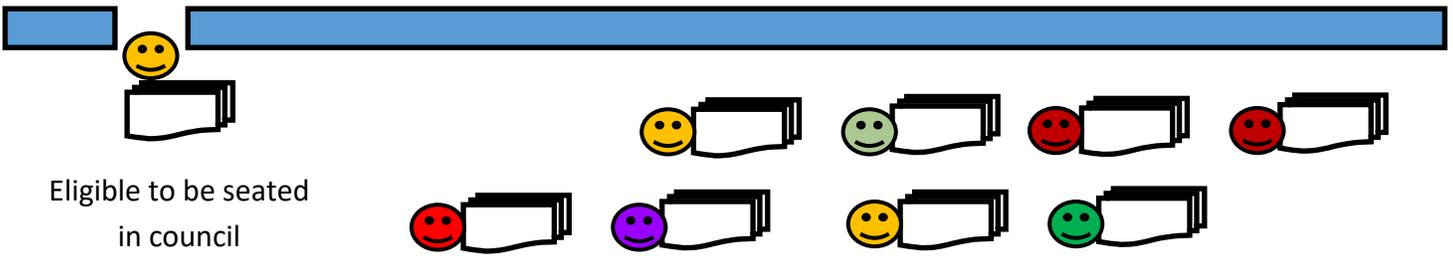
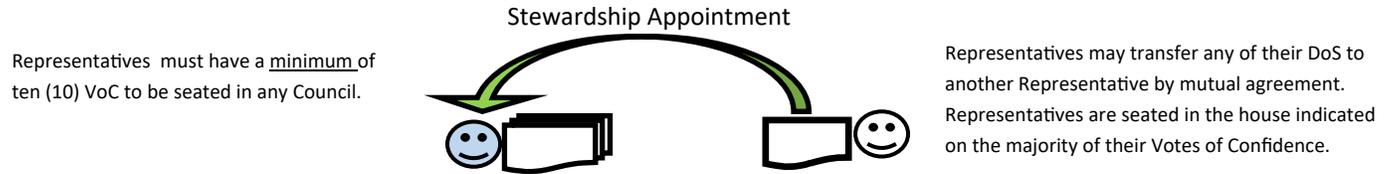
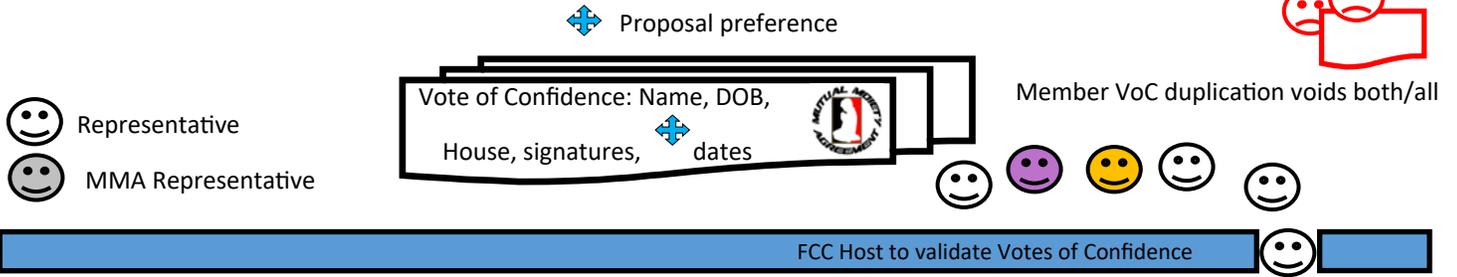
"Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatever a man sows, that shall he also reap." (RE Galatians 1:24)

Mutual Agreement was reached on _____

Decision _____

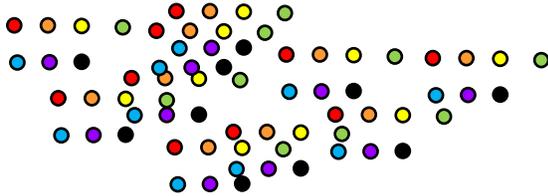
Seating for House Council

Votes of Confidence (VoC) and Representatives



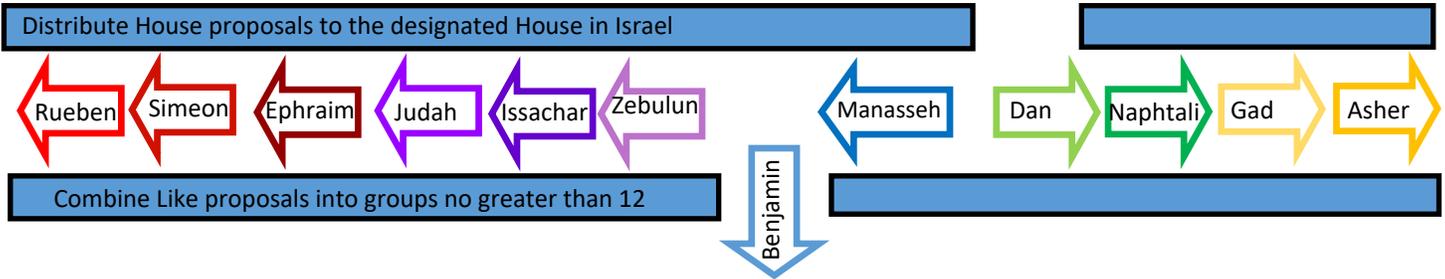
Proceed through RULES OF ORDER

Proposals



Each member may choose to submit ONE unique proposal to the Host of the Fellowship Confederacy Convention declaring their House in Israel. Proposals may be withdrawn and/or resubmitted at any time prior to the Convention.

If a member's VoC contradicts their proposal declaration, both the proposal and VoC are void.



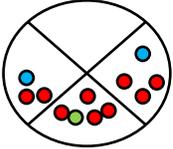
Rounds of House Council

Joseph
Peter
James (Zebedee)
John
Phillip
Bartholomew

Thomas
Matthew
Thaddaeus
Simon
Andrew
James (Alphaeus)

Proposals

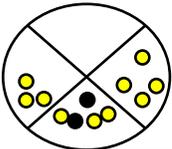
Objection Lottery



First Election

● Objection Lot Drawn

Objection Lottery

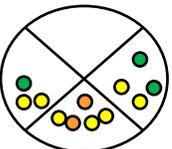


Proposals

Second Election

● Objection Lot Drawn

Objection Lottery

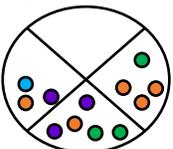


Proposals

Third Election

● Objection Lot drawn

Objection Lottery



Proposals

Fourth Election

● Objection Lot Drawn

● Unanimously Accepted Proposal