



Georgia's Public Liberal Arts University

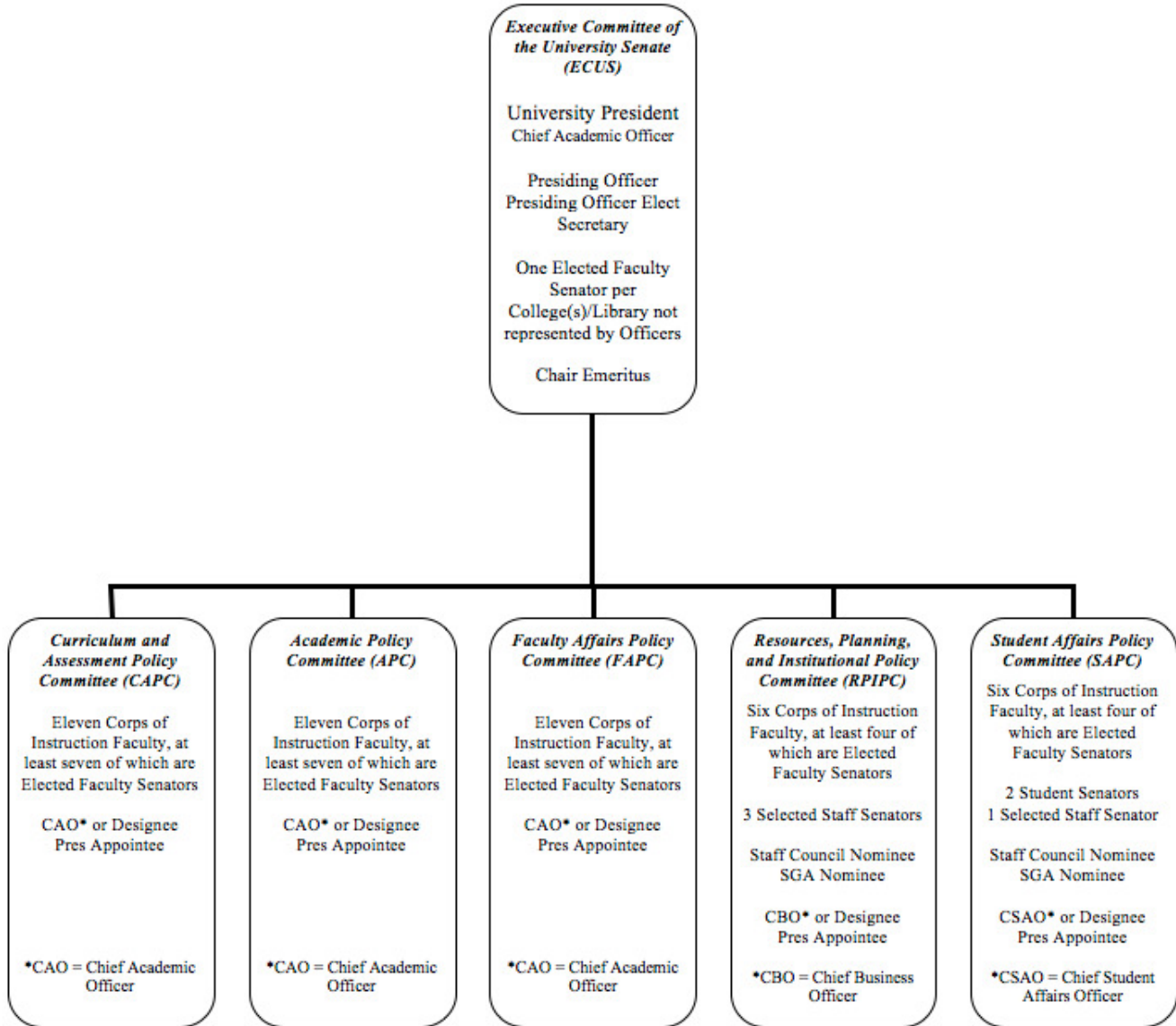
University Senate Orientation Manual

A living document derived from practice;
Feedback welcome.

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Organizational Diagram of the Committees



University Senate Mission (established 12-03-04)

Shaping the Future through Shared Governance

University Senate Vision (established 12-03-04)

The University Senate envisions a university that celebrates an effective system of governance in which information is widely shared and understood, where every voice in the university community is heard and honored, and that actively involves all affected individuals in the decision-making process.

