

Elon University
Student Government Association
Senate By-Laws
2009 - 2010

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- 1 I. **Senate Rules-** These Senate Rules are presented to the Senate as mandated by the SGA Constitution
2 for the Senate to ratify on the first meeting of the Legislative year to govern the actions of the Senate in
3 conjunction with the SGA Constitution and Senate Dialogue.
- 4 A. Duties and Responsibilities of a Senator (as Stated in the Constitution)-
 - 5 1. Each Senator shall be a member of at least one committee.
 - 6 2. Each Senator shall be responsible for all SGA meetings required by office,
7 Senate, Council, Committee, special or otherwise. In addition each Senator
8 has an obligation to be informed of the location and time of the meetings.
 - 9 3. Each Senator shall be responsible for minimum office hours as required by the
10 Senate Rules.
 - 11 4. Each Senator shall bring a designated binder and writing utensil to each
12 meeting.
 - 13 5. Senators shall read each week's legislation or other written materials sent to
14 them in advance.
 - 15 6. Each Senator shall wear the designated Student Government shirt or
16 appropriate business attire during the weekly Senate meetings.
 - 17 B. Senate Meeting- The Senate Meetings will be held every Thursday at 7:30 PM in
18 Moseley 215, unless otherwise specified by the Executive Vice President.

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- C. Absentee Policy- Three absences are allowed, excused and unexcused, during the legislative year; upon a Senator surpassing three excused or unexcused absences, the Executive Secretary is required to inform the Executive Vice President, who will notify the Judicial Committee. The Judicial Committee will review the cases according the procedures set forth in the SGA Constitution.
 - 1. Absence from roll-call at the beginning or end of a Senate Meeting will count as half of an absence.
- D. Office Hours-
 - 1. All Senators are required to maintain at least one office hour a week in the Student Government Office, Moseley 221 A and record it in the office hour binder, unless specified by the Executive Secretary.
 - 2. All Executive Officers are required to do at least five posted office hours a week and five unposted hours a week in the Student Government Office, Moseley 221 A. Those hours should be posted on the doors to their office (President, Vice President, and Treasurer) or the hall door to the Student Government Office (Secretary).
- E. Legislative Procedure- The following are the processes and requirements for a piece of Legislation to be presented to the Senate.
 - 1. Two- Week Waiting-Period- this allows for anyone to submit a piece of legislation and allow for two weeks before the Senate Meeting for discussion.
 - a. A Bill, Constitutional Amendment and Proclamation must be submitted to the Executive Vice President two weeks prior to the meeting of which it will be on the Agenda.
 - b. The Bill maybe authored by anyone connected to the campus of Elon University, but must have a Senator as a Sponsor. A Senator may Author and Sponsor a piece of legislation.
 - c. The Executive Vice President will review the Bill or Constitutional Amendment to ensure proper format and grammar. The Executive Vice President will make the appropriate changes and will notify the Sponsor of the legislation of any recommended changes.
 - d. The Executive Vice President will assign each piece of Legislation a legislative number, which is as follows:
 - i. For a Resolution: SR 02-4.2 [Senate Resolution 2002- April (4). Second resolution of the month (2)]
 - ii. For a Bill: SB 02-4.2[Senate Bill 2002 April (4) Second Bill of the Month (2)]
 - iii. For a Constitutional Amendment: SA 02-4.2 [Senate Constitutional Amendment 2002 April (4) Second Constitutional Amendment of the Month (2)]
 - 2. Committee Referral- Legislation sponsored by a SGA committee allows for quicker processing, as it can be brought up in the SGA Senate without having to wait for the two week waiting period, provided that the following criteria are met. This assures the Bill has been debated once before it reaches the Senate floor.
 - a. A Bill, Constitutional Amendment and Proclamation must be submitted to the Executive Vice President by Thursday to be considered for the following Thursday Agenda.
 - b. The Bill may be authored by anyone on the committee, and it must pass by simple majority within the Committee the piece of Legislation originates from. The vote count must be present in the minutes of the Committee or in a letter presented to the Speaker of the Senate (Vice President of SGA).
 - c. The Executive Vice President will review the Bill or Constitutional Amendment to assure proper format and grammar. The Executive Vice President will make the appropriate changes and will notify the Sponsor of the legislation of the changes.

