ARTICLE I: Friendly Amendments
At any point, when an amendment is proposed to a standing motion, if the maker(s) of the motion are in favor of the amendment (in the case of multiple people making a motion – ex. Legislation with multiple authors, they must all unanimously be in favor or not oppose), or do not oppose it, the amendment shall be deemed "friendly." There shall be no debate, and the original motion shall continue in its amended form.

ARTICLE II: Vote by Placard
For procedural motions, non-substantive in nature, a simple placard vote shall be the default method of voting. The motion for a roll call vote or by unanimous consent will supersede the placard vote with the presence of seconds.

ARTICLE III: Recognition of Standing Committee Delegates
Standing committee delegates will be recognized directly by the chair at all times during Senate, consistent with their power as an ex-officio non-voting member of Senate.

ARTICLE IV: Recognition of Students-at-Large
If a Senator has the floor, they may choose to yield their speaking time to a Student-At-Large. The Student At-Large will be subject to the restrictions on both speaking time and number of speeches that apply to Senators. The speaking time of the Student At-Large shall be charged against the Senator who chose to yield to them.

ARTICLE V: Straw Poll
If at any time in the Senate, if the chair or any member of the body deems it necessary to get an unofficial sense of the body's opinion on a matter, a motion can be made for a straw poll vote on the issue at hand. The motion is not debatable, and if there is any objection, passes with a majority vote. Voting shall only be completed by a placard vote and shall not be binding on the Association or substitute for a formal vote on the pending matter. The motion for a straw poll shall take precedence over all Main and Subsidiary motions and shall yield to all Incidental and Privileged motions.

ARTICLE VI: Editorial Authority for Legislation Originating in Boards or Committees
Authors retain sponsorship over the legislation they propose throughout the Board or Committee process, unless the author(s) choose to revoke sponsorship of the document. If all authors revoke sponsorship the chair will ask if members of the body wish to assume sponsorship; if no members assume sponsorship, the legislation falls off the table. Upon the completion of the Board or Committee process, where the underlying legislation and all amendments have been voted upon, the authors no longer retain editorial authority. The legislation is then submitted to the Executive Board for placement on the Senate Agenda. At such point in time, only the Committee or Board in which the legislation originated can modify the legislation until the Senate considers it.

ARTICLE VII: Editorial Authority for Legislation Brought Directly to the Senate
Authors have complete control over the legislation they propose until it is submitted to the Executive Board for placement on the Senate Agenda. At such point in time, no changes to the legislation other than those proposed by the authors may be made until the Senate considers the legislation. After the document has been approved by the Senate, the Executive Board is given limited authority over spelling, punctuation, placement, and grammar.

ARTICLE VIII: Speaking on a Question
Senators, standing committee delegates, association members, and ex-officio members of the body may speak more than twice on a question with five minutes per speech, being considered by the Senate, so long as all members wishing to speak who have not yet had the opportunity to do so are recognized with strict priority.

ARTICLE IX: Elected or Confirmed Officials
All elected or confirmed members of the Association will be formally addressed by their elected/confirmed title in meetings and documentation.

ARTICLE X: Definition of a Session
For all intents and purposes concerning the application of Robert’s Rules, each meeting of the Senate shall constitute a Session.

ARTICLE XI: Presentation of Legislation
Authors shall get 10 minutes to present their legislation, the balance of which they may yield to questions. For the purposes of debate, this presentation shall be construed as the Author exercising their right to speak first in debate. Consistent with the legislation waiting time in the bylaws, no further points for debate shall be heard until the waiting period has elapsed.” Only time during which the authors are speaking will be charged against their time.

ARTICLE XII: Limiting Debate
A motion for a “Moderated Caucus” will be recognized as a motion to extend or limit debate with individual speaking times limited to a length proposed in the motion for a total time proposed in the motion, which must be in increments of the individual speaking times. In addition, members may speak any number of times during debate so long as preference is given to members who have spoken the least. After the period of limited speaking times has elapsed debate continues under the immediately previous rules.

ARTICLE XIII: Alternative Recess
A motion for an “Unmoderated Caucus” will be recognized as a motion to recess for a time specified when the motion is made.

ARTICLE XIV: Debating the close of Debate
When a motion to call the Previous Question (close debate on the main motion) is made, it is in order for a member to a motion for “Speakers for and against the closure of debate”. This motion will require a second and is not debatable nor amendable. Once the motion is properly made and seconded, the motion shall be adopted and the Chair shall select up to four members who wish to speak on the closure of debate. Only an equal number of speakers will be heard, either one for and one against, or two for and two against speaking alternating beginning with one against the closure of debate. Each speaker shall speak for a maximum of one minute. If an equal number of speakers cannot be obtained, debate shall close. This motion shall take precedence over and yield to the same motions as the motion to call the Previous Question and shall take precedence over the motion to call the Previous Question.