University Senate Beliefs (established 12-03-04)

1. Faculty, staff, students and administrators will interact with mutual respect and will value input, rational discussion and respect for each person's position or place at the University.
2. All governance, planning, and decision making should encourage all interested and affected parties to be included.
3. The existing rules, regulations, policies and procedures of Georgia College & State University should be clearly defined, supported, adhered to, and widely distributed among faculty, staff, students and administrators.
4. Everyone shall have the right to participate in the governance of the University and shall have the right to be heard, without repercussion, regardless of position, rank, or level of authority.
5. Faculty, staff, administrators and students share responsibility for the education and development of life-long learning opportunities at the University.
6. Georgia College & State University will have a stable structure of governance that is flexible and includes a process for review and revision.

Governing Concepts of the University Senate (established 9-25-06)

Endorsed by University Senate Bylaws and Governing Concepts Committee 02-22-06

Endorsed by the Executive Committee 09-12-06

Approved as MOTION 0607.EC.001.O by the University Senate on 09-25-06

Approved by President Leland on 09-25-06

The governing concepts of the University Senate listed below serve as ideals for shared governance and provide a means by which shared governance can be periodically evaluated.

1. Shared Sense of Purpose

A shared sense of purpose for institutional governance is the university community's shared understanding of and commitment to its values, mission and goals through shared decision-making.

2. Collegial Leadership

Shared governance requires capable and competent leaders from among administrators, faculty, staff, and students. Such leaders are characterized by the ability to critically evaluate how well they have performed, work to improve the leadership capabilities of themselves and others, and encourage and foster mutual respect among governance participants as they thoughtfully and thoroughly debate issues before the University Senate and its committees. They should be proficient, dependable, and above all else trustworthy as they faithfully guide and direct the development of policies and procedures that are widely understood and supported by members of the University community.

3. Transparent Decision Making

University policy, to be easily understood and widely supported by all constituencies, is readily available in a unified and consistent format and developed by full and complete vetting of issues using transparent processes of decision making. Decision making is respectful of how the process affects the confidence and trust of the university community and of the distinct, yet interdependent roles the administration, faculty, staff and students have in developing and implementing university policy.

4. Investment in Shared Governance

Members of the university community, by nature and profession, are invested in continual teaching and learning. University policy based on vision, core values, and governing concepts invites all members of the university community to take responsibility for educating themselves and their colleagues in order to make informed decisions.

5. Shared Information

Timely and adequate information is readily available to all members of the university community. Information is conveyed through multiple portals to promote broad access to enhance communication across campus.

6. Positive Motivators

Motivation of stakeholders in shared governance is impacted positively by identifying, confronting, communicating and debating policy issues, and building trust in an intelligent,

respectful manner.

7. Adequate Resources

Shared governance requires adequate human, temporal, and fiscal resources to draft and review university policy, fully vet university policy under consideration with the University community as well as formulate voting positions in consultation with constituencies. Adequate resources provide support for current senators, develop future senators, and provide a culture characterized by confidence, familiarity, trust, and participation in the shared governance process.

Meeting Etiquette Guidelines (established 2-6-08)

FINAL DRAFT 11-15-07

A joint proposal from Executive Committee and Standing Committee Chairs submitted for University Senate consideration

Endorsed by the Executive Committee and Standing Committee Chairs 11-15-07

Shared with the University Senate as an Informational Item 11-29-07

Approved as MOTION 0708.EC.001.O by the University Senate on 01-28-08

Approved by President Leland on 02-06-08

1. Senators must be recognized by the presiding officer before speaking.
2. Senators should not interrupt whoever has the floor.
3. Senators should limit their remarks to five minutes.
4. Senators may begin debate of a motion or question once it has been presented to the assembly and clearly restated by the chair.
5. During debate, a senator recognized to speak by the presiding officer should direct all comments to the presiding officer rather than address other Senators directly.
6. Senators should not attack or question the motives of another Senator, but restrict their comments to the merits of the motion or topic at hand.
7. No member should speak twice to the same issue until everyone else has had the opportunity to speak on the issue.

Procedural Guidelines

1. Motions, questions, and other agenda items are merely recommendations for consideration by the assembly to adopt or accept at the discretion of the senators present.
2. Anytime before a motion or question is restated by the presiding officer, its maker may suggest modifications or withdraw the motion or question without consent of the senator who seconded it.
3. Senators should restrict their remarks to the current motion, question, or issue before the assembly.

WHAT does the University Senate do?