- 75 d. The Executive Vice President will assign each piece of Legislation a
76 legislative number, which is as follows:
77 i. For a Resolution: SR 02-4.2 [Senate Resolution 2002- April (4).
78 Second resolution of the month (1)]
79 ii. For a Bill: SB 02-4.2 [Senate Bill 2002 April (4) Second Bill of the
80 Month (2)]
81 iii. For a Constitutional Amendment: SA 02-4.2 [Senate
82 Constitutional Amendment 2002 April (4) Second Constitutional
83 Amendment of the Month (2)]
- 84 F. Format of Legislation- See Sheet on Format for Legislation.
- 85 G. Rules governing Classes – The Executive Vice President has the right to attend any SGA
86 meeting. Each class President is responsible for meeting with their respective Executive
87 Officer advisor on a basis established at the beginning of their term.
- 88 1. Senior Class:
89 a. Will meet every two weeks
90 b. Is responsible for the following:
91 i. Working with Institutional Advancement in selecting the Senior
92 Class gift
93 ii. Working with the Provost and the Dean of Cultural and Special
94 Programs in selecting the Senior class speaker for graduation
95 iii. Writing legislation that pertains to the Senior class
96 iv. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers
97 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution.
- 98 2. Junior Class:
99 a. Will meet every two weeks
100 b. Is responsible for the following:
101 i. Conducting at least one constituent out-reach event (i.e.
102 Surveys, Roundtables, Forums, etc.) per semester.
103 ii. Working with the Career Center and Director of Experiential
104 Education to plan internship and career development events
105 iii. Assisting Religious and Spiritual Life with Luminaries
106 iv. Assisting the office of auxiliary services with the annual ring
107 event.
108 v. Writing legislation that pertains to the Junior class
109 vi. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers
110 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution.
- 111 3. Sophomore Class:
112 a. Will meet every two weeks
113 b. Is responsible for the following:
114 i. Conducting at least one constituent out-reach event (i.e.
115 Surveys, Roundtables, Forums, etc.) per semester.
116 ii. Working with Residence Life to plan Sophomore Class Housing
117 event
118 iii. Writing legislation that pertains to the Sophomore class
119 iv. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers
120 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution
- 121 4. Freshman Class:
122 a. Will meet every two weeks
123 b. Is responsible for the following,
124 i. Selecting movies for ESTV
125 ii. Assisting Religious and Spiritual Life with Hometown Heroes
126 iii. Writing legislation that pertains to the Freshman class
127 iv. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers.
128 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution.
- 129 H. Rules governing Committees – The Executive Vice President has the right to attend any
130 SGA meeting but are not required to follow the Senate Dialogue.

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- 1. Finance Committee:**
 - a. Responsible for the following:
 - i. Carrying out its business as stated in the SGA Constitution
 - ii. Writing legislation that pertains to issues affecting the SGA Finances and Budgeting
 - iii. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers
 - b. Members are as stated in the Constitution
- 2. Elections Committee:**
 - a. Will meet a month before any election and then weekly after the initial meeting until the election
 - b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Carrying out its business as stated in the Constitution
 - ii. Writing the election candidate application
 - iii. Notifying the student body of elections in cooperation with the Public Relations Committee
 - iv. Holding an informational seminar for the candidates
 - v. Setting dates for the election, due dates of applications
 - vi. Carrying out the elections
 - vii. Counting the ballots
 - viii. Notifying the President of the results who will inform the Student Body
 - ix. Writing legislation that pertains to issues in regards to election procedure
 - x. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers
 - c. Members are the members of the SGA Senate and as stated in the Constitution
- 3. Homecoming Committee Role**
 - a. The Executive Secretary shall serve as the chair of the Homecoming Committee.
 - i. The Chair is responsible for formulating the Homecoming Packet.
 - a. Upon approval of the Homecoming Committee, the Homecoming Packet shall be approved by the Senate at least one month prior to the beginning of Homecoming week.
 - ii. The Chair must earnestly attempt to delegate responsibilities equally among all of the members of the Homecoming Committee.
 - b. The Homecoming Committee shall consist of one member from each academic class as well as at least one Senator from the academic council and at least one senator from the organizational council as selected by the Executive Secretary.
 - i. Each member of the Homecoming Committee is entitled to a vote regarding the Homecoming Packet.
 - ii. In the event of a tie, the Chair is entitled to the tie-breaking vote.
 - c. Upon completion of Homecoming, the committee members will be reassigned to other committees.
- 4. Judicial Committee:**
 - a. Shall act in accordance to the SGA Constitution.
 - b. Members must be selected from all members of the Senate and must include representation from each council.
 - c. The Vice President shall chair this committee.
- 5. Public Relations Committee:**
 - a. Will meet weekly
 - b. Responsibilities:
 - i. Notifying the Student Body about events in the SGA.

