

Standing Rules of the Student Senate

As Prepared by the Parliamentarian and the Administrative Committee

Approved October 2021

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I. Scope and Precedent

- A. All meetings of the Student Senate must follow guidelines set by the following documents:
 - 1. The Associated Student Government Constitution
 - 2. The Associated Student Government Bylaws
 - 3. The Standing Rules of the Student Senate
 - 4. Robert's Rules of Order
 - 5. Any bills or resolutions passed by the Student Senate that govern the Senate body
- B. If any of the previous documents contradict one another, the Senate should follow the order prescribed above.

II. The Presiding Officer

- A. The Speaker of the Student Senate shall serve as the Presiding Officer of the Student Senate.
- B. If the Speaker of the Student Senate is not present at a meeting of the Student Senate, the Speaker Pro Tempore shall assume the role.
- C. If the Speaker Pro Tempore is not present at a meeting of the Student Senate, the Parliamentarian shall assume the role.

- D. If none of these three positions are present at a meeting of the Student Senate, the Student Senators will appoint a temporary replacement by a simple majority vote.

III. Order and Decorum

- A. The Presiding Officer shall preserve order and decorum during meetings of the Student Senate.
- B. If a Member violates any of these rules, the Presiding Officer shall call the Member to order.
- C. Any Member of the Legislature may request the Presiding Officer do so. The Presiding Officer may take any reasonable action necessary to compel the Member to observe the call for order.
- D. All questions of general order and decorum shall be determined by the Presiding Officer without debate.
- E. No Senator, Cabinet member, or guest shall act in a way that is unworthy or unbecoming of a member of the Associated Student Government or a guest in our chamber.
 - 1. This includes being rude to others in the chamber or disrespecting the Constitution, Bylaws, or Standing Rules of the Associated Student Government.
- F. Guests to Student Senate sessions are subject to a two strike policy for disturbances at the discretion of the Presiding Officer.
 - 1. After a guest has been given two strikes, it is up to the discretion of the Presiding Officer on how to handle the guest.
- G. If someone is being exceptionally offensive in the chamber, it is up to the discretion of the Presiding Officer on necessary action to take.

IV. Order of Business

A. The order of business for a standard meeting shall be as follows:

- I. Call to Order
- II. Two Minutes of Silence
- III. Roll Call
- IV. Announcement and Remarks by the Chair
- V. Consent Calendar
- VI. Student Concerns
- VII. Reports
- VIII. Old Business
- IX. New Business
- X. Special Business of the Day
- XI. General Announcements
- XII. Adjournment

B. The Speaker shall provide the order of business at least 24 hours before a regularly scheduled meeting.

C. If there are any additions to the daily business that were not on the copy that the Speaker released, they must be approved by the Student Senate at the start of the meeting.

V. Legislation

- A. At least one author on every piece of legislation must be a Student Senator.
 - 1. Members of Associated Student Government who are not Student Senators may not author legislation.
- B. All Senate legislation shall take one of two forms: a bill or a resolution. A resolution shall concern those matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of the Senate, e.g. university policies and programs. A bill shall concern those matters within the legislative jurisdiction of the Senate, e.g. rules and procedures of the Associated Student Government. Resolutions may also express the sense or opinions of the Senate.
- C. Legislation introduced in the Senate must bear the name of every author/sponsor. The title of a piece of legislation shall include a distinct reference to the subject or matter to which it relates and also, if it proposes the amendment or repeal of previous legislation, to the language proposed to be amended or repealed.
- D. Legislation may be brought to the floor only in one of two ways:
 - 1. It may be submitted to the Speaker of the Senate and approved prior to the Senate meeting, at which point it will be added to the Agenda for the meeting.
 - 2. If the legislation holds the sponsorship of at least one-fourth of current Student Senators, it may be introduced via a motion to introduce legislation.
- E. To be brought to the floor, a bill must have actionable steps. A resolution may follow one of two routes:
 - 1. A Senator may introduce a "Sense of the Senate" resolution designed to formally express the views and opinions of the Senate. These resolutions do not require actionable steps. Resolutions of this type

require the name of the legislation to begin with "Sense of the Senate:" and then refer to Section V.C. for naming rules.

2. All other resolutions require actionable steps. They should not begin with "Sense of the Senate:" in the name of the legislation.
- F. Legislation shall be numbered with the academic year of the current term of Student Senate (i.e. the 2018-2019 academic year would begin SR181901), and then count up from xxxx01 for each term.