- Faculty Governance Unit with broad representation
 - The University Senate is endowed with all the legislative powers and authority of the University Faculty and shall be the policy-making assembly at the Institution. (Institutional Statutes, Article IV, Section 1)
- (University Senate Bylaws: Article I, Section 2)
 - The University Senate exists to promote and implement effective shared governance at the university. It is expressly charged with recommending academic and institutional policy.
 - In addition to its policy recommending responsibility, the University Senate serves in an advisory role to the administration, particularly in the implementation of policy or improvement of processes that have broad institutional impact or implications, including but not limited to planning and budgetary processes.
 - The University Senate strives to be mindful and respectful of matters that are more appropriately handled at the divisional, college and department levels, but may make recommendations concerning matters within these areas that have broader institutional impact or implications.
- Policy
 - A policy is a statement of record that governs the conduct of the university community and/or embodies a general principle that guides university affairs (developed 2006-07)
 - Three Broad Categories or Types of Policy
 - Academic (Faculty, Curriculum, Other)
 - Student Non-Academic
 - Institutional
- Curriculum (“university-wide”(Core, Programs, Minors, etc.))
- Resolutions
- Advisory Function
 - Procedure, Guideline, Practice
 - Concerns, Information Items

Operational Definitions 2009-2010

DRAFTED at 02-21-08 Elected Faculty Workshop

REVIEWED and amended at 03-06-08 Elected Faculty Workshop

Endorsed at joint meeting of Standing Committee Chairs and ECUS 03-20-08

Recommended for review at the May 8, 2008 Governance Retreat and further review during 2008-2009

Policy:

(Developed during 2006-2007) - Policy Definition Draft from ECUS on 11-14-06

(endorsed by USBGCC on 11-15-06)

A policy is a statement of record that governs the conduct of the university community and/or embodies a general principle that guides university affairs.

THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY A WORKGROUP AND REMAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION BY ECUS:

Procedure:

A procedure is a written statement intended to accompany a policy and promote its consistent implementation. Adherence to procedure is a means of standardizing policy implementation.

Motion:

A motion is a formal proposal, ideally expressed in writing, placed before an assembly for consideration, that, if adopted, advances to the next level.

Resolution:

A resolution is a body's formal expression of a position, preference, will, or intention, made usually after voting, for distribution to person(s) external to the body.

Concern:

A concern is a matter that engages a person's attention, interest, or care, or that affects a person's welfare or happiness.

Information Item:

An information item is a statement or document that provides context or illuminates a point under consideration.

Guideline:

Virginia Commonwealth: Guidelines suggest how policies should be accomplished and represent the recommended course of action. A guideline is a suggestion for the development or implementation of policy or procedure.

Practice:

A practice is a customary way of operating or behaving.

Exhibit:

An exhibit is a written statement presented for consideration, such as supporting documents or forms.

WHO? Composition of the University Senate

The University Senate is a governance body consisting of fifty (50) members and elects one of its current elected faculty senator members to serve for a one year term as Presiding Officer.

- TWO By Title
 - University President (ex officio non-voting member)
 - Chief Academic Officer (ex officio non-voting member)
- FOUR Selected Staff Senators
 - Selected by a process determined by Staff Council
 - Eligibility identical to eligibility to serve on Staff Council
 - Term of service is one year
- TWO Selected Student Senators
 - Selected by a process determined by Student Government (SGA)
 - Eligibility identical to eligibility to serve on SGA
 - Term of service is one year
- THIRTY-SEVEN Elected Faculty Senators (EFS)
 - 34 Apportioned to academic units (i.e. Colleges, Library); 3 serve At-Large
 - Elected by a process determined by:
 - the academic unit to which they are apportioned
 - ECUS for At-Large Senators
 - Elected by the Corps of Instruction Faculty in their constituency (department, academic unit, or university)
 - Eligibility Requirements
 - At least 2 years at GCSU at the time assume office
 - Corps of Instruction Membership
 - Term of service is three years (effective 2009-2010)
 - Only Elected Faculty Senators are eligible to serve in the three University Senate officer positions (University Senate Secretary, University Senate Presiding Officer Elect and University Senate Presiding Officer).
- FIVE Presidential Appointees
 - Selected by the University President
 - Any member of administration, faculty, staff, student is eligible to serve in this capacity
 - Term of service is one year
 - One to each standing committee (APC, CAPC, FAPC, SAPC, RPIPC)

WHAT are the responsibilities and expectations of a University Senator?

- a) Who do I represent? (Constituency)
 - i. The thirty-seven Elected Faculty Senators (EFS) represent those who elected them.
 - ii. The four Selected Staff Senators represent the staff.
 - iii. The two Selected Student Senators (by Student Government Association (SGA)) represent the students.
 - iv. The five Presidential Appointees and University President do not have a clearly defined constituency.
 - v. Ideally, all University Senators should work together to promote the best interest of the University.

