



SENATE
OF THE
STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
OF
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
{ S. BILL 23-24, 02 }

**A BILL UPDATING THE SGA BYLAWS TO OBEY
THE CONSTITUTION**

INTRODUCED BY:

STUDENT BODY SECRETARY AMY LI OF THE **STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT'S CABINET** AND
FIRST CONSIDERED THIS **18TH** DAY OF **APRIL** IN THE YEAR **2023** AND
NEXT CONSIDERED THIS **XTH** DAY OF **MONTH** IN THE YEAR **2023**

SPONSORED BY:

SENATOR FIRST LAST OF THE AND
SENATOR FIRST LAST OF THE

REFERRED TO THE SENATE BY THE **COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS** WHICH RECOMMENDS ITS
PASSAGE BY A VOTE OF **X TO X**.

Be it enacted by the Senate of the Student Government Association at Johns Hopkins University assembled that:

SECTION 1. TITLE

This Act may be referred to as the “Spring 2023 Bylaws Update Bill”

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

a. FINDINGS

- i. In April 2022, the SGA voted to amend the SGA Constitution to make major structural changes to the organization over the course of the next two years. Further edits to the Constitution were made in April 2023.
- ii. Currently, the SGA Bylaws are designed around the 2022-2023 (110th) SGA Administration and do not account for the structural changes instituted beginning with the 2023-2024 (111th) SGA Administration.

b. PURPOSES

- i. To amend the Bylaws of the Student Government Association at Johns Hopkins University to fit the current structure and practices of the SGA.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENTS

Student Body Vice President Responsibilities	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 3. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE 3. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
...	...
ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
3.2.1 THE STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT AND THEIR CABINET	3.2.1 THE STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT AND THEIR CABINET
...	...
3.2.1.2 VICE PRESIDENT	

3.2.1.2.1 Assists the President in all their duties. 3.2.1.2.2 Succeeds the President in case of their impeachment or resignation. 3.2.1.2.3 Accompanies the Student Body President to meetings with administrators when necessary. 3.2.1.2.4 Fosters community within the Senate 3.2.1.2.5 Collaborates with the Student Body President to organize semesterly retreats 3.2.1.2.6 Serves as the Presiding Officer or President of the Senate 3.2.1.2.7 Reviews legislation before it is presented to the Senate 3.2.1.2.8 Assists new members with writing legislation 3.2.1.2.9 Creates agendas for Senate meetings	3.2.1 STUDENT BODY VICE PRESIDENT 3.2.1.2.1 Assists the President in all their duties. 3.2.1.2.2 Succeeds the President in case of their impeachment or resignation. 3.2.1.2.3 Accompanies the Student Body President to meetings with administrators when necessary. 3.2.1.2.4 Fosters community within the Senate 3.2.1.2.5 Collaborates with the Student Body President and the Chair of Programming to organize semesterly retreats 3.2.1.2.6 Assists new members with writing legislation 3.2.1.2.7 Within the first month of each Senator's or Cabinet Member's term, uses campaign material, a form, and/or discussion with the member to determine their primary short- and long-term goals for their term in SGA. 3.2.1.2.8 Regularly references legislative and non-legislative work of each member to determine if they are making progress towards their goals. 3.2.1.2.8.1 This must be done at least once a month, but the Vice President is encouraged to check on different members throughout the month rather
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	than examining every member at the same time. 3.2.1.2.8.2 The Vice President may work with the Student Body Secretary to create an organizational system to track and document each member's goals and progress. 3.2.1.2.8.3 If a member does not seem to be working towards their goals, the Vice President shall contact the member to either meet with them or to connect them to another member of SGA who would be more capable of supporting the member. 3.2.1.2.8.4 If the member is still not making progress towards their goals after two months, the Vice President shall set up a meeting with themselves, an advisor of SGA, and any other relevant SGA members to determine how best to support the member.
Rationale	
Remove President of the Senate responsibilities from the Vice President Outline methods of ensuring SGA progress	

Student Body Secretary Responsibilities	
Current Language	Proposed Language

**ARTICLE 3. THE EXECUTIVE
BRANCH**

...

***ARTICLE 3, SECTION 2.
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE
EXECUTIVE BRANCH***

**3.2.1 THE STUDENT BODY
PRESIDENT AND THEIR
CABINET**

...

3.2.1.3 SECRETARY

3.2.1.3.1 Records how frequently each of the non-senate bodies within SGA (such as the PRDC) issue a report to the Senate during general body meetings and notifies the Chair of the body if they are not in compliance.

3.2.1.3.2 Serves as the primary recordkeeper for SGA.

3.2.1.3.2.1 Stores all of SGA's digital records for protection in a secondary technological archive at the end of every year.

3.2.1.3.2.1.1 Ensures that the Leadership Engagement and Experiential Development (LEED) Office and the JHU Libraries

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BRANCH**

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have copies of all records. 3.2.1.3.3 Takes minutes at every Senate and Cabinet meeting, or designates someone to do so in their absence 3.2.1.3.3.1 Minutes shall, at the very least, always include the following: 3.2.1.3.3.1.1 The date, time, and location of a meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.2 Those present at and absent from a SGA meeting, including whether the absence is excused or unexcused. 3.2.1.3.3.1.3 Any guests in attendance at the meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.4 The matters discussed in a meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.5 The main ideas discussed within each matter. 3.2.1.3.3.1.6 The major points or motions raised during the meeting.	have copies of all records. 3.2.1.3.3 Takes minutes at every Senate and Cabinet meeting, or designates someone to do so in their absence 3.2.1.3.3.1 Minutes shall, at the very least, always include the following: 3.2.1.3.3.1.1 The date, time, and location of a meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.2 Those present at and absent from a SGA meeting, including whether the absence is excused or unexcused. 3.2.1.3.3.1.3 Any guests in attendance at the meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.4 The matters discussed in a meeting. 3.2.1.3.3.1.5 The main ideas discussed within each matter. 3.2.1.3.3.1.6 The major points or motions raised during the meeting.
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3.2.1.3.3.1.7 All votes made during the meeting, and, if possible via roll call or electronic voting, each senator's vote will be recorded. 3.2.1.3.3.2 Minutes shall be made available to the Secretary no later than a week from the meeting at which they were recorded. Failure to send minutes shall be noted on the SGA website. 3.2.1.3.4 Creates an SGA work log shall be created at the beginning of the school year, no later than the first Senate Meeting, and publishes this work log on the SGA website 3.2.1.3.4.1 The SGA work log shall compile all the legislation, non-legislative projects, roles, and responsibilities of individual SGA members. 3.2.1.3.4.2 Ensures that the work log is continually updated by SGA members and posted on the SGA website. It is the responsibility of individual SGA	3.2.1.3.3.1.7 All votes made during the meeting, and, if possible via roll call or electronic voting, each senator's vote will be recorded. 3.2.1.3.3.2 Minutes shall be made available to the Secretary no later than a week from the meeting at which they were recorded. Failure to send minutes shall be noted on the SGA website. 3.2.1.3.4 Creates and maintains internal SGA infrastructure
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members to fill out the work log. 3.2.1.3.5 Creates and maintains internal SGA infrastructure	
Rationale	
Eliminates the worklog	

