

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF
IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
STUDENT SENATE
SESSION LXV TERM I

IN THE SENATE
BILL 626
BY

SPONSORED BY
SILAS SMITH, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

CO-SPONSORED BY
CHARLIE MENDEMA, VICE