- b) What meetings/functions am I expected to attend?
 - i. Monthly University Senate meetings
 - ii. Monthly committee meetings of which you are a member (weekly meetings for the Executive Committee)
 - iii. Annual Governance Retreat

SCHEDULED MEETINGS—UNIVERSITY SENATE

	UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETINGS	15 CALENDAR DAYS PRIOR	8 CALENDAR DAYS PRIOR
	MOST MEETINGS TIME 12:30-1:45 LOCATION ARTS & SCIENCES 2-72	MOTIONS TO ECUS	MOTIONS TO SENATORS
MONTH	MEETING DATE	DUE NO LATER THAN	DUE NO LATER THAN
APR □ 2010	FRIDAY, APRIL 23 (ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE 2010-2011 UNIVERSITY SENATE)	THURSDAY, APRIL 08	THURSDAY, APRIL 15
AUG □ 2010	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11 (ALL DAY) (GOVERNANCE RETREAT FOR 2009- 10 AND 2010-11 UNIVERSITY SENATORS)	N/A	N/A
AUG □ 2010	WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11 (AS PART OF THE GOVERNANCE RETREAT)	TUESDAY, JULY 27	TUESDAY, AUGUST 3
SEP □ 2010	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12	SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19
OCT □ 2010	MONDAY, OCTOBER 25	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 10	SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17
NOV □ 2010	MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29	SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14	SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21
DEC □ 2010	NO SCHEDULED MEETING	N/A	N/A
JAN □ 2011	MONDAY, JANUARY 31	SUNDAY, JANUARY 16	SUNDAY, JANUARY 23
FEB 2011	MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28	SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 13	SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20
MAR 2011	MONDAY, MARCH 28	SUNDAY, MARCH 13	SUNDAY, MARCH 20
APR □ 2011	MONDAY, APRIL 18 (LAST SCHEDULED MEETING OF THE 2009-2010 UNIVERSITY SENATE)	SUNDAY, APRIL 3	SUNDAY, APRIL 10
APR □ 2011	FRI, APR 22 (ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE 2010-2011 UNIVERSITY SENATE)	THURSDAY, APRIL 7	THURSDAY, APRIL 14
TBD	TO BE DETERMINED (ALL DAY) (GOVERNANCE RETREAT FOR 2010- 11 AND 2011-12 UNIVERSITY SENATORS)	N/A	N/A

c) What committee(s) will I serve on?

Appointees (president, student, staff) and designees (executive officers) are named by the relevant constituencies. Elected faculty senators are invited to express preference for committee service following elections. The Subcommittee on Nominations prepares a slate of nominees for the committees based on those considerations. The slate is voted on each year at the organizational meeting of the University Senate.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS – SENATE COMMITTEES

Date	Type of Meeting
Friday April 30, 2010	Organizational Meetings of 2010-2011 Committees to Elect Officers
Monday, August 30, 2010	Committee Officer Orientation
Friday, September 3, 2010	Committee Meeting
Friday, October 1, 2010	Committee Meeting9
Friday, November 5, 2010	Committee Meeting9
Friday, December 3, 2010	Committee Meeting
Friday, January 14, 2011	Committee Meeting
Friday, February 4, 2011	Committee Meeting
Friday, March 4, 2011	Committee Meeting
Friday, April 1, 2011	Committee Meeting
<i>Friday, April 29, 2010</i>	<i>Organizational Meetings of 2011-2012 Committees to Elect Committee Officers</i>

What are the primary responsibilities of the committees?

- Default – Disposition of US business through committees unless the US approves by two-thirds majority vote to act as a committee of the whole. (US Bylaws, Art. IV, Sec 1)
- Committee charge: seek out and identify concerns within its area (US Bylaws, Art V, Sec 2.B.2)
- Three Committee Functions (US Bylaws, Art V, Sec 2.C)
 - develop recommendations for new policy
 - develop recommendations that revise existing policy, and
 - serve in advisory role
- Two types of subcommittees
 - Permanent Subcommittee (Art V.Sec2.A.3.a)
 - Creation considered at request of committee, ECUS, or US;
 - SCoN nominates membership at least 2 University Senators,
 - US elects voting membership & designates standing committee to which this permanent subcommittee reports
 - Ad hoc Committee (Temporary) (Art V.Sec2.A.3.b)
 - Creation at request of committee, ECUS, or US and this group shall name the membership including at least two Senators noting that all university community members eligible to serve,
 - Charter (charge, timeline, membership) filed with ECUS