Restructuring of the Senate	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH 4.1.1 CLASS COUNCILS 4.1.1.1 Per the Constitution, there shall exist four (4) Class Councils that shall represent each of the four (4) undergraduate classes. ... 4.1.1.5 CLASS PRESIDENTS Per the Constitution, four (4) Class Presidents shall be elected for every one-year term to serve as primary class representatives on the Senate. ... 4.1.1.6 SENATORS 4.1.1.6.1 Per the Constitution, twenty-eight (28) Senators	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH 4.1.1 SENATORS 4.1.1.1 Per the Constitution, the following Senators shall be elected for every one year term. 4.1.1.1.1 Five Class Senators from each graduating class 4.1.1.1.1.1 These five Class Senators shall include one Class President, who shall serve as the primary class representative for

shall be elected for every oneyear term. 4.1.1.6.2 Senators participate within SGA as members of the Senate, Standing Legislative Committees, and Class Councils. 4.1.1.6.3 Senators shall be proactive in pursuing student interests and concerns, in addition to actively lobbying relevant administrators. 4.1.1.6.4 Senators shall prioritize their commitments to SGA and strive to attend all SGArealted meetings. 4.1.1.6.5 Senators may be considered in bad standing if they do not fulfill the aforementioned guidelines and subsequently may be subject to an impeachment hearing under Article IX of the Constitution.	purposes of communication with students and administrators. 4.1.1.1.2 Seven Academic Senators from the Krieger School and Five Academic Senators from the Whiting school 4.1.1.1.3 One Student Organization Senator from each category of student organizations SGA recognizes 4.1.1.1.4 One Caucus Senator for each SGA Caucus, as defined in the Constitution 4.1.1.2 Senators participate within SGA as members of the Senate and Standing Legislative Committees. 4.1.1.3 Senators shall be proactive in pursuing student interests and concerns in addition to actively lobbying relevant administrators. 4.1.1.4 Senators shall prioritize their commitments to SGA and strive to attend all SGA-related meetings. 4.1.1.5 Senators may be considered in bad standing if they do not fulfill the aforementioned guidelines and subsequently may be subject to an impeachment hearing under Article IX of the Constitution.
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Rationale	
Define senators	

Committee Membership	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.1 STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES 4.1.2.1 Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be established in these Bylaws and shall exist in perpetuity. 4.1.2.2 Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be established to address the general business of the Senate and to recommend to the Senate the adoption or rejection of legislation. 4.1.2.3 The number of members of Standing Legislative Committees shall be at the discretion of the	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.1 STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES 4.1.2.1 Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be established in these Bylaws and shall exist in perpetuity. 4.1.2.2 Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be established to address the general business of the Senate and to recommend to the Senate the adoption or rejection of legislation. 4.1.2.3 The number of members of Standing Legislative Committees shall be at the discretion of the

Executive Vice President when sorting Senators into committees, but shall allow for the efficient functioning of the committees.	President of the Senate when sorting Senators into committees, but shall allow for the efficient functioning of the committees. 4.1.2.3.1 The Committee on Finance and Committee on Student Organizations shall each have at least 14 members.
Rationale Update position responsible for sorting senators into committees In lieu of requiring each member of SGA to be on either the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Student Organizations, which would pose a scheduling burden, require a membership minimum in the aforementioned committees to ensure efficient functioning.	

Committee Sorting	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.3 MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES 4.1.2.3.1 SORTING OF SENATORS INTO STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.3.1.1 Each member of the Senate shall serve on at	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.3 MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES 4.1.2.3.1 SORTING OF SENATORS INTO STANDING LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE 4.1.2.3.1.1 Pursuant to the Constitution, the President of

least one (1) of the two Essential Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate: Finance or Student Organizations, but may serve on more than one (1) Essential Committee at the discretion of the Executive Vice President. 4.1.2.3.1.2 Pursuant to the Constitution, the Vice President shall sort Senators into Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate, and confirmation of these appointments shall require ratification by a plurality of the Senate. Half of the Senate will be placed on the Committee on Finance and Student Organizations respectively. At least two members of each graduating class must be on each committee. 4.1.2.3.1.3 Finance and CSO Chairs and Co-Chairs will have at minimum monthly coordination meetings outside of their respective committee meetings. 4.1.2.3.1.4 In executing the Constitutional duty to sort Senators into committees, the Vice President shall solicit the wishes of individual Senators; study	the Senate shall sort Senators into Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate, and confirmation of these appointments shall require ratification by a plurality of the Senate. 4.1.2.3.1.2 In executing the Constitutional duty to sort Senators into committees, the President of the Senate shall solicit the wishes and availabilities of individual Senators; study their individual passions and legislative priorities; if prudent, consult with SGA colleagues; and shall thereafter proceed to sort Senators into committees at the second Senate General Body Meeting in a manner which, in the opinion of the President of the Senate, will allow individual Senators to flourish and will best serve the students and community of the Johns Hopkins University. 4.1.2.3.1.2.1 Within 24 hours of the election of the Committee Chairs at the first Senate Meeting, each Committee Chair will inform the President of the Senate of a meeting time for the following semester. These meeting times
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their individual passions and legislative priorities; if prudent, consult with SGA colleagues; and shall thereafter proceed to sort Senators into committees at the second Senate General Body Meeting in a manner which, in the opinion of the Vice President, will allow individual Senators to flourish and will best serve the students and community of the Johns Hopkins University. 4.1.2.3.2 COMMITTEE VACANCIES 4.1.2.3.2.1 Any vacancies within Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate or Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate created by the departure of a member of the Senate shall be filled by the Vice President and confirmed by a plurality of the Senate. 4.1.2.3.2.2 Any vacancies within Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate or Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate created by the departure of a non-member of the Senate shall be left vacant unless filled by Senate legislation.	will be visible on the form used by the President of the Senate to solicit the wishes of each Senator. If a Senator is unable to attend the designated time for any committee, they shall indicate so on the form. 4.1.2.3.1.2.2 To best serve their student organization constituent group, each Student Organization Senator must serve on either the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Student Organizations. 4.1.2.3.2 COMMITTEE VACANCIES 4.1.2.3.2.1 Any vacancies within Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate or Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate created by the departure of a member of the Senate shall be filled by the President of the Senate and confirmed by a plurality of the Senate.
Rationale	

Update position responsible for sorting senators into committees

In lieu of requiring each member of SGA to be on either the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Student Organizations, which would pose a scheduling burden, require a membership minimum in the aforementioned committees to ensure efficient functioning.

Move Finance and Student Organization Committee Chair Meetings to the section on Responsibilities of the Chair

Allows the sorting of committee members to account for schedule availability. This is important to allow each committee to find a meeting time with the increased committee sizes resulting from the expansion of the Senate.

Require senators elected to represent student orgs to serve on a committee that interfaces with student orgs

Remove vestigial language from non-senate committee members

Selection of Committee Chairs	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES ... 4.1.2.4.2 SELECTION OF THE CHAIR	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES ... 4.1.2.4.2 SELECTION OF THE CHAIR