VI. Consent Calendar

- A. The Speaker Pro Tempore shall record, maintain, and distribute the consent calendar of the Senate, the official record of the proceedings and acts of the Senate. It should be clear and concise.
- B. All minutes of Student Senate and its committees (excluding those taken in Executive Session) shall be included within the Consent Calendar.
- C. The Oversight Committee shall include a record of its investigations on the consent calendar. Each investigation opened will be assigned a number. That case number will then be recorded as being "Opened" on the next consent calendar. For succeeding consent calendars the case number shall be recorded as "In-Progress." If the case is concluded without a finding of wrongdoing and activity on that case ends, the next consent calendar will record the case number as "Closed."
 1. Should an investigation result in Impeachment, it will not be recorded on the consent calendar following impeachment proceedings.
- D. The Speaker shall be responsible for distributing the consent calendar prior to the meeting it is approved.
- E. Every Senator has the right to see the consent calendar. The approved consent calendar, being public record, may be seen by anyone.

- F. Every Senator has the right to propose corrections to the consent calendar prior to its approval to the Speaker Pro Tempore in order to ensure that the consent calendar accurately reflects Senate business. The Speaker Pro Tempore may accept such corrections at their discretion.
- G. The consent calendar must be passed by a simple majority vote in the following session.

VII. Standing Committees

- A. The standing committees of Student Senate are: Steering Committee, Oversight Committee, Administrative Committee, and Elections Committee.

B. The Steering Committee

1. The Steering Committee shall guide Student Senate by providing advice on proposed legislation and by consenting to the order of business on the agenda in consultation with the Speaker of Senate.
2. The Committee shall be chaired by the Speaker of Student Senate, who shall vote only in the event of a tie.
3. The membership of the Steering Committee shall be four Student Senators and the Parliamentarian.
 - a) Two Senators shall be selected by the Speaker of Student Senate.
 - b) Two Senators shall be elected by Student Senate, with the election taking place no later than the second meeting of the academic year.
 - c) Should a vacancy become open on the Steering Committee, the vacancy shall be filled using the same method which was used to select or elect the member being replaced by end of the next regular meeting of Student Senate.

4. The Committee will be responsible for:
 - a) Voting by majority approval of the committee to approve the agenda prior to each meeting of Student Senate.
 - b) Reviewing legislation before it is added to the agenda.
 - c) Advising and aiding the Speaker of Student Senate on matters of continuing training of Student Senators.
5. In the period before Senate has elected its members to the Committee, the Speaker of Senate may add legislation to the agenda at their discretion.

C. The Oversight Committee

1. The Oversight Committee shall oversee work being done by all representatives of Associated Student Government and review violations of the Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Rules, and any other standing piece of legislation, including attendance, by any member of Associated Student Government.
2. The Committee shall be chaired by the Speaker Pro Tempore.
3. The powers of this committee shall include, but are not limited to:
 - a) To recommend to the Student Senate the censure or removal of any ASG officer having found just cause to do so.
 - b) To have the power to, by majority vote, compel any officer of ASG to appear before the Committee in regards to a suspected violation of the Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Rules, or any piece of legislation in addition to the mandatory meetings occurring twice a semester.

- c) To meet with each member of the Executive Cabinet, Chief Justice of the Student Court, and non-voting Senators twice a semester to receive a report of current projects, accomplishments, and goals.
- d) To judge the effectiveness of Ad Hoc Committees, and recommend to the Student Senate as to the necessity of their continued existence.

D. The Administrative Committee

1. The Administrative Committee shall monitor and update the Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules of Associated Student Government.
2. The Committee shall be chaired by the Parliamentarian.
3. It shall review the progress of legislation passed by the Student Senate.
4. It shall oversee the constitutionality of actions emanating from Associated Student Government.
5. It shall be tasked with recordkeeping of consent calendars, bills, resolutions, and any other files.

E. The Elections Committee

1. The Elections Committee shall establish rules governing election campaigns, subject to the approval of the Student Senate.
2. The committee shall be chaired by the Speaker of Student Senate unless they are running for a position.
3. The committee shall have the responsibility for all campus-wide elections and shall ensure the enforcement of the rules governing said election campaigns.