- Chair (must be a University Senator), Vice-Chair, Secretary selected by the membership of the ad hoc committee at its first meeting
 - Ad hoc committees cease to exist at completion of task or the end of academic year, whichever comes first.
- Committee Report made by Chair at each University Senate Meeting (filed electronically) (Art II, Sec 3.A.3 and Article II, Sec 3.I)
 - Committee Business
 - Types: Policy, Information, Concern
 - Who can initiate (US Bylaws, Art IV, Sec 1)
 - Any committee member
 - The Executive Committee (ECUS) in its steering function
 - University President
 - Written request to ECUS with at least three senator signatures
 - Quorum – A majority of the membership (Robert’s Rules) (at least seven of the thirteen members)
 - Who can vote at the committee meetings?: All committee members including non-Senator members (those committee members not also on University Senate) are voting members of the committee (US Bylaws, Art IV, Sec 4)

Committee Charges

- **The Academic Policy Committee (APC)** shall be concerned with policy relating to undergraduate and graduate education matters that have broad impact or implication to the university as a whole, which includes, but is not limited to, policies relating to grading, scholastic probation and honors, academic appeals, academic standing, standards for admission, academic calendar, academic ceremonies, intellectual property, human subjects and research. This committee also provides advice, as appropriate, on academic procedural matters at the institution. (V.Section 2.C.1.b.)
- **The Curriculum and Assessment Policy Committee (CAPC)** shall be concerned with policy relating to curriculum and academic assessment, which includes, but is not limited to, policies relating to general university degree requirements (e.g. General Education Curriculum, Foreign Language requirement, Wellness requirement), academic program assessment, and continuing education and non-degree programs. In addition to its policy recommending function, this committee shall be responsible for reviewing and approving proposals to create or deactivate certificates, concentrations, degree programs, and minors, as well as the periodic review of general education requirements and learning outcomes. This committee also provides advice, as appropriate, on procedural matters relating to curriculum

and academic assessment (V.Section2.C.2.b.)

- **The Faculty Affairs Policy Committee (FAPC)** shall be concerned with policy relating to faculty welfare (e.g. authorities, responsibilities, rights, recognitions, privileges, and opportunities), which includes, but is not limited to, policies relating to academic freedom, workload, compensation, recruitment, retention, promotion, tenure, recognitions, development, and instructional support. This committee also provides advice, as appropriate, on procedural matters that affect the welfare of the faculty (V.Section 2.C.3.b.)
- **The Student Affairs Policy Committee (SAPC)** shall be concerned with policy relating to the general social, cultural, and practical welfare of students, which includes, but is not limited to, policies relating to non-academic areas such as conduct and discipline, grievances and non-academic appeals, financial aid, human services for students (e.g. health center, counseling), organizations, awards, intercollegiate athletics, and other extracurricular activities (e.g. Greek life, residence life, intramurals). This committee also provides advice, as appropriate, on procedural matters that affect the general social, cultural, and practical welfare of the students. (V.Section 2.C.4.b.)
- **The Resources, Planning, and Institutional Policy Committee (RPIPC)** shall be concerned with policy relating to non-instructional personnel (including administrative personnel) and institutional budget and planning functions, which includes, but is not limited to, policies relating to recruitment, hiring, evaluation, welfare and development as well as compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines (e.g. affirmative action, ADA, homeland security), and institutional support functions of the university (e.g. technology, parking) In addition, this committee shall review and provide advice on master planning, strategic planning, and budgeting processes and provides advice, as appropriate, on other procedural matters that affect the general welfare of the institution and its employees. (V.Section 2.C.5.b.)
- **The Executive Committee of the University Senate (ECUS)**
(Complete Description is Available in Article V, Section 1 of the University Senate Bylaws)
 - Is a Faculty Advisory body to the University President
 - Is the Steering Committee of the University Senate
 - Ensures that governance documents are up-to-date and accessible (including statutes, bylaws, handbooks, etc) as well as maintenance and dissemination of meeting minutes
 - Archives records in coordination with the University Senate Archivist
 - Has one permanent subcommittee: SubCommittee on Nominations (SCoN)

What other responsibilities/expectations are there of/for University Senators?

- Responsibility to proactively seek out information and issues relevant to the standing committee on which you serve. (Article V Sec 2.B.2)
- Expectation to read information and supporting documents for motions PRIOR to the university senate meeting at which they will be considered. Note: This information is accessible via the online motion database.
- Expectation to prepare for committee meetings as defined by your committee operating procedure.
- Expectation to communicate with constituency, distribute information to and seek feedback from the individuals you represent
- Right to speak, debate, and vote on the issues and motions that come before your committee or the university senate.
- Request to gain familiarity with the University Senate web page at <http://senate.gcsu.edu>
- Request to extend "Regrets" to committee Chair and Secretary when anticipating absence from a meeting. Note: Failure to make this notification may result in the absence being coded as "Absent".
- Others?

HOW does the University Senate (US) do its work?