4.1.2.4.2.1 The Vice President, in their capacity as President of the Senate, shall schedule and preside over the first meeting of each Standing Legislative Committee in order to facilitate, and until, the election of the committee's chair. 4.1.2.4.2.2 Within one (1) week of the Senate's second General Body meeting, each Standing Legislative Committee of the Senate shall meet to elect its Chair or co-chair. 4.1.2.4.2.3 At this first committee meeting, the Vice President shall call to order the committee. The Vice President shall then ask for secret paper ballot nominations of committee members to serve as chair of the committee. Only duly serving members of the Senate may be nominated as committee chairs. Individuals may not serve as chair of more than one (1) committee, or as the chair of a committee if they are the vice-chair for another committee. 4.1.2.4.2.4 Upon collecting the nominations, the Vice President shall read the nomination aloud and ask	4.1.2.4.2.1 At the first Senate Meeting of the year, the President of the Senate shall preside over elections for the chair of each Standing Legislative Committee. 4.1.2.4.2.2 At this Senate Meeting, the President of the Senate public nominations of Senate members to serve as chair of the committee. 4.1.2.4.2.2.1 Individuals may not serve as chair of more than one (1) committee, as the chair of a committee if they are the vice-chair for another committee, or as the chair of a committee if they are the chair of a caucus. 4.1.2.4.2.3 Upon hearing the nomination, the President of the Senate shall ask each nominee if they would like to perform the service of committee chair. 4.1.2.4.2.4 Those responding in the affirmative shall each give short speeches of no more than 3 minutes outlining their qualifications and priorities. 4.1.2.4.2.5 Without a discussion, each Senate
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each nominee if he or she would like to perform the service of committee chair. 4.1.2.4.2.5 Those responding in the affirmative shall each give short speeches outlining their qualifications and priorities. 4.1.2.4.2.6 Without a discussion, each Senate member on the committee shall then cast a vote for the chair by confidential paper ballot. 4.1.2.4.2.7 Any candidate receiving a plurality of votes will then be installed as committee chair or co-chair and will be sworn in by the Vice President. 4.1.2.4.2.8 The Vice President and Treasurer, in their respective roles as ex-officio members of the Internal Affairs Committee and of the Finance Committee, shall also serve as respective ex-officio co-chairs of those committees. 4.1.2.4.2.9 If no candidate receives a plurality, the Vice President shall cast a tie breaking vote. 4.1.2.4.2.10 The Committee Chair's term of office shall extend for the term of the Senate.	member shall then cast a vote for the chair by confidential paper ballot or another confidential voting method. 4.1.2.4.2.6 Any candidate receiving a plurality of votes will then be installed as committee chair or co-chair and will be sworn in by the President of the Senate. 4.1.2.4.2.7 The Student Body Vice President and Student Body Treasurer, in their respective roles as ex-officio members of the Internal Affairs Committee and of the Finance Committee, shall also serve as respective ex-officio co-chairs of those committees. 4.1.2.4.2.8 If no candidate receives a plurality, the President of the Senate shall cast a tie breaking vote. 4.1.2.4.2.9 The Committee Chair's term of office shall extend for the term of the Senate.
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Rationale	
Update the position responsible for committee chair elections	
Prevent caucus chairs from overworking by not allowing caucus chairs to also chair a committee	
Elect committee chairs from the entire Senate rather than each committee, which ensures the members most qualified and passionate about a subject receive a position on that committee and allows the sorting of committee members to be based on schedule availability. This is important to allow each committee to find a meeting time with the increased committee sizes resulting from the expansion of the Senate.	
Place a time limit on candidate speeches	

Responsibilities of Committee Chairs	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
...	...
4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE	4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE
...	...
4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES	4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES
...	...
4.1.2.4.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE CHAIRS	4.1.2.4.5 RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMITTEE CHAIRS
4.1.2.5.1 Chairs of Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate and Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate	4.1.2.5.1 Chairs of Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate and Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate

shall having the following responsibilities: 4.1.2.5.1.1 To issue a committee report at General Body meetings, informing the Senate of relevant projects and actions of the committee and its members. 4.1.2.5.1.2 To submit legislation with recommendations to the Vice President and Secretary. 4.1.2.5.1.3 To create the agenda for each committee meeting and publish these agendas to the Senate. 4.1.2.5.1.4 To appoint a member of the respective committee to take the minutes of each meeting. 4.1.2.5.1.5 To send a copy of the committee minutes to the Secretary in a timely manner. 4.1.2.5.1.6 To perform certain other functions as situations necessitate. 4.1.2.5.1.7 To maintain suggestion boxes as needed to provide for the needs of the student body 4.1.2.5.1.7.1 It shall be the duty	shall having the following responsibilities: 4.1.2.5.1.1 To issue a committee report at General Body meetings, informing the Senate of projects or activities of the committee for which Senate awareness is essential to the success of the committee or the Senate. 4.1.2.5.1.2 To submit a weekly press release to the Director of Communications by the Saturday at 12:00 PM EST before each GBM containing updates on goals and activities of the committee or any changes to committee goals 4.1.2.5.1.2 To submit reports on reviewed legislation to the President of the Senate and Secretary. For the content of these reports, see 4.2.3 Legislative Process. 4.1.2.5.1.3 To create the agenda for each committee meeting and publish these agendas to the Senate. 4.1.2.5.1.4 To appoint a member of the respective committee to
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of the chair of the Student Services Committee to appoint committee members to gather the suggestions left in the boxes. 4.1.2.5.1.7.2 To report on the contents of the suggestion boxes bi-weekly at SGA general body meetings. 4.1.2.5.2 Co-chairs of the Finance and Internal Affairs Committees and Chairs and Vice Chairs of Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate and Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate shall have the following additional responsibilities: 4.1.2.5.2.1 By the end of September, co-chairs/chair and vice chair must submit a cooperation plan to the Vice President detailing an agreement between each co-chair/ chair vice chair on how they plan to work cooperatively to run their committee ... 4.1.2.5.2.1.10 If one co-chair/chair or vice chair believes that it was	take the minutes of each meeting. 4.1.2.5.1.5 To send a copy of the committee minutes and attendance to the Secretary within 48 hours of each meeting. 4.1.2.5.1.6 To perform certain other functions as situations necessitate. 4.1.2.5.1.7 To maintain suggestion boxes as needed to provide for the needs of the student body 4.1.2.5.1.7.1 It shall be the duty of the chair of the Student Services Committee to appoint committee members to gather the suggestions left in the boxes. 4.1.2.5.1.7.2 To report on the contents of the suggestion boxes bi-weekly at SGA general body meetings. 4.1.2.3.1.3 In addition to the above responsibilities, chairs of the Committee on Finance and Committee on Student
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not possible for them to submit a cooperation plan because the other co-chair/chair or vice chair refused to cooperate, they may petition the Judiciary to rule on the question of whether failure to submit a cooperative plan was solely or mostly by the fault of one of the co-chairs/chair or vice chair. If they rule that to be the case, the co-chair/chair or vice chair who was ruled to have been mostly or completely responsible for the failure to produce a mutually-agreed upon cooperative plan shall be removed as committee chair. ...	Organizations will have at minimum monthly coordination meetings outside of their respective committee meetings.
Rationale	
Shorten time spent on reports at Senate meetings by limiting it to essential updates and having a separate compilation of weekly activities Require chairs to produce reports to send to the second reading of legislation, as currently dictated under 4.3.2 Legislative Process Require Finance and CSO leadership to meet regularly (moved from sorting of senators section)	

Remove cooperation plans with the logic that a hostile working relationship between chairs would be best resolved with the removal of a chair/vice-chair. Additionally, cooperation plans were instituted when all committees had co-chairs and needed a fair division of responsibility.