242 and a third time in the beginning of the spring semester to discuss issues
243 for the last half of the Legislative year.

- 244 i. The At-Large Council Liaison will attend at least—three of each of
245 the Class meetings; once at the beginning of the fall semester,
246 once at the end of the fall semester and once at the conclusion
247 of his or her legislative term.

248 b. Responsibilities:

- 249 i. Writing legislation that pertains to all of the academic classes
- 250 ii. Performing other duties as requested by the Executive Officers

251 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution.

252 **2. Academic Council:**

253 a. Will meet monthly

254 b. Responsibilities:

- 255 i. Meeting with the Faculty Academic Council chair and Provost at
256 least once a semester
- 257 ii. Writing legislation that pertains to any academic issues
- 258 iii. Any other responsibilities as stated in the Constitution

259 c. Members are as stated in the Constitution

260 **3. Organizational Council:**

261 a. Will meet monthly

262 b. Responsibilities:

- 263 i. Writing legislation that pertains to recognized organizations on
264 campus
- 265 ii. Organizing and carrying out the Elon Employee Appreciation
266 Event.
- 267 iii. Responsibilities as stated in the Constitution.
- 268 iv. Members are as stated in the Constitution.

269 **4. Council Liaison Elections**

270 a. During the first meeting of the Senate year, the At-Large Council,
271 Academic Council, and Organizational Council, will conduct elections for
272 their respective liaison for the entirety of the Senate year.

- 273 i. Nominations of Senators will be made, with the nominating
274 Senator reserving the right to accept, deny, or withdraw
275 nomination for election.

- 276 a. Only Senators within the respective council may
277 nominate a Senator for the position of liaison.

- 278 ii. A motion will be required to close nominations and a second is
279 needed. If there is an objection, the nomination process will
280 continue.

- 281 a. Upon the closing of nominations, the accepting Senators
282 must exit the Senate chamber.

- 283 b. A motion for debate is in order.

- 284 iii. A motion to vote will be required and a second is needed. If there
285 is an objection, discussion will continue.

- 286 a. Upon a successful motion to vote, voting procedures will
287 begin on the nominations.

- 288 b. A simple majority will be required to elect a liaison.

- 289 B. If a majority vote for a Senator is not obtained on the first
290 vote, the two recipients of the most votes will be voted
291 upon, with the Senator with the majority of votes being
292 elected liaison.

293 **J. Rules governing Executive Council-**

294 **1. Executive Council:**

295 a. Will meet at least once a month as an Executive Council

296 b. Members are as stated in Constitution

- 297 i. Additional Members shall be added by a unanimous vote of the
298 Executive Officers with the concurrence of the student body by
299 means of a constitutional amendment
300 ii. Those members shall be selected by the Executive Officers
301 c. Meet once a year with the assigned Executive Officers member as stated
302 in the Constitution as well as once a month according to the following:
303 i. Chief of Staff shall meet with the Executive President.
304 ii. Speaker Pro Tempore shall meet with the Executive Vice
305 President.
306 iii. Assistant Treasurer shall meet with the Executive Treasurer.
307 d. Shall attend the first Senate meeting of every month and shall report to
308 Senate as requested.

309 **K. SGA Mid Year and Year-end Report-**

- 310 1. All Executives, Positions, Executive Council Members, Committee Chairs,
311 Class Presidents, Council Liaisons shall draft Mid Year reports to be given to
312 the Executive Vice President before the last meeting of Fall Semester.
313 2. The SGA Year-end Report will be compiled as mandated in SB 69-2.0A Bill to
314 Require a year-end Report and SB 98-A Bill to Require an Annual Report from
315 the Senate
316 3. The SGA Year-end Report must receive reports from the following members of
317 the SGA:
318 a. Executive President
319 b. Executive Vice President
320 c. Executive Treasurer
321 d. Executive Secretary
322 e. Speaker Pro Tempore
323 f. Assistant Treasurer
324 g. Chief of Staff
325 h. Senior Class President
326 i. Junior Class President
327 j. Sophomore Class President
328 k. Freshman Class President
329 l. Finance Committee Chair
330 m. Elections Committee Chair
331 n. Judicial Committee Chair
332 o. Public Relations Committee Chair
333 p. Special Events Committee Chair
334 q. Student Issues Committee Chair
335 r. At-Large Council Liaison
336 s. Academic Council Liaison
337 t. Organizational Council Liaison
338 u. Any Ad-Hoc Committee Chairs
339 4. Each report must include at least the following information:
340 **a. Executive Offices**
341 i. Positions Responsibilities- What are the main responsibilities of
342 the Position?
343 ii. Achievements - What are the biggest accomplishments you
344 achieved in your position?
345 iii. Issues- What areas is the Executive strong or weak in? What
346 was the biggest problem that prevented the work of the
347 Executive to be carried out if any at all? Any hints for the
348 following Executive?
349 **b. Classes**
350 i. Members- Provide a list of members and their respective duties.
351 ii. Achievements- What are the biggest accomplishments for the
352 Class?

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- iii. Issues- What are of strengths or weaknesses? What was the biggest problem that prevented the work of the Class to be carried out if any at all? Any hints for the following Class and chair?
 - c. Committees**
 - i. Mission- State why the Committee is important and its goals as a part of SGA and Elon University.
 - ii. Members- Provide a list of members and their respective duties.
 - iii. Chairs Responsibilities- What are the main responsibilities of the chair?
 - iv. Achievements- What are the accomplishments of the Committee?
 - v. Issues- What are areas of strength or weaknesses? What was the biggest problem that prevented the work of the Committee to be carried out if any at all? Any hints for the following Committee and chair?
 - d. Executive Council**
 - i. Positions Responsibilities- What are the main responsibilities of the position?
 - ii. Achievements - What are the biggest accomplishments you achieved in your position?
 - iii. Issues- What areas is your office strong or weak in? What was the biggest problem that prevented the office from being effective if any at all? Any hints for the following office holder?
 - 5. The SGA Year-end Report should be compiled and presented to the SGA Senate on the last Senate meeting of the legislative year. The Vice President is in charge of compiling the SGA Year-end Report.
 - II. **Senate Dialogue-** The Speaker of the Senate always has discretion over Parliamentary Procedure.
 - A. **Basis of the SGA's Senate Dialogue and the reasoning for Parliamentary Procedure-** The Student Government Association of Elon University will conduct its Senate meetings on a variation of Robert's Rules of Order (Peterson's Rules of Order). Parliamentary Procedure is important in order to conduct the business of the SGA because it allows everyone to be heard in an orderly fashion and to make decisions without confusion. Only Senators are allowed to speak on the floor of the Senate with the following exceptions.
 - 1. Any person who has a report or presentation on the Senate agenda.
 - 2. Any person who is speaking during open forum.
 - 3. Any member of SGA who is a non-Senator (i.e. the Advisor or the Executives).
 - B. **Framework for Parliamentary Procedure-** The Framework for Parliamentary Business assures that appropriate business is placed at the appropriate times in the meeting agenda.
 - 1. **The Agenda-** (important note- reports are reports not discussion, any discussion comes under new or old business), New Business also has Open Forum Time, which allows Senators, Executives, and Students to address the Senate on any issue they feel is important.
 - a. **Call to Order-** the Speaker says, "The Meeting will please come to order."
 - b. **Roll Call-** the Speaker says, "The Secretary will now commence with the roll". This is where then quorum will be noted.
 - c. **Presentation**
 - d. **Open Forum-** the Speaker will yield the floor to any persons, within the Senate or not, who wishes to voice their concerns to the Senate
 - e. **Advisor's Report-** The Speaker yields the floor to the advisor by saying, "The Advisor will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."