VIII. Ad Hoc Committees

- A. Student Senate shall have the authority to create ad hoc committees to address matters deemed to fall outside the competence of the standing committees or of the committees chaired by members of the Executive Cabinet.
- B. Ad hoc committees shall have the goal of producing either a report to Student Senate or authoring a piece of legislation, and once this goal is completed the committee shall be dissolved.
- C. Ad hoc committees shall have a Student Senator as their chair, and their membership shall be determined by their chair and the Speaker of Senate.
 - 1. The chair shall produce a monthly report to the Oversight Committee specifying the Committee's activities and progress towards its goals.
- D. Ad hoc committees, at the time of their establishment, shall specify the length of time in which they shall be in existence, and an extension of this time will require a report to Student Senate explaining the reasons for the extension.
 - 1. No ad hoc committee shall be established for a period longer than the time the current Student Senate is in session.
- E. Should it be decided that an ad hoc committee is no longer serving a useful purpose, it can be dissolved at any time prior to the completion of its mandate by either a majority vote of the membership of the committee or by a majority vote of the Student Senate.

IX. Executive Session

- A. Student Senate sessions shall be open to all, including the press and the public.
- B. At any time, the body may motion to enter into Executive Session. Executive Session removes all but the Student Senators, the Speaker of Senate, the Speaker Pro Tempore, the Advisor of Senate, and the acting Presiding Officer (in the event that the Presiding Officer is not the Speaker of Senate or the Speaker Pro Tempore).
 1. The motion must be seconded.
 2. It needs a two-thirds majority to pass.
 3. Additional people may be asked to stay in Executive Session by the Presiding Officer.
 4. The motion must include an explanation of why Executive Session is necessary.
 5. Confidentiality of information is required in Executive Session. Minutes may not be taken, and anyone found revealing proceedings is subject to discipline by the Senate.
- C. The following are reasons that the Senate can move into Executive Session:
 1. To consider the appointment of an open Senate seat, a Directorship, Cabinet position or any other committee positions which are appointed by Student Senate.
 2. To consider the disciplinary action against a member of the Associated Student Government.
 3. To consider matters required to be kept confidential by federal laws or rules or state statutes.

4. For any other reason not listed above deemed necessary to be considered in Executive Session.
- D. When an election or appointment is being discussed, the Senate should move into Executive Session prior to debate and voting.
- E. If a person present during Executive Session leaves the chamber, they may not reenter until the session is ended.
- F. To end Executive Session, a motion must be made.
 1. The motion must be seconded.
 2. It needs a two-thirds majority to pass.

X. Types of Points

A. Point of Personal Privilege

1. Used to:
 - a) Express a personal concern.
 - b) Respond to an offense of personal conduct, reputation, or rights.
 - c) Rectify an issue with the Chamber.
2. May be made by any member of the Associated Student Government.
3. May respectfully interrupt a speaker, if applicable.

B. Point of Order

1. Used by a Senator when they believe the Legislature, a Member of the Associated Student Government, or a guest is violating a rule or not following parliamentary procedure.

- a) This point may also be used to initiate cloture proceedings as described in Section XII.
2. Must be made immediately after an infraction, and may interrupt a speaker if applicable.
3. Requires an explanation on the issue from the Presiding Officer and rectification if it is determined an infraction occurred.
 - a) The Presiding Officer may delegate the explanation to the Parliamentarian if he or she is unsure.
4. A Senator, unsatisfied with the Presiding Officer's response, may appeal the decision according to Article XI of these Standing Rules.

C. Point of Parliamentary Procedure

1. Used when a Senator is unsure of proper parliamentary procedure, or seeking a recommendation on how to proceed under proper procedure.
2. Requires a response from the Presiding Officer.
 - a) The Presiding Officer may delegate the explanation to the Parliamentarian if he or she is unsure.
3. May respectfully interrupt a speaker, if applicable.

D. Point of Information

1. Used by a Senator seeking to obtain a piece of factual information.
2. Directed through the Presiding Officer to a Senator or Cabinet Member capable of responding with the correct information.
3. May respectfully interrupt a speaker, if applicable.

E. Query to the Speaker

1. Used by a Senator intent on asking a question to the current speaker holding the floor during debate.
2. Recognized or answered at the discretion of the speaker holding the floor.
3. May not interrupt a speaker.

XI. Motions

A. General Rules Regarding Motions

1. The right to make motions is reserved solely by Senators.
2. Senators may not make motions:
 - a) During debate unless they are holding the floor, except when specified otherwise in these Rules.
 - b) Without being recognized by the Presiding Officer.
 - c) During the voting phase of any question.
3. Motions "in the hand of the Legislature"
 - a) A motion is "in the hands of the Legislature" if one of the following is true:
 - (1) It has been recognized by the Presiding Officer and received a second from another Senator.
 - (2) It is legislation, having been placed in Old Business.
 - b) Terminology:
 - (1) A "Main Motion" is a motion that does not supplement any other motion.