Removal of Chairs Role Update	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES ... 4.1.2.4.6 REMOVAL OF CHAIRS 4.1.2.4.6.1 The Chair of a Standing Legislative Committee of the Senate or an Ad-hoc Committee of the Senate may be removed by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the committee itself, or by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Senate as a whole. 4.1.2.4.6.2 A member of a committee may only be removed by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the Senate as a whole. 4.1.2.4.6.3 If a Committee chooses to remove a chair by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Committee itself, they	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.4 LEADERSHIP OF COMMITTEES ... 4.1.2.4.6 REMOVAL OF CHAIRS 4.1.2.4.6.1 The Chair of a Standing Legislative Committee of the Senate or an Ad-hoc Committee of the Senate may be removed by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the committee itself, or by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Senate as a whole. 4.1.2.4.6.2 A member of a committee may only be removed by a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of the Senate as a whole. 4.1.2.4.6.3 If a Committee chooses to remove a chair by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Committee itself, they

must abide by the following procedures. 4.1.2.4.6.3.1 A senate member of a committee must submit the signatures of at least 1/2 of the senate members of the committee calling for the removal of the committee chair to the Vice President. 4.1.2.4.6.3.1.1 When there is an odd amount of senators in the committee, the number of signatures required shall be rounded up. 4.1.2.4.6.3.2 The Vice President shall convene a meeting no later than 2 weeks after the receipt of the signatures calling for the removal of a committee chair to hear arguments for and against chair removal and to hold a vote to remove the chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.3 At a minimum, the chair under consideration for removal must be allowed the	must abide by the following procedures. 4.1.2.4.6.3.1 A senate member of a committee must submit the signatures of at least 1/2 of the senate members of the committee calling for the removal of the committee chair to the President of the Senate. 4.1.2.4.6.3.1.1 When there is an odd amount of senators in the committee, the number of signatures required shall be rounded up. 4.1.2.4.6.3.2 The President of the Senate shall convene a meeting no later than 2 weeks after the receipt of the signatures calling for the removal of a committee chair to hear arguments for and against chair removal and to hold a vote to remove the chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.3 At a minimum, the chair under consideration
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opportunity to speak, and a senator calling for the chair's removal must be allowed an equal opportunity to speak. Speaking order should be determined by some form of chance. 4.1.2.4.6.3.4 After speeches from the chair under consideration and from an accuser, senate members of the committee shall enter into deliberations. The chair under consideration of removal must not be present for deliberations. After deliberations have concluded, senate members of the committee must vote by secret ballot on whether to remove the chair. The chair under consideration for removal cannot participate in this ballot. 4.1.2.4.6.3.5 If the chair is removed, they shall be thanked for their service and	for removal must be allowed the opportunity to speak, and a senator calling for the chair's removal must be allowed an equal opportunity to speak. Speaking order should be determined by some form of chance. 4.1.2.4.6.3.4 After speeches from the chair under consideration and from an accuser, senate members of the committee shall enter into deliberations. The chair under consideration of removal must not be present for deliberations. After deliberations have concluded, senate members of the committee must vote by secret ballot on whether to remove the chair. The chair under consideration for removal cannot participate in this ballot. 4.1.2.4.6.3.5 If the chair is removed, they shall
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downgraded to a regular senate member of the committee. 4.1.2.4.6.3.6 Upon removal of a single chair of a committee, the Vice President shall hold an election for a new chair no later than one week after the removal of the original chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.6.1 The Vice-Chair shall not automatically succeed the Chair in the case of Chair removal by Committee or Senate vote, but may run in the election to replace the chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.7 The removed chair may not run in the chair election held to determine their replacement. 4.1.2.4.6.3.8 The Vice President cannot be removed from the Internal Affairs Committee and the Treasurer cannot be	be thanked for their service and downgraded to a regular senate member of the committee. 4.1.2.4.6.3.6 Upon removal of a single chair of a committee, the President of the Senate shall hold an election for a new chair no later than one week after the removal of the original chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.6.1 The Vice-Chair shall not automatically succeed the Chair in the case of Chair removal by Committee or Senate vote, but may run in the election to replace the chair. 4.1.2.4.6.3.7 The removed chair may not run in the chair election held to determine their replacement. 4.1.2.4.6.3.8 The Student Body Vice President cannot be
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removed from the Finance Committee. 4.1.2.4.6.4 Removal of the chair of a committee, or of a member of the committee, done by the full senate, shall proceed in identical fashion to impeachment proceedings as prescribed by the Constitution and further expounded upon by supporting statutes. 4.1.2.4.6.5 Vice-Chairs may be removed by the Chair of a committee in consultation and with the consent of the Student Body President and their Cabinet. 4.1.2.4.6.5.1 In order to remove a Vice-Chair, the Chair of a committee must submit in writing/email why they feel that they require a new Vice-Chair to the President and Vice President. 4.1.2.4.6.5.2 Upon receiving the request to remove a Vice-Chair, the Student Body President and their Cabinet shall convene separate meetings with the	removed from the Internal Affairs Committee and the Student Body Treasurer cannot be removed from the Finance Committee. 4.1.2.4.6.4 Removal of the chair of a committee, or of a member of the committee, done by the full senate, shall proceed in identical fashion to impeachment proceedings as prescribed by the Constitution and further expounded upon by supporting statutes. 4.1.2.4.6.5 Vice-Chairs may be removed by the Chair of a committee in consultation and with the consent of the Student Body President and their Cabinet. 4.1.2.4.6.5.1 In order to remove a Vice-Chair, the Chair of a committee must submit in writing/email why they feel that they require a new Vice-Chair to the President and President of the Senate. 4.1.2.4.6.5.2 Upon receiving the request to remove a
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Chair and Vice Chair of the committee to further discuss the issue, and may convene a meeting with the Chair and Vice Chair if desired. 4.1.2.4.6.5.3 If the Student Body President and their Cabinet determines that whatever the Chair believes necessitates the removal of the Vice Chair cannot be resolved, they shall consent to the removal of the Vice Chair and the Chair shall appoint a new Vice Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.5.3.1 The Student Body President and their Cabinet should generally defer to the judgment of the Chair 4.1.2.4.6.5.4 The Chair of a committee may also remove a Vice-Chair by submitting written notice to the members of the committee of why	Vice-Chair, the Student Body President and their Cabinet shall convene separate meetings with the Chair and Vice Chair of the committee to further discuss the issue, and may convene a meeting with the Chair and Vice Chair if desired. 4.1.2.4.6.5.3 If the Student Body President and their Cabinet determines that whatever the Chair believes necessitates the removal of the Vice Chair cannot be resolved, they shall consent to the removal of the Vice Chair and the Chair shall appoint a new Vice Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.5.3.1 The Student Body President and their Cabinet should generally defer to the judgment of the Chair 4.1.2.4.6.5.4 The Chair of a committee may
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they want to remove the Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.5.4.1 The committee shall then vote on the removal of the Vice-Chair, with a $\frac{2}{3}$rds vote required to remove the Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.6 Any member of the Senate who is impeached in accordance with the Constitution and relieved from the duties of the Senate are thus automatically removed from all Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate and Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate. 4.1.2.4.7 Chairs and Vice-Chairs of Committees may resign from Committee leadership positions. 4.1.2.4.7.1 If the Chair resigns, the Vice-Chair shall temporarily serve as Chair until new Chair elections can be held under the procedures described above. 4.1.2.4.7.2 If the Vice-Chair resigns, the Chair shall appoint a new Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.7.3 Notices of resignation of Committee	also remove a Vice-Chair by submitting written notice to the members of the committee of why they want to remove the Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.5.4.1 The committee shall then vote on the removal of the Vice-Chair, with a $\frac{2}{3}$rds vote required to remove the Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.6.6 Any member of the Senate who is impeached in accordance with the Constitution and relieved from the duties of the Senate are thus automatically removed from all Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate and Ad-hoc Committees of the Senate. 4.1.2.4.7 Chairs and Vice-Chairs of Committees may resign from Committee leadership positions. 4.1.2.4.7.1 If the Chair resigns, the Vice-Chair shall temporarily serve as Chair until new Chair elections can be held under the procedures described above.
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leadership must be sent to the Vice President.	4.1.2.4.7.2 If the Vice-Chair resigns, the Chair shall appoint a new Vice-Chair. 4.1.2.4.7.3 Notices of resignation of Committee leadership must be sent to the President of the Senate.
Rationale	
Update role from Vice President in capacity as President of the Senate to President of the Senate	

Committee Meeting Times	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.5 COMMITTEE MEETINGS 4.1.2.5.1 The Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be required to regularly meet at least once every two (2) weeks. 4.1.2.5.2 The Chairs of Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall, at the first committee meeting of the term, discuss with	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.2 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.2.5 COMMITTEE MEETINGS 4.1.2.5.1 The Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall be required to regularly meet at least once every two (2) weeks. 4.1.2.5.2 The Chairs of Standing Legislative Committees of the Senate shall, within 48 hours of their election at the first Senate Meeting, determine a meeting time

committee members times to meet at least once every two (2) weeks.	for the Fall semester. Chairs will notify the President of the Senate and their committee members of a Spring semester meeting time at least 2 weeks before registration for the Spring semester begins. 4.1.2.5.3 Committee members shall take into account the committee meeting time when determining their class schedule for Spring semester and will resign from the committee if there are unavoidable conflicts, with the option to join a different committee in its place.
Rationale	
Ensure committees can find a regular meeting time that all members can attend by allowing Senators to schedule classes around their committee meetings or only choose to serve on committees where they can attend meetings.	