- PROCESS by which University Senate considers business
 - Default – Disposition of business via committees unless the University Senate approves by two-thirds majority vote to act as a committee of the whole. (University Senate Bylaws, Art. IV, Sec 1)
 - Robert's Rules
 - GCSU Policy Template
 - Motion Flow and Proposal Checklists
 - Meeting Etiquette
- HOW does the University Senate communicate?
 - Email lists for committees and University Senate
 - Agendas for meetings
 - University Senate webpage <http://senate.gcsu.edu>

Proposal Submission Checklist*

(Guidance for Making Proposals to University Senate Committees)
Idea initiation --> Committee Deliberations --> Draft Motion

- Statement of Proposal (brief, i.e. at most one paragraph)
- Type of proposal
 - Policy Recommendation: (Specify exactly one of the following)
 - New Policy
 - Policy Revision (Include a statement of current policy and identify source)
 - Information Item
 - Concern: (Specify at least one of the following)
 - Expression of concern
 - Proposal for action
 - Curriculum Issue (Course, Degree Program Proposal/Deactivation, etc.)
 - Other
- Supporting Information* (The purpose of such information is to provide University Senators and members of standing committees context to make informed decisions.)
 - Rationale
 - General description of the significance and value of the proposal
 - Relationship to the University Senate Governing Concepts (as appropriate)
 - Illustrative example(s) of consequence(s) of action/inaction
 - Relevant background and documentation at all levels (include all that apply)
 - Faculty or staff member initiation
 - Senator initiation or endorsement
 - Departmental initiation or endorsement (letter, meeting minutes, course proposal, syllabi, etc.)
 - College level initiation or endorsement (committee meeting minutes)
 - Initiation or endorsement by administrator/administrative committee

*All documents submitted must identify author(s) and date drafted.

Motion Flow Checklist

(Guidance to Standing Committees for Preparing Motions for University Senate)
Committee --> University Senate --> President --> Follow-up

- Standing Committee considers proposal/issue
 - Issue is on the standing committee meeting agenda
 - Documentation of discussions in standing committee meeting minutes
 - Issue has been fully vetted by the standing committee
 - Issue receives endorsement/approval of the standing committee
- Motion form includes:
 - Type of Motion (Policy, Resolution, Bylaws Change, Other)
 - Subject
 - Standing Committee
 - Date of endorsement/approval by committee
 - Motion Statement
 - Policies impacted (if any)
- Supporting documents include:
 - Relevant background (All supporting documents of the proposal at the committee level)
 - A summary of the committee deliberation
 - Committee Vote (Majority/Minority opinions for split votes)
- Motion form and documentation is submitted to Executive Committee at least 15 calendar days prior to the University Senate Meeting at which considered
- Executive Committee sends motion information to University Senators at least 8 calendar days prior to University Senate Meeting
- Senate hears committee report on the motion, time for discussion (if any), and vote
- Chair of Executive Committee signs the motion form indicating status of the motion and submits motion to President
- President approves or vetoes motion and assigns responsibility for implementation
- Communication of Disposition (as appropriate)

Some Rules for Conducting Debate (based on Robert's Rules)

How is a motion opened to debate?

- The presiding officer states the motion and asks "Are you ready for the question?"

When can I speak?

- You must be recognized (invited to speak) by the presiding officer, Members who desire to be recognized by the presiding officer should stand and address the presiding officer (GCSU variation: simply raise your hand) after debate has been opened by the presiding officer or after another member has yielded the floor.

What can I say?

- All discussion should be confined to the immediately pending question (motion) and to whether or not it should be adopted.

- During debate, no member can attack or question the motives of another member and should address all comments to the presiding officer (not other members).

How often and long may I speak?

- How often? In the debate, each member has the right to speak twice on the same question on the same day – but cannot make a second speech on the same question so long as any member who has not spoken on that question desires the floor. A member who has spoken twice on a particular question on the same day has exhausted his right to debate that question for the day.
- How long? In an organization that has no special rule relating to the length of speeches, no member can speak longer than ten minutes at a time without permission of the assembly.

How may I limit the time of debate? (further information available)

- A member can make a motion to extend or limit the debate (e.g. speaker time limits, number of times a person can speak to a question). Such motions are not debatable and require a two-thirds vote for their adoption.

What if I need information regarding the question being debated?

- Rise and request a point of information from the presiding officer.

Point of Information (How may I get additional information?)

- ... is a request directed to the presiding officer, or through the presiding officer to another officer or member, for information relevant to the business at hand but not related to parliamentary procedure.
- If the speaker consents to the interruption, the time consumed will be taken out of the speaker's allotted time. The presiding officer therefore asks if the speaker is willing to be interrupted, and if the speaker consents, directs the inquirer to proceed. Although the presiding officer generally remains silent during the ensuing exchange, the inquiry, the reply, and any resulting colloquy (conversational exchange) are made in the third person through the presiding officer. To protect decorum, members are not allowed to carry on discussion directly with one another.

