

Graduate Student Senate

SENATE BILL S02-04
February 25, 2002

ADOPTION OF STANDING RULES

WHEREAS: Previous Graduate Student Senates have passed standing rules, and

WHEREAS: Many procedures of the Senate necessarily change from year to year, and

WHEREAS: Changes to the By-Laws and Constitution are difficult to do, THEREFORE, BE IT

ENACTED: The attached standing rules be adopted for the remainder of the 2001-2002
academic year, and BE IT FURTHER

ENACTED: Each May the Parliamentarian and the Rules Committee will review these rules and
present any necessary changes to the Senate for approval.

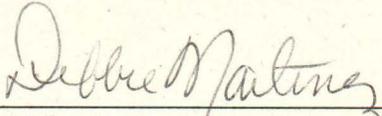
APPENDIX: 2001-2001 Standing Rules

Rules Committee

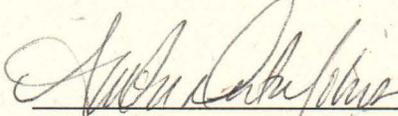
Senators:

Denton Johnson
Bohan
Camano
Egdorf
Iutzi
Marsh

PASSED



Debbie Martinez, President



Amber Denton Johnson, Parliamentarian

Graduate Student Senate

STANDING RULES
2001-2002

1. The following rules are guidelines for the Senate. They may be revised, suspended, or discontinued by the approval of the appropriate motion by a simple majority of Senators voting at the meeting of the Senate.
2. The Senate may not take final action on a bill or resolution until the authors present their final version clearly to all Senators present at the meeting.
3. The chair of the Senate shall strive to follow the guidelines for assigning the floor to speakers as stated in Robert's Rules of Order, so as to provide balance and order to the debate.
4. General discussion of a particular subject can be held by passing a "Motion to Discuss". This motion is non-debatable, requires a second, has the rank of a main motion, and is passed by a simple majority of the Senators present at the meeting of the Senate. No action, outside of debate is possible under this motion. After any Student Forum speaker or committee report, the Chairperson may call for debate on the issue, and any Senator may ask a question or move to discuss the issue.
5. The presiding officer shall recognize the first request from the floor. The right to the Senate floor is open to all persons attending the Senate session. Each speaker's right to the floor shall not exceed five minutes for each issue at the meeting, except for committee reports.
6. Procedure for the submission of bills and resolutions to the Senate:
 - a. Bills and Resolutions to be proposed must be submitted to the Parliamentarian 10 days before the regular Senate meeting.
 - b. One week before the regular Senate meeting, the proponent of the legislation must send it to the Secretary to be included on the agenda and forwarded to the Senators prior to the meeting.
 - c. If there is an urgent situation, and these deadlines cannot be met, legislation can still be brought before the Senate providing the following:
 - i. The Senate votes to allow an addition to the agenda
 - ii. The proponent brings enough paper copies of the legislation for each Senator and Executive Council officer

- d. The Proponent of the bill or resolution must prepare a short speech outlining their vision for the legislation
 - e. If the bill or resolution is passed, the proponent has the responsibility to see that action mandated by the legislation occurs.
7. Debate following a motion will be limited to a maximum of fifteen minutes, with each speaker allotted a maximum of five minutes speaking time.
- a. If the fifteen minutes has passed and only three speakers have had the floor, an additional five minutes will be added to the debate to allow for four speakers (two for the issue and two against the issue).
 - b. The question may be called during debate. At that time a vote to call the question must be taken. A two-thirds majority is required to call the question. If two-thirds majority is not met, then debate continues.
 - c. At the end of debate the Senate must either:
 - i. Vote on the issue.
 - ii. Vote to table the debate.
 - iii. Vote to send the issue to committee for further study.
 - iv. Vote to extend the time limit of debate for one ten-minute period after which only the first three options are available.
8. Two types of amendments can be made to a bill or resolution.
- a. Friendly amendments, minor changes which do not change the original intent of the bill or resolution: spelling errors, punctuation, word usage and short clarification. The Chair will call for anyone opposed to the amendment. If no one is opposed, it passes by silent consent.
 - b. Other amendments, major changes which might change the original intent of the bill or resolution: striking portions of the bill/resolution, large additions or long clarification. These amendments must be written down and passed to the Chair.
 - i. After the amendment is made, there will be a total of five minutes of debate on the amendment. The proponent of the amendment will be given approximately two minutes to explain and support the amendment. There will be approximately two minutes for rebuttal of the amendment. The five minutes of debate counts against the fifteen minutes of debate for the bill/resolution.
 - ii. Major amendments are passed by a simple majority vote.