Activation of Caucuses	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE 4.1.3.1 FORMATION OF CAUCUSES 4.1.3.1.1 In order to form a caucus, the following criteria must be met:	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE 4.1.3.1 FORMATION OF CAUCUSES 4.1.3.1.1 In order to form a caucus, the following criteria must be met:

4.1.3.1.1.1 Formation must be initiated by an SGA Senate member 4.1.3.1.1.2 Submission of a bill establishing a caucus that contains the following: 4.1.3.1.1.2.1 Rules for caucus (granted that they do not supercede the general guidelines of caucuses) 4.1.3.1.1.2.2 Purpose of the caucus 4.1.3.1.1.2.3 Goals of the caucus 4.1.3.1.1.2.4 Why there is a need for this caucus on campus 4.1.3.1.1.2.5 List of at least 10 interested individuals 4.1.3.1.1.2.6 List of at least 3 potential partner student organizations 4.1.3.1.1.3 Caucuses must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of the Senate	4.1.3.1.1.1 Formation must be initiated by an SGA Senate member 4.1.3.1.1.2 Submission of a bill establishing a caucus that contains the following: 4.1.3.1.1.2.1 Rules for caucus (granted that they do not supercede the general guidelines of caucuses) 4.1.3.1.1.2.2 Purpose of the caucus 4.1.3.1.1.2.3 Goals of the caucus 4.1.3.1.1.2.4 Why there is a need for this caucus on campus 4.1.3.1.1.2.5 List of at least 10 interested individuals 4.1.3.1.1.2.6 List of at least 3 potential partner student organizations 4.1.3.1.1.3 Caucuses must be approved by a 2/3rds vote of the Senate 4.1.3.1.1.4 Following the approval of a Caucus by the Senate, it shall become active with the
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	election of a Chair at the next student-body-wide Senate election.
Rationale	
Delay activation of a Caucus until the student body can elect a chair in the following election cycle	

Leadership of Caucuses	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.2 CAUCUS LEADERSHIP 4.1.3.2.1 Each caucus must have; at a minimum, a Chair and a Vice-Chair 4.1.3.2.1.1 The Chair of the caucus must be an elected member of SGA. 4.1.3.2.1.2 The Vice Chair must be an elected or appointed member of SGA or a former elected SGA member. 4.1.3.2.1.3 The Chair of the caucus shall be responsible for the following duties:	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.2 CAUCUS LEADERSHIP 4.1.3.2.1 Each caucus must have a Chair and a Vice-Chair 4.1.3.2.1.1 The Chair will be the Caucus Senator elected for the Caucus by the student body. 4.1.3.2.1.2 The Chair of the caucus shall be responsible for the following duties: 4.1.3.2.1.2.1 The Chair shall serve as the chief executive officer of the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.2.2 The Chair shall be the official

4.1.3.2.1.3.1 The Chair shall serve as the chief executive officer of the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.3.2 The Chair shall be the official spokesperson of the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.3.3 The Chair shall preside at and lead all meetings of the caucus and shall prepare the meeting agendas. 4.1.3.2.1.3.4 The Chair shall coordinate elections within their caucus by the end of September. 4.1.3.2.1.3.5 The Chair shall be responsible for overseeing all administrative duties for the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.3.6 The chair shall also be responsible for ensuring that there is a Caucus page on the SGA website that contains leadership information and all meeting minutes. 4.1.3.2.1.4 The Vice Chair shall be responsible for the following duties: 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.1 Record detailed minutes at all meetings for the caucus and shall keep them on file. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.2 The Vice Chair shall manage any and all internal and external organizational	spokesperson of the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.2.3 The Chair shall preside at and lead all meetings of the caucus and shall prepare the meeting agendas and relevant questions at the end of each meeting minutes document to facilitate asynchronous participation. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4 The Chair shall organize a caucus meeting at least once a month during the academic year. 4.1.3.2.1.2.5 The Chair shall be responsible for overseeing all administrative duties for the caucus. 4.1.3.2.1.2.6 The chair shall also be responsible for ensuring that there is a Caucus page on the SGA website that contains leadership information and all meeting minutes. 4.1.3.2.1.2.7 The Chair shall be responsible for reserving rooms and spaces for all meetings and events. 4.1.3.2.1.3 The Vice Chair shall be responsible for the following duties: 4.1.3.2.1.2.3.1 Record detailed minutes at all
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correspondence, as requested by the Chair. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.3 The Vice Chair shall maintain all membership records for the caucus, including updating the roster and member attendance sheet. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.4 The Vice Chair shall be responsible for reserving rooms and spaces for all meetings and events. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.5 In the event that the Chair is unable to lead meetings or fulfill other administrative responsibilities, the Vice Chair shall step in momentarily as their proxy. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.6 Upon resignation of the Chair of a caucus, the Vice-Chair shall serve as interim chair until new elections are held. 4.1.3.2.1.2.4.6.1 Eligibility rules of interim chairmanship shall follow that of Vice Chair and not Chair. 4.1.3.2.2 Each caucus may specify additional leadership roles in their Caucus Rules Bill. 4.1.3.2.3 Leadership Election Procedures 4.1.3.2.3.1 The Chair and Vice-Chair of the caucus must	meetings for the caucus and shall keep them on file. 4.1.3.2.1.2.3.2 The Vice Chair shall manage any and all internal and external organizational correspondence, as requested by the Chair. 4.1.3.2.1.2.3.3 The Vice Chair shall maintain all membership records for the caucus, including updating the roster and member attendance sheet. 4.1.3.2.1.2.3.5 In the event that the Chair is unable to lead meetings or fulfill other administrative responsibilities, the Vice Chair shall step in momentarily as their proxy. 4.1.3.2.2 SELECTION OF THE VICE-CHAIR 4.1.3.2.2.1 The Chair of the Caucus must nominate a Vice-Chair for their caucus within the first two meetings of the Caucus. 4.1.3.2.2.2 After the Chair submits their nomination of a Vice-Chair to their caucus, the caucus members must approve the selection with a $\frac{2}{3}$rds vote. 4.1.3.2.2.3 At the Senate Meeting following the Caucus's approval of the Vice-Chair, the Chair shall
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be elected by the SGA Senate in a General Body Meeting. 4.1.3.2.3.1.1 This must be completed within one month of the approval of a caucus 4.1.3.2.3.1.2 In order to run for a leadership position, a candidate must be nominated by a Senator during the General Body Meeting in which the election shall take place. 4.1.3.2.3.1.2.1 Incumbent Chairs or Vice-Chairs in the Caucus for which the election is for, may not nominate candidates for either position. 4.1.3.2.3.1.3 Each candidate must speak for up to five minutes on why they should be elected to the position they are running for. 4.1.3.2.3.1.3.1 If there is only one candidate nominated for a position, the Senate shall move directly into voting procedure for the nominee. 4.1.3.2.3.1.3.2 If there are multiple candidates, after the speeches, Senators may motion for a Q&A, a Moderated	present their nomination of Vice-Chair to the Senate which must approve the nomination by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote. 4.1.3.2.2.4 Following a vacancy in the caucus vice-chair position, the above procedure shall be repeated.
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Caucus, or to move into voting procedure.