- (2) A "Subsidiary Motion" is a motion that supplements another motion.
 - (3) A "Previous Motion" is a motion that has an immediate Subsidiary Motion.
 - (4) A "question" is any motion in the hands of the Legislature.
 - (5) A "Procedural Question" is a question that impacts the status of procedure, debate, or the order of business of the Legislature.
 - (6) A "Substantive Question" is a question that impacts the composition or opinion of Associated Student Government.
- c) A motion is no longer in the hands of the Legislature if the question has been permanently or temporarily resolved.
- 4. A motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time prior to voting on the question.
 - 5. A Main Motion having been vetoed may not be subjected to any Subsidiary Motions.

B. Main Motions

- 1. Motion to Adjourn
 - a) A motion to adjourn may not be made while any question is in the hands of the Legislature.
 - b) It must, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, respect the Legislative Calendar.

2. Motion to Call the Question

- a) If adopted, it ends any debate and immediately brings the Legislature to a vote on the called question.
- b) Requires a two-thirds majority vote of Members present to pass.

3. Motion to Commit

- a) This motion can be used on either a student concern or a piece of legislation to commit the subject of the motion to a committee for review.
- b) Student Concerns
 - (1) If used for student concern, it must specify a committee to which the issue should be reported and why that committee should be the one to address the concern.
 - (2) The committee must then report on their work on the issue within the next two regularly scheduled Senate sessions.
- c) Legislation
 - (1) The motion must specify a committee to review the legislation.
 - (2) When successful, it sends the legislation to the committee, thus removing it from the hands of the Legislature until it is reintroduced in Old Business on the Calendar.
- d) It must be seconded and then will be sent to the committee.

4. Motion to Divide the Question

- a) This motion can be made on any question that contains more than one independent substantive proposition.
- b) It must specify which specific items will be divided.
- c) It requires a simple majority to pass.
- d) It does not require that the member making the motion be holding the floor during debate.
- e) Upon a successful motion:
 - (1) The question shall be considered divided, and each proposition shall be voted on separately.
 - (2) Debate constraints shall remain the same as they were before the division.

5. Motion to Extend or Limit Debate

- a) This motion allows debate to either continue or end.
- b) It requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass.
- c) It can also be heard as a motion to reopen or close the speaker's list.

6. Motion to Recess

- a) It requires a specific length of time for the Legislature to recess.
- b) It must, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, respect the Legislative Calendar.
- c) It requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass.

7. Motion to Recommit

- a) The motion must specify which committee(s) the legislation would be recommitted to, and in what order if multiple.
- b) When successful, it returns the legislation to the committee(s), thus removing it from the hands of the Senate until it is reintroduced in Old Business.

8. Motion to Reorder Business

- a) A motion to reorder business must specify the item(s) to be moved and the new location.
- b) A reason for the move must be provided at the time of the motion.
- c) It must be seconded and requires only a simple majority to pass.

9. Motions to Table

- a) Motions to table take one of two forms:
 - (1) Motion to table for a certain period of time.
 - (2) Motion to table indefinitely.
- b) Upon a successful motion to table for a certain period of time, the subject of the motion shall return to the hands of the Senate at the conclusion of the designated time period.
- c) Upon a successful motion to table indefinitely:
 - (1) The subject of the motion may not be taken up again during that meeting.
 - (2) The Presiding Officer shall remind the Senate during all subsequent meetings for which the legislation is active

that the legislation remains on the table.

(3) The subject of the motion may only be returned to the hands of the Senate with a successful "Motion to remove from the table."

(a) If this motion is successful, the subject of the motion will be added to Old Business.

C. Substantive Motions

1. Motions to Amend

a) Non-amendable questions include:

(1) All non-debatable motions.

(2) Motions to confirm.

(3) Appeals of decisions of the Presiding Officer.

(4) Motions to reconsider.

(5) Motions to censure.

b) Subsidiary Motions cannot extend beyond two levels.

2. Motions to Confirm

a) Motions to confirm may take one of two forms:

(1) Motion to confirm or reject an appointment.