Postpone, Table, Refer to Committee (How may I defer consideration?)

- Postpone is to defer the consideration to a future time within the same meeting or at a later meeting (requires majority vote)
 - Typically the later time is specified explicitly (postpone definitely) but a variation (also requiring majority vote) is to postpone indefinitely, which essentially "kills" the motion under consideration.
- Table is to set a motion aside temporarily without setting a time for resuming its consideration (requires majority vote). A tabled motion "dies" if it is not taken from the table by the end of the current or subsequent meeting (if not more than a quarterly interval has intervened).
- Refer to Committee is typically used if the main motion requires substantive amendment to be satisfactory or requires more information or further study. (requires majority vote)

More Rules for Conducting Debate (based on Robert's Rules)

Limit Time of Debate

- is a motion to (a) fix the hour for closing debate (b) limit time spent in debate (c) reduce or increase the number or length of speeches (d) combine several of the above.
- Such a motion can be applied to any immediately pending debatable motion, or a series of pending debatable motions, or to any consecutive part of such a series beginning with the immediately pending question. (It therefore can be made only while a debatable motion is immediately pending.)
- Such a motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, is NOT debatable, is amendable, requires a two-thirds vote.
- Such a motion is exhausted (1) when all of the questions on which it was imposed have been voted on (2) when those questions affected by the order and not yet voted on have been either referred to committee or postponed indefinitely or (3) at the conclusion of the session in which the order has been adopted – whichever occurs first.

Amend a Motion (How may I change the motion?)

- “I move that this motion be amended by . . . “
- Such a motion may not interrupt the speaker, requires a second, is debatable, is amendable, and requires a majority vote.

Previous Question (How may I end the debate and call for a vote?)

- ...is the motion used to bring the assembly to an immediate vote on one or more pending questions.
- Such a motion immediately closes debate on and stops amendment of the immediately pending question, takes precedence over all debatable or amendable motions to which it is applied, may not interrupt the speaker, must be seconded, is NOT debatable, is NOT amendable, requires a two-thirds vote.
- If such a motion fails to garner the two-thirds vote necessary for adoption, then debate continues as if this motion had never been made.

Revisiting Business (How may I revisit business previously adopted?)

- By means of the motion to Rescind or Amend Something Previously Adopted, the assembly can change an action previously taken.
 - Rescind – also known as Repeal or Annul – is the motion by which a previous action or order can be canceled or countermanded. The effect of Rescind is to strike out an entire main motion, resolution, rule, bylaw, section, or paragraph that has been adopted at some previous time.
 - Amend Something Previously Adopted is the motion that can be used if it is desired to change only a part of the text, or to substitute a different version.
- Both motions must be seconded, are debatable, are amendable,
- Both motions require (a) a two thirds vote (b) a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion, stating the complete substance of the proposed change, has been given at the previous meeting or in the call to the present meeting or (c) a vote of the majority of the entire membership – whichever is most practical to obtain.

Parliamentary Procedure (Robert's Rules)

Summary

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Type and Description of Motion</u></p> <p>¹ Unless introduced by a committee ² Listed in descending order of precedence ³ If committee has not begun consideration of the question ⁴ Affirmative vote only ⁵ Negative vote (sustaining objection or withdrawal) only * Ruled on by presiding officer ** Must be enforced by the presiding officer on demand of one member unless set aside by a two-thirds vote *** Must be enforced by the presiding officer on demand of one member</p>	Requires Second	Debateable	Amendable	Vote Required for Adoption	In order when another has the floor	Can Be Reconsidered
1. Main Motion: A formal stated or written proposal from a member or committee that requires action by the assembly.	yes ¹	yes	yes	majority	no	yes
2. Subsidiary Motions²: Motions that assist the assembly in dealing with a main motion.						
<i>a. Lay on the Table:</i> Allows the assembly to temporarily set aside the pending question to take care of other urgent items.	yes	no	no	majority	no	no
<i>b. Previous Question:</i> Curtails debate and calls for an immediate vote on the pending question before the assembly.	yes	no	no	2/3	no	yes
<i>c. Limit or Extend Limits of Debate:</i> Allowing for unusually shorter or longer debate on motions.	yes	no	yes	2/3	no	yes
<i>d. Postpone to a Certain Time (Postpone Definitely):</i> Delay consideration of a main motion to a later specified time.	yes	yes	yes	majority	no	yes
<i>e. Commit (Refer):</i> To send the pending question to committee for further investigation and/or rewording.	yes	yes	yes	majority	no	yes ³
<i>f. Amend:</i> To modify the wording of a main motion	yes	yes	yes	majority	no	yes
<i>g. Postpone Indefinitely:</i> A motion that the assembly decline to take a position on the main question.	yes	yes	no	majority	no	yes ⁴
3. Privileged Motions²: Motions for consideration of special matters of immediate and overriding importance which, without debate, should be allowed to interrupt consideration of anything else.						
<i>a. Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn:</i> To arrange the time and location of a continuation of current meeting.	yes	no	yes	majority	no	yes
<i>b. Adjourn:</i> To immediately end a meeting even if business is pending.	yes	no	no	majority	no	no
<i>c. Recess:</i> A short intermission of specified duration within a meeting.	yes	no	yes	majority	no	no
<i>d. Question of Privilege:</i> Questions the rights and privileges of assembly or members.	no	no	no	*	yes	no
<i>e. Orders of the Day:</i> Formal demand that the assembly take up business in proper order.	no	no	no	**	yes	no