4.1.3.2.3.1.3.2.1 If there are no motions for a moderated caucus or a Q&A, the Senate shall move directly into voting procedure for the position being discussed.

4.1.3.2.3.1.3.3 After speeches and optional discussion, the Senate shall move into voting procedure.

4.1.3.2.3.1.4 A candidate for a position must win a majority of the votes to obtain the position they are running for.

4.1.3.2.3.1.4.1 If there are more than two candidates and neither gets a majority of the vote, the Senate shall move into a second round of voting, with the candidate who got the least votes in the prior round of voting taken out of consideration for the position.

4.1.3.2.3.1.4.1.1 This process shall continue until a candidate gets a majority of the vote.

~~4.1.3.2.3.1.5 Elections for each position shall be held during one of the first three Senate Meetings of each year's Senate. New elections shall be held during the academic year upon the resignation of the Chair or Vice-Chair of the caucus, or upon the receipt of the signatures of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the Senate.~~

~~4.1.3.2.3.1.5.1 Upon resignation of Chair or Vice-Chair, new elections must be held within two weeks of resignation. If the resignation occurs during a time in which the next GBM is farther than two weeks away (for example, during winter break), the election shall be carried out at the next GBM.~~

~~4.1.3.2.3.1.5.2 Between the resignation of the Chair and the election of a new chair, the Vice Chair will serve as interim Chair, and the caucus will vote on a temporary replacement for the Vice Chair.~~

~~4.1.3.2.3.1.5.3 Upon resignation of the Vice Chair, the chair will determine who will serve as interim Vice Chair until a new election can be held.~~

Rationale
Change caucus chair selection procedures to the senate elections, and remove these responsibilities from the chair and vice-chair Mandate monthly meetings of caucuses Change vice-chair selection procedures to mimic committee vice-chair selections with the added component of Senate approval Remove requirement for vice-chair to be current/former SGA member Make chair, who can access Hopkinsgroups, responsible for room reservations

Powers of Caucuses	
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.3 POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CAUCUSES 4.1.3.3.1 Caucuses shall work to advance, represent the needs and concerns of, and promote greater equality for the community that they represent. 4.1.3.3.2 Actions that caucuses are authorized to carry out	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.3 POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CAUCUSES 4.1.3.3.1 Caucuses shall work to advance, represent the needs and concerns of, and promote greater equality for the community that they represent. Specifically, they shall do this by: 4.1.3.3.1 Endorsing, suggesting, or otherwise

include without Senate Approval include: 4.1.3.3.2.1 Endorsing, suggesting, or otherwise encouraging legislation aimed to help the constituency they represent 4.1.3.3.2.2 Reviewing and providing feedback on whether legislation passed by SGA is as inclusive of and mindful to the needs of the constituency they represent as possible. 4.1.3.3.2.3 Acting as a safe space for the constituency they represent, and providing meaningful opportunities for the constituency they represent to convene and discuss pertinent issues. 4.1.3.3.2.4 Holding General Body Meetings with interested students and interested student groups to discuss whatever issues are deemed relevant by the caucus. 4.1.3.3.2.5 Running a Social Media Account 4.1.3.3.2.6 Any actions not included in this list require further action before the caucus may carry them out, which shall be described within these bylaws. 4.1.3.3.3 Events and Initiatives 4.1.3.3.3.1 There are two routes for initiatives to be approved:	encouraging legislation aimed to help the constituency they represent 4.1.3.3.2 Reviewing and providing feedback on whether legislation passed by SGA is as inclusive of and mindful to the needs of the constituency they represent as possible. 4.1.3.3.3 Acting as a safe space for the constituency they represent, and providing meaningful opportunities for the constituency they represent to convene and discuss pertinent issues. 4.1.3.3.4 Holding General Body Meetings with interested students and interested student groups to discuss whatever issues are deemed relevant by the caucus. 4.1.3.3.3 Events and Initiatives 4.1.3.3.3.1 There are two routes for initiatives that require the public use of SGA's name to be approved: 4.1.3.3.3.1.1 In order to work on events and initiatives, caucuses can present their initiative to a GBM (to ensure awareness within the Senate) 4.1.3.3.3.1.1.1 Any relevant legislative committees can comment / provide feedback
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4.1.3.3.3.1.1 In order to work on events and initiatives, caucuses can present their initiative to a GBM (to ensure awareness within the Senate) 4.1.3.3.3.1.1.1 Any relevant legislative committees can comment / provide feedback 4.1.3.3.3.1.1.2 A simple majority vote within the Senate can approve the event/initiative 4.1.3.3.3.1.2 Alternatively, a caucus initiative can partner with a specific legislative committee 4.1.3.3.3.1.2.1 A committee simple majority vote can approve said initiative/event	4.1.3.3.3.1.1.2 A simple majority vote within the Senate can approve the event/initiative 4.1.3.3.3.1.2 Alternatively, a caucus initiative can partner with a specific legislative committee 4.1.3.3.3.1.2.1 A committee simple majority vote can approve said initiative/event 4.1.3.3.3.2 The Caucus Chair, in their capacity as a Senator, may introduce any necessary funding bills to the Senate.
Allow caucuses more activity without a vote from the senate	

Caucus Rules Bills	
Current Language	Proposed Language

**ARTICLE 4. THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**
ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1.
***STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH***

...

**4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE
SENATE**

...

***4.1.3.4 INTERNAL RULES OF
CAUCUSES***

4.1.3.4.1 Caucuses shall define their structure, operating rules, and any other leadership not specified by these bylaws by creating an annual Caucus rules bill that must be approved by the Senate every academic year.

4.1.3.4.2 Annual Caucus Rules bills shall be approved by a majority vote of the Senate by end of September at the latest.

4.1.3.4.3 Rules Bills must stay within the structure provided in these bylaws, and may not outline any responsibilities, leadership election procedures, or anything else that contradicts these bylaws.

4.1.3.4.4 Rules Bills should include a potential caucus logo if applicable

4.1.3.4.5 Annual Rules Bills must be posted publicly on the SGA website. The Caucus shall not be allowed to carry out any of its responsibilities and shall be considered null

**ARTICLE 4. THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**
ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1.
***STRUCTURE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH***

...