(2) Motion to confirm or reject financial matters.

b) The motion requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass.

c) One motion shall be sufficient to determine the outcome: a failed motion to confirm shall be considered rejection, and a failed motion to reject shall be considered confirmation.

3. Motion to Introduce

- a) Must be heard by the Presiding Officer.
- b) The motion requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass.
- c) The motion must refer to
 - (1) A completed and existing text of legislation which has received the sponsorship of at least one-fourth of current Student Senators and which has been made accessible to the entirety of Student Senate.
 - (2) A report or other piece of business not included by the Speaker of Student Senate in the daily business of the Student Senate.
- d) If the motion is successful, the introduced legislation or business will be added to New Business.

4. Motion to Create an Ad Hoc Committee

- a) The motion must specify a chair, a topic, and a period of existence for the proposed committee.
- b) Should the motion pass, the Presiding Officer shall immediately solicit from Senate interest in joining the committee, though final approval of the membership shall be solely at the discretion of the Speaker of Senate and the committee chair.

D. Other Motions

1. Motion to Reconsider

- a) A motion to reconsider the vote on a question is in order only if:
 - (1) The question is in the hands of the Senate.

(2) In the event that the motion pertains to a Procedural Question, no other Main Motions are currently in the hands of the Senate.

(3) In the event that the motion pertains to a Substantive Question, no other Subsidiary Motions are currently in the hands of the Legislature.

b) A motion to reconsider:

(1) Is debatable only if the question itself is debatable, in which case the debate may extend to the limits of the original question.

(2) May not be reconsidered.

(3) Does not require that the Senator making the motion be holding the floor during debate.

c) If adopted, the reconsidered question shall return to the hands of the Senate.

2. Motion of No-Confidence

a) A Motion of No-Confidence is in order only after the end of debate and prior to a final vote on elections to Executive Cabinet, as designated in the ASG Bylaws Sections 603 and 610.

b) The Presiding Officer must ask if there are any Motions of No-Confidence prior to a final vote on matters upon which a Motion of No-Confidence is in order.

c) The motion must be seconded.

d) Should the motion be made and seconded, a vote of confidence in all candidates shall immediately take place

without debate.

(1) The options in this vote shall be yes, the Senate has confidence in the candidates presented or no, the Senate does not have confidence in the candidates presented, in accordance with Sections 603 and 610 of the ASG Bylaws.

e) The results of such a vote shall be determined by Sections 603 and 610 of the ASG Bylaws.

3. Motion to Approve by Unanimous Consent

a) The motion must be seconded.

b) The motion shall be in order only immediately prior to a vote by the entire Student Senate.

c) The effects of this motion are those described in XIII.B.2.a of the Standing Rules.

XII. Debate

A. A Senator is said to be "holding the floor" if they are speaking during debate.

B. A Senator holding the floor may:

1. Yield time to another Associated Student Government member.

2. Yield all remaining time back to the Floor.

C. General Rules for Debate

1. Debate occurs on any question if:

a) The question is debatable.

b) There is a Senator objecting to that question.

2. The right to debate is always reserved to members of the Associated Student Government.

3. The right to debate may be offered to an individual not in Associated Student Government if he or she is an author.
4. If two or more Senators seek recognition at the same time, the Presiding Officer shall determine whom to recognize.
5. No Senator or Associated Student Government member may:
 - a) Hold private conversation while the Presiding Officer is addressing the Senate or in a manner disruptive to debate.
 - b) Speak during debate upon a subject other than the question under debate.
 - c) Make derogatory personal references about other Senators.
6. Should a speaker hold the floor for an excessive amount of time speaking outside topics relevant to the business of Student Senate, cloture proceedings may be initiated by any other Senator through a request made by a Point of Order.
 - a) The Presiding Officer may rule cloture proceedings Out of Order if they believe that the Senator speaking is remaining relevant to the business of Student Senate.
 - b) Should the Presiding Officer accept the start of cloture proceedings, the Senate shall hold a procedural vote with a simple majority to determine if the Senator holding the floor shall be forced to yield the floor.
 - c) Should the vote pass, the floor shall be yielded to the Presiding Officer.
 - d) Should the vote fail, the floor shall remain with the Senator who previously held it.

D. Debate on Amendments

1. Amendments to legislation shall be clearly and specifically written and submitted to the Presiding Officer prior to their introduction.
2. Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter and intent of the Previous Question.
3. Technical amendments, amendments to spelling or grammar, shall be automatically accepted at the discretion of the Presiding Officer and the legislation's author(s).
 - a) Amendment authors may ask the Parliamentarian to look over the amendment for technical purposes and guidance on the rules before submitting to the Presiding Officer.

E. Debate on Other Questions

1. There is no debate on the following questions:
 - a) Adjournment or recess
 - b) Calling the question
 - c) Debate constraints
 - d) Dividing the question
 - e) Manner of voting

XIII. Voting

A. General Voting Rules

1. The right to vote on questions is reserved solely by Senators and the Parliamentarian.
2. The Speaker Pro Tempore may vote in the event of a tie.
3. Any question, unless specified otherwise in these Rules or Robert's Rules, shall be determined by a simple majority vote of the Senate.

4. During any voting phase, Senators may change their votes, so long as the Presiding Officer has not called the vote.
5. The Presiding Officer:
 - a) Shall ensure that quorum is present in order to conduct voting.
 - b) Shall ensure that all Senators present during voting procedure cast a vote.
 - c) May ask Senators who are/were absent from the chamber to refrain from voting if absent for an extended period of time.

B. Manner of Voting

1. Senate votes may be taken via a voice, by show of hands, by rising, by electronic voting, by paper ballot, or by roll call. The Presiding Officer may determine the initial method of voting on each question.
2. Final votes on the passage of any substantive matter must be taken by roll call or electronic vote unless unanimous consent is granted.
 - a) Should the ASG Bylaws specify the use of a secret ballot, paper or electronic ballots may be used.
3. Voting may also be conducted in the following fashions:
 - a) Via unanimous consent.
 - (1) Must be seconded.
 - (2) All Senators must give assent for this to pass. If it does not pass, the Senate will go back to a roll call or electronic vote.
 - b) Via a call for division.
 - (1) It may occur at the request of a single Senator- and does not need to be seconded.

- (2) A call for division may be requested when a Senator doubts the accuracy of a vote.
 - (3) The Presiding Officer must then conduct the vote via a roll call or electronic vote.
4. Senators may not change their vote after the vote has been announced by the Presiding Officer.

XIV. Attendance and Quorum

A. Attendance

1. Absence

- a) A Senator is said to be absent if not present at roll call.
- b) If a Senator shows up to a meeting late, he or she should approach the Speaker Pro Tempore at an appropriate time.
- c) It is up to the Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore to decide repercussions for absences.

2. Alternates

- a) Senators are expected to attend every regularly scheduled meeting of the Student Senate.
- b) If a Senator cannot attend for any reason, the Senator must find an alternate to serve in their place or face appropriate consequences. Senators must report the name of any alternate to the Speaker Pro Tempore prior to a Senate meeting if they cannot attend.
- c) Alternates must be undergraduate students at Miami University's Oxford Campus who are not already members of Associated Student Government.

- d) The Speaker Pro Tempore reserves the right to retain a pool of alternates to fill in the seat(s) of Senators who fail to find alternates.

B. Quorum

1. Quorum shall be set at one more than half of all filled Senator seats.
2. Any Senator may suggest the absence of quorum at any time through a Point of Parliamentary Procedure.
 - a) The Presiding Officer shall then order a call of the Senate to ascertain if a quorum is present.
3. In the absence of a quorum, only three motions are in order: a call of the Senate to compel the attendance of absent members, a motion to recess, and a motion to adjourn.
 - a) Motions incidental to any of these may be received.

XV. Appeal of the Decision of the Chair

- A. A decision of the Chair may be appealed by any Senator and must be seconded-for the appeal to be voted on.
- B. An appeal is debatable if the decision appealed was made from a question which was itself debatable.
 1. Debate is restricted to the decision of the Presiding Officer and may not extend to the question in the hands of the Senate.
 2. Prior to debate, the Parliamentarian shall be allowed to make a statement relating to the interpretation of the Rule in question.
- C. The appeal may be reconsidered.
- D. A two-thirds majority vote shall overturn the ruling of the Presiding Officer.

XVI. Standing Rule Guidelines

- A. The Standing Rules must be approved by a simple majority by the fourth meeting of Student Senate each session.
- B. The Standing Rules may be amended and voted on by the Student Senate. It shall require a two thirds majority vote to amend.
- C. Any part of the Standing Rules can be suspended by a two-thirds majority vote.
- D. Any Standing Rules document for a committee (ie. Funding and Audit, Oversight) must be approved by a simple majority of that committee's membership each session.