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- f. **Executive Officer's Reports**- the Speaker yields the floor to the appropriate persons by saying, "The _____ will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."
 - g. **Class Reports**- the Speaker yields the floor to the appropriate person by saying, "The President of the _____ Class will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."
 - h. **Council Reports**- the Speaker yields the floor to the appropriate person by saying, "The (Liaison of the _____ Council) will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."
 - i. **Committee Reports**- the Speaker yields the floor to the appropriate person by saying, "The-Chair of the _____ Committee will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."
 - j. **Executive Council Report**: the Speaker yields the floor to the appropriate person by saying, "The Chief of Staff will now have the floor to present their report to the Senate."
 - k. **Old Business**- the Speaker commences old business by saying, "Next item on the Agenda is (Old Business) and we will open the floor for any motions on the matter."
 - l. **New Business**- the Speaker commences new business by saying, "Next item on the Agenda is (New Business) and the (Sponsor of the Business) _____, will have the floor to discuss new business."
 - m. **Open Forum**- the Speaker will yield the floor to any persons, within the Senate or not, who wishes to voice their concerns to the Senate
 - n. **Announcements**- the Speaker will read announcements and/or yield the floor to any other persons who wish to announce an event to the Student Senate.
 - o. **Roll Call**- the Speaker says, "The Secretary will now commence with the roll".
 - p. **Adjournment**- The Speaker will call for a motion after all business finished by saying, "Seeing that all Business has been exhausted, are there any motions on the floor?"
- C. **Senator's Rights**- These motions can be called out at any time, even to interrupt a speaker, and Senators rights need no vote. Exceptions are noted with corresponding motion.
- 1. **"Point of Parliamentary Inquiry"**- to receive an explanation of the issue being discussed.
 - 2. **"Point of Personal Privilege"**- to request that a speaker speak louder, or to request and correct a disturbance in the Senate.
 - 3. **"Point of Order"**-to correct the use of parliamentary procedure by a member of the Senate or to address a belief that incorrect procedure is being used in the conduct of debate. The Speaker of the Senate in consultation with the Speaker Pro Tempore of the Senate will rule on the Point.
- "Roll-Call Vote"**- to request that a vote be conducted by roll call where every Senator will vote yes, no, or abstain on the issue. Exception: can only called out before actual voting begins, once voting begins, this motion can no longer be called.
- D. **Appropriate Motions**- For a motion to be considered the Speaker must recognize it. Every motion, except for Senators Rights and Previous Question, must be seconded. Any motion that provokes objections must be voted on and must pass by a simple majority (50% plus 1) in order to pass.
- 1. **Motions that Affect Speakers**
 - a. **"Move to Suspend the Rules"**-This allows persons that are not a member of the Senate to speak on whatever issue is before the Senate
 - b. **"Move to Set a Speaking time to..."**- This limits the amount of time that a person or persons can speak on an authored or sponsored bill, resolution, amendment, or motion. .**"Move to extend the Speaking time**

- 465 to..."- This extends speaking time when the previous speaking time was
 466 exhausted.
 467 c. **"Move to Set the Discussion time to..."**- This limits the amount of time
 468 that Senators may discuss the bill, resolution, amendment, or motion
 469 currently being considered.
 470 d. **"Move to Extend the Discussion time to..."** This extends the
 471 discussion time for Senators speaking on the bill, resolution,
 472 amendment, or motion currently being considered.
 473 e. **"Move to Limit the Number of Questions asked to..."**- This limits the
 474 number of questions that can be asked of the person who has the floor.
 475 **"Move to add the number of Questions asked to the Speaker to..."**-
 476 This adds more questions allowed to be
 477 asked of the Speaker holding the
 478 floor.

479 **Motions that Affect Legislation**

- 480 f. **"Move the proposed Amendment"**- This allows for an amendment to
 481 read. After the reading, the Speaker will ask if the Amendment is friendly
 482 (the sponsor accepts the amendment to be added on to the legislation)
 483 or unfriendly (the sponsor does not accept the amendment to be added
 484 to the legislation). If it is friendly then it automatically enters into the piece
 485 of legislation. If it is unfriendly, it is voted on when voting is carried out on
 486 the legislation.
 487 g. **"Move to refer the matter to the _____ Committee for a**
 488 **recommendation"**- This motion moves the issue to a committee for a
 489 recommendation which would be brought back to the Senate at the next
 490 meeting.
 491 h. **"Voting"**
 492 i. **"Move the Previous Question"**-This is a vote to vote. It does
 493 not require a second, but does require a ¾ majority for passage.
 494 If passed, the body will vote on the main motion.
 495 ii. **"Move the Question"**-This is a direct vote on the main motion.
 496 It requires a second. If objected to, the body will return to debate
 497 on the main motion. Since Question is assumed, a Senator does
 498 not need to be recognized but the chair must recognize the
 499 motion.
 500 i. **"Move a Roll-Call vote"**- This makes each Senator vocalize their vote
 501 and be recorded.
 502 j. **"Move to Table the issue of..."**- This puts the issue off until the next
 503 Senate session.
 504 k. **"Permission to Withdraw the motion"**- A Senator may request that
 505 the motion before the Senate may be withdrawn or removed. Unless
 506 there is an objection to this motion, the question before the Senate is
 507 withdrawn.
 508 l. **"Division of the Question"**- A Senator may request that the motion
 509 currently be considered to be split into several motions. This would occur
 510 if the Senator believes that the motion is too lengthy or if it covers too
 511 many different areas. This motion requires a second and a majority vote.