**4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE
SENATE...**

and void until the Rules Bill is posted on the website.	
Rationale	
Standardize operation of caucuses	

Caucus Membership	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.5 CAUCUS MEMBERSHIP 4.1.3.5.1 Caucus membership shall be open to all interested students of any background or demographic, accordance with our Constitution 4.1.3.5.2 Caucuses may further define in their Rules bill the specifics of “membership” within their caucus	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.5 CAUCUS MEMBERSHIP 4.1.3.5.1 Caucus membership shall be open to all interested students of any background or demographic, accordance with our Constitution 4.1.3.5.2 A member of a caucus shall be defined as any student who attends a meeting with the caucus or provides feedback on questions posed in meeting minutes 4.1.3.5.2.1 Attending a meeting caucus includes

	caucus meetings, meetings between the caucus and administrators, or Senate meetings as a representative of the caucus 4.1.3.5.2.2 Feedback on questions posed in meeting minutes shall be in the form of a comment on the meeting minute document 4.1.3.5.3 In accordance with the constitution, caucuses must maintain a membership of 10 Homewood undergraduate students to maintain status as an SGA body. 4.1.3.5.3.1 If a caucus fails to meet the membership requirement by the last day of classes of a semester, that caucus will be considered to hold advisory status and the Secretary shall notify the Caucus chair of their new status. 4.1.3.5.1.1 When a caucus holds advisory status, the caucus chair shall be required to attend an additional monthly meeting with the Student Body Vice President to explore ways to engage new members and increase caucus activity. 4.1.3.5.1.2 A caucus will no longer hold advisory status by meeting the
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	membership requirement for a semester. 4.1.3.5.1.3 If a caucus does not meet the membership requirement by the end of their second consecutive semester of holding advisory status, the Caucus will be considered inactive and the Secretary shall notify the Caucus Senator of their new status. 4.1.3.5.1.3.1 In such cases, the portion of the bylaws which established the caucus shall be considered null and void per the Constitution. The Caucus Chair shall remain an ex-officio member of the Senate, with no voting power, until such time as their Caucus is reestablished by the Senate.
Rationale	
Provide two avenues for becoming a member of a caucus: attending a meeting or providing asynchronous feedback on topics of the chair's choosing Bring membership requirements of Constitution into Bylaws Implement monthly meetings with the Vice President for caucuses on advisory status	
Active Caucuses	

Current Language	Proposed Language
	ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1. STRUCTURE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... 4.1.3 CAUCUSES OF THE SENATE ... 4.1.3.6 LIST OF ACTIVE CAUCUSES 4.1.3.6.1 The following list contains currently active caucuses and can be updated by the Committee on Internal Affairs at any time with the condition that they must update the “List last updated” clause and that the Chair of the Committee on Internal Affairs must include the update in their next GBM update: 4.1.3.6.1.1 Asian, Pacific Islander, and Desi-American Caucus 4.1.3.6.1.2 Black Caucus 4.1.3.6.1.3 Caucus on Disability 4.1.3.6.1.4 First-Generation/Limited Income Caucus 4.1.3.6.1.5 Hispanic/Latinx Caucus 4.1.3.6.1.6 Women and Gender Minorities Caucus 4.1.3.6.1.7 List last updated: 04/18/2023
Rationale	

Provide a list of caucuses to ensure carryover into future administrations

Legislative Process	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 2. LEGISLATION OF THE SENATE ... 4.2.3 LEGISLATIVE PROCESS 4.2.3.1 Legislation shall require and document the presence of: 4.2.3.1.1 At least one (1) introducer (also known as an author or composer); 4.2.3.1.2 At least two (2) co-sponsors who are elected members of SGA and are not introducers; 4.2.3.2 Legislation shall be written in any mainstream serif font (Times New Roman, Palatino, Garamond, Baskerville, etc.) and, by precedent, be headed with the seal of the SGA. 4.2.3.3 Upon two (2) co-sponsors, the introducer of the Bill or Resolution shall submit the legislation to the Vice President.	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 2. LEGISLATION OF THE SENATE ... 4.2.3 LEGISLATIVE PROCESS 4.2.3.1 Legislation shall require and document the presence of: 4.2.3.1.1 At least one (1) introducer (also known as an author or composer); 4.2.3.1.2 At least two (2) co-sponsors who are elected members of SGA and are not introducers; 4.2.3.2 Legislation shall be written according to the accessibility guidelines in Article 5 and, by precedent, be headed with the seal of the SGA. 4.2.3.3 Upon two (2) co-sponsors, the introducer of the Bill or Resolution shall submit the legislation to the President of the Senate. 4.2.3.4 The President of the Senate shall then add the

4.2.3.4 The Vice President shall then add the legislation to the next Senate Meeting agenda under the first reading section. 4.2.3.4.1 During the first reading of legislation, the legislation is briefly explained and the Senate votes to send the legislation to Committee. 4.2.3.5 Once legislation is referred to a Committee of the Senate, the Committee shall deliberate and vote upon a recommendation to the Senate for the legislation's adoption or rejection. The Committee chair will then prepare a report containing the Committee's recommendation, majority and minority opinions of the Committee, and a description of any amendments made in Committee. 4.2.3.5.1 A plurality vote shall be necessary to recommend legislation's adoption or rejection, or to undertake other committee actions. 4.2.3.5.2 A committee may also elect to advance legislation to the Senate with no recommendation, if after significant deliberation, the committee elects to do so. 4.2.3.5.2.1 A tie vote within a committee brings the legislation before the Senate with no recommendation.	legislation to the next Senate Meeting agenda under the first reading section. 4.2.3.4.1 During the first reading of legislation, the legislation is briefly explained and the Senate votes to send the legislation to Committee. 4.2.3.5 Once legislation is referred to a Committee of the Senate, the Committee shall deliberate and vote upon a recommendation to the Senate for the legislation's adoption or rejection. The Committee chair will then prepare a report containing the Committee's recommendation, majority and minority opinions of the Committee, and a description of any amendments made in Committee. 4.2.3.5.1 A plurality vote shall be necessary to recommend legislation's adoption or rejection, or to undertake other committee actions. 4.2.3.5.2 A committee may also elect to advance legislation to the Senate with no recommendation, if after significant deliberation, the committee elects to do so. 4.2.3.5.2.1 A tie vote within a committee brings the legislation before the Senate with no recommendation.
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4.2.3.5.3 If the committee does not vote on the bill, it can not advance beyond the committee. 4.2.3.6 After passage by a committee, the Vice President will add the legislation to the next Senate Meeting agenda under the second reading section. 4.2.3.6.1 In the most exceptional of cases, the Vice President shall be empowered to waive the committee consideration requirement to allow the Senate to quickly address pressing matters. 4.2.3.7 Upon receiving the report of a Committee of the Senate, the Vice President shall introduce the legislation to the Senate and call upon its introducer to discuss its merits and field questions from the Senate, and call upon the Committee chair to present their report. 4.2.3.8 The legislation shall then be deliberated upon, pursuant to the Senate's rules and procedures, and the Senate shall eventually vote for the legislation's adoption or rejection. 4.2.3.8.1 If the Senate votes to adopt the legislation, the Vice President shall affix the Seal of the Senate to the legislation. The Student Body President, Vice President,	4.2.3.5.3 If the committee does not vote on the bill, it can not advance beyond the committee. 4.2.3.6 After passage by a committee, the President of the Senate will add the legislation to the next Senate Meeting agenda under the second reading section. 4.2.3.6.1 In the most exceptional of cases, the President of the Senate shall be empowered to waive the committee consideration requirement to allow the Senate to quickly address pressing matters. 4.2.3.7 Upon receiving the report of a Committee of the Senate, the President of the Senate shall introduce the legislation to the Senate and call upon its introducer to discuss its merits and field questions from the Senate, and call upon the Committee chair to present their report. 4.2.3.8 The legislation shall then be deliberated upon, pursuant to the Senate's rules and procedures, and the Senate shall eventually vote for the legislation's adoption or rejection. 4.2.3.8.1 If the Senate votes to adopt the legislation, the President of the Senate shall affix the Seal of the Senate to
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Treasurer, and Secretary will then place their signatures at the bottom of the legislation so as to confirm its adoption. The legislation will then have the full force and effect of law. 4.2.3.8.1.1 For ceremonial purposes, the introducer(s) and co-sponsors shall have the right to sign the legislation as well. 4.2.3.8.2 If the Senate votes to reject the legislation, the Vice President shall indicate its rejection and place their signature at the bottom so as to confirm its rejection. The Vice President shall not affix the Seal of the Senate to rejected legislation. 4.2.3.9 All legislation, pursuant to the Constitution, must be adopted by the full Senate. A Committee alone is not empowered to take any direct action other than to recommend and refer action to the Senate as a whole.	the legislation. The Student Body President, President of the Senate, Student Body Vice President, Student Body Treasurer, and Secretary will then place their signatures at the bottom of the legislation so as to confirm its adoption. The legislation will then have the full force and effect of law. 4.2.3.8.1.1 For ceremonial purposes, the introducer(s) and co-sponsors shall have the right to sign the legislation as well. 4.2.3.8.2 If the Senate votes to reject the legislation, the President of the Senate shall indicate its rejection and place their signature at the bottom so as to confirm its rejection. The President of the Senate shall not affix the Seal of the Senate to rejected legislation. 4.2.3.9 All legislation, pursuant to the Constitution, must be adopted by the full Senate. A Committee alone is not empowered to take any direct action other than to recommend and refer action to the Senate as a whole.
Rationale	
Correct roles Change format of legislation to follow accessibility guidelines	