Parliamentary Procedure (Robert's Rules) Summary (cont.)

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Type and Description of Motion</u></p> <p>¹ Unless introduced by a committee ² Listed in descending order of precedence ³ If committee has not begun consideration of the question ⁴ Affirmative vote only ⁵ Negative vote (sustaining objection or withdrawal) only * Ruled on by presiding officer ** Must be enforced by the presiding officer on demand of one member unless set aside by a two-thirds vote *** Must be enforced by the presiding officer on demand of one member</p>	Requires Second	Debateable	Amendable	Vote Required for Adoption	In order when another has the floor	Can Be Reconsidered
<p>4. <u>Incidental Motions:</u> Incidental motions are procedural. They deal with process that must be decided before business can resume.</p>						
<p>a. <u>Point of Order:</u> Calling upon the presiding officer for a ruling and an enforcement of the regular rules.</p>	no	no	no	*	yes s	no
<p>b. <u>Appeal:</u> To refer a ruling of the presiding officer to the assembly for a vote (must occur immediately following the ruling).</p>	yes	yes	no	majority	yes s	yes
<p>c. <u>Point of Information:</u> Request Information from the presiding officer relevant to the question at hand (not parliamentary).</p>	no	no	no	*	yes s	no
<p>d. <u>Parliamentary Inquiry:</u> Request parliamentary assistance or clarification from the presiding officer.</p>	no	no	no	*	yes s	no
<p>e. <u>Division of the Assembly:</u> Demand a standing vote of the assembly.</p>	no	no	no	***	yes s	no
<p>f. <u>Division of a Question:</u> To divide a motion into parts and vote separately on each part.</p>	yes	no	yes	majority	no	no
<p>g. <u>Object to Consideration:</u> To avoid consideration of a motion considered undesirable.</p>	no	no	no	2/3	yes s	yes ⁵
<p>h. <u>Suspend the Rules:</u> Deviations from normal operating procedures (cannot suspend bylaws, statutes, etc).</p>	yes	no	no	2/3	no	no
<p>i. <u>Consideration by Paragraph:</u> Consideration of the main motion by "paragraph" before the whole is voted on.</p>	yes	no	yes	majority	no	no
<p>j. <u>Methods of Voting:</u> Motions relating to the methods of voting (e.g., ballot, roll call, etc).</p>	yes	no	yes	majority	no	yes
<p>k. <u>Permission to Withdraw:</u> To withdraw (subject to maker approval) a motion from consideration by the assembly.</p>	yes	no	no	majority	yes s	yes ⁵
<p>5. <u>Motions that Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly:</u></p>						
<p>a. <u>Take from the Table:</u> To make pending again before the assembly a motion previously laid on the table.</p>	yes	no	no	majority	no	yes ⁵
<p>b. <u>Rescind/Amend Something Previously Adopted:</u> Nullify or modify a previously adopted motion.</p>	yes	yes	yes	2/3	no	yes ⁵
<p>c. <u>Discharge a Committee:</u> To reclaim for the assembly a matter previously referred to a committee.</p>	yes	yes	yes	2/3	no	yes ⁵
<p>d. <u>Reconsider:</u> A motion to revisit, within the same meeting, a matter (must be made by a member of the prevailing vote).</p>	yes	yes	no	majority	no	no

WHERE can I find information about the University Senate?

- The University Senate webpage: <http://senate.gcsu.edu>
- The University Senate databases
 - Online Motion Database
 - Online University Senator Database
- Who can I talk to if I have specific questions?
 - Committee Officers (Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary)
 - Executive Committee
 - Other University Senators
 - Mentors
 - FAQ (at present nonexistent, but could start one)