512 **2. Motions that Affect the Agenda**

- 513 a. **"Move to Skip"**- This motion if passed jumps to the next item on the
 514 Agenda, can only be used for Minutes, Reports, or Announcements.
 515 b. **"Move to Recess for..."**- This calls for a vote to give the Senate a brief
 516 break from proceedings.
 517 c. **"Move to Adjourn the Meeting"**- This calls for a vote on ending the
 518 Senate meeting.
 519 d. **"Move to read the Minutes from the previous meeting"** – This
 520 requests the Executive Secretary to read the weekly Senate meeting

minutes from the previous meeting.

3. **Motions that Affect passed Motions**

- a. **“Appeal from the Decision of the Speaker”**- A Senator make an appeal after the Speaker rules. This motion requires a second and is debatable. This motion would be used if a Senator feels the decision of the Speaker is incorrect and forces the Senate to decide on the disagreement by a vote.
- b. **“Division of the Senate”**- A Senator may call for a Division of the Senate in the case where the Senator believes the Speaker ruled incorrectly on the voting. A Division called on a voice vote would then be conducted by raising hands. A Division called on a hand vote would then be conducted by a roll call vote.

E. **Yielding the Floor**- A Senator may yield the floor in three manners:

1. **Yield to the Chair**- When the Senator is finished speaking and wishes to remove themselves entirely of the floor they state, “I yield the floor to the chair”.
2. **Yield to Questions**- When the Senator is finished speaking and accepts questions on his or her statement, they state, “I yield to questions”.
3. **Yield to another Senator**- When the Senator is finished speaking and wishes to yield to another person in order to support what they said or answer a question directed at that other person, they state, “I yield my time to Senator (name)”.

F. **Appropriate times to make a Motion**-

1. Whenever the Speaker of the Senate says, “Are there any points or motions on the floor?”, is the signal that Senators may make a motion of any kind. The Speaker of the Senate must say this before beginning any of the Agenda items listed in Section B of the Senate Dialogue, except before call to order and roll call.
2. A Senator may invoke his Senators Rights at any time, with the exception of “Roll-Call Vote”.
3. Whenever a speaker stops speaking and yields the floor back to the Chair, is a time when motions can be heard.

G. **Notes on Voting**-

1. A Senator can either vote yes, no, or abstain. A vote in order to pass a piece of legislation must pass with a simple majority of the Senators present saying “Yes”. Even if there aren't any “No” votes, but over a half of the Senators present “Abstain” the piece of legislation still fails. An abstention is not necessarily a vote stating no opinion, but rather a vote where a senator has a conflict of interest or a feeling that the piece of legislation has not been thoroughly discussed.
2. For all procedural votes (i.e. a vote to move into voting), meaning any vote that is not a vote to pass a piece of legislation, all Senators present must vote and they must vote either “Yes” or “No”. The rationale for this comes from the fact that a Senator cannot lack an opinion on a procedural matter. All procedural votes pass with a simple majority.
3. There is no secret balloting because Senators are public officials and students have a right to see their Senator vote by raising of the hand or recorded by a roll call vote.

III. **Organizational and Academic Council Structures**

A. **Organizational Council**- Members of the Organization Council are elected in accordance with the constitution and must be confirmed by the Senate. Organizations represented in clusters are determined by the office of organization development. The following shall compose the Organizational Council:

1. Academic (1)
2. Government (1)
3. Greek Life (1)

- 577 4. Honors (1)
- 578 5. Media (2)
- 579 6. Performance (1)
- 580 7. Programming (2)
- 581 8. Religious (2)
- 582 9. Service (1)
- 583 10. Club Sports (1)
- 584 11. Athletics (1)
- 585 a. The Athletics Seat must be a held by a current member of a University
- 586 Varsity Sport.
- 587 12. Isabella Cannon Leadership Program (1)
- 588 13. Campus Recreation (1)
- 589 a. Must be a student staff member of Campus Recreation.
- 590 14. Residence Life (1)
- 591 a. Must be a student staff member of Resident Life.
- 592 15. Multicultural (1)

B. Academic Council- The following shall compose the Academic Council:

- 594
- 595 1. Elon College: The College of Arts and Sciences (4)
- 596 2. Martha and Spencer Love School of Business (2)
- 597 3. School of Communications (2)
- 598 4. School of Education (2)
- 599
- 600