Chair of Senate Meetings	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3. PROCEDURAL RULES OF THE SENATE 4.3.1 MEETINGS 4.3.1.1 AGENDA OF SENATE MEETINGS 4.3.1.1.1 The Vice President shall set the agenda according to the needs of the SGA. 4.3.1.1.2 Committee reports shall consist solely of reports – any pending committee action must be reported in advance and dealt with later in the meeting. 4.3.1.2 CHAIR OF SENATE MEETINGS 4.3.1.2.1 The Chair of a meeting shall also be referred to as the Presiding Officer of that meeting. 4.3.1.2.2 The Vice President shall chair the meetings of the SGA Senate. 4.3.1.2.2.1 If the Vice President yields the chair in accordance with proper parliamentary procedure, or is unable to attend a Senate meeting, the President of the Senior	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3. PROCEDURAL RULES OF THE SENATE 4.3.1 MEETINGS 4.3.1.1 AGENDA OF SENATE MEETINGS 4.3.1.1.1 The President of the Senate shall set the agenda according to the needs of the SGA. 4.3.1.1.2 Committee reports shall consist solely of reports – any pending committee action must be reported in advance and dealt with later in the meeting. 4.3.1.2 CHAIR OF SENATE MEETINGS 4.3.1.2.1 The Chair of a meeting shall also be referred to as the Presiding Officer of that meeting. 4.3.1.2.2 The President of the Senate shall chair the meetings of the SGA Senate. 4.3.1.2.2.1 If the President of the Senate yields the chair in accordance with proper parliamentary procedure, or is unable to attend a Senate meeting, the Vice President of the

Class shall fulfill the duties as Chair. 4.3.1.2.2.2 DECISIONS OF THE CHAIR 4.3.1.2.2.2.1 The chair shall enforce Senate procedures as well as the Constitution and Bylaws, including but not limited to ruling motions or conversations out of order. 4.3.1.2.2.2.2 A single member (no second is required) may contest such a decision, which is debatable but nonamendable, before it takes effect. 4.3.1.2.2.2.3 A two-thirds vote of the Senate shall be necessary to overturn the chair's decision. 4.3.1.2.2.3 MANNER OF PRESIDING AND YIELDING OF THE CHAIR 4.3.1.2.2.3.1 The Vice President shall preside the meeting in an orderly, objective, and fair manner giving opportunity to all Senators to represent their views provided they maintain decorum. The Vice President shall	Senate shall fulfill the duties as Chair. 4.3.1.2.2.2 DECISIONS OF THE CHAIR 4.3.1.2.2.2.1 The chair shall enforce Senate procedures as well as the Constitution and Bylaws, including but not limited to ruling motions or conversations out of order. 4.3.1.2.2.2.2 A single member (no second is required) may contest such a decision, which is debatable but nonamendable, before it takes effect. 4.3.1.2.2.2.3 A two-thirds vote of the Senate shall be necessary to overturn the chair's decision. 4.3.1.2.2.3 MANNER OF PRESIDING AND YIELDING OF THE CHAIR 4.3.1.2.2.3.1 The Presiding Officer shall preside the meeting in an orderly, objective, and fair manner giving opportunity to all Senators to represent their views provided they maintain decorum. The Presiding Officer
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use his or her discretion in speaking on issues provided they maintains objectivity and fairness in the manner of the meeting. 4.3.1.2.2.3.2 The Vice President shall yield the chair to a successor any time the item of discussion is his or her confirmation, elections, impeachment, or removal.	shall use his or her discretion in speaking on issues provided they maintains objectivity and fairness in the manner of the meeting. 4.3.1.2.2.3.2 The Presiding Officer shall yield the chair to a successor any time the item of discussion is their confirmation, elections, impeachment, or removal.
Rationale	
Change role from VP to President of the Senate Change succession of role from Senior Class President to Vice President of the Senate	

Excused Absences	
Current Language	Proposed Language
ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3. PROCEDURAL RULES OF THE SENATE ... 4.3.3 ATTENDANCE 4.3.3.1 REQUIRED 4.3.3.1.1 Attendance at Senate general body meetings,	ARTICLE 4. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ... ARTICLE 4, SECTION 3. PROCEDURAL RULES OF THE SENATE ... 4.3.3 ATTENDANCE 4.3.3.1 REQUIRED 4.3.3.1.1 Attendance at Senate general body meetings,

committee meetings, and Class Council meetings is mandatory for all Senators. The Executive Vice President shall be permitted to grant a total of 12 excused absences per senator per year, with an additional 4 excused absences for every additional committee beyond 2 committees that the senator serves on. Senators who have 2 unexcused absences shall be subject to a required meeting with the Executive Board and the Advisor followed by the impeachment vote per the Constitution. Senators who have 4 unexcused absences shall be thanked for their service and summarily dismissed from the SGA per the Constitution. 4.3.3.1.2 Attendance at another SGA event beyond the required Senate and Committee meetings can be required by the Vice President. 4.3.3.1.2.1 This requirement can be overturned by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Senate. 4.3.3.1.2.2 In such cases, legitimate, previously held time conflicts shall be accommodated with an excused absence.	committee meetings, and Class Council meetings is mandatory for all Senators. The President of the Senate shall be permitted to grant a total of 9 excused absences per senator per year, with an additional 3 excused absences for every additional committee beyond 2 committees that the senator serves on. Senators who have 2 unexcused absences shall be subject to a required meeting with the Executive Board and the Advisor followed by the impeachment vote per the Constitution. Senators who have 4 unexcused absences shall be thanked for their service and summarily dismissed from the SGA per the Constitution. 4.3.3.1.2 Attendance at another SGA event beyond the required Senate and Committee meetings can be required by the President of the Senate. 4.3.3.1.2.1 This requirement can be overturned by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of the Senate. 4.3.3.1.2.2 In such cases, legitimate, previously held time conflicts shall be accommodated with an excused absence.
Rationale	

Change excused absences to 9 with 3 additional with the addition of a
third committee

Change roles

THE BILL HEREBY **PASSES/FAILS** BY A VOTE OF ___ TO ___ WITH ___ ABSTENTIONS.

UPON PASSAGE, WE HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE SENATE TO BE AFFIXED TO THIS BILL INDICATING THE SENATE'S ASSENT AND THUS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED THE BILL'S ADOPTION AS LAW.

SIGNATURES OF ENACTMENT:

RYAN CHOU
STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT OF THE SGA AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE SGA AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

JACKSON MORRIS
STUDENT BODY VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SGA AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

AMY LI

STUDENT BODY SECRETARY OF THE SGA AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

JENNY CHEN

STUDENT BODY TREASURER OF THE SGA AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

SIGNATURES OF CEREMONY:

INTRODUCER OF THE BILL

CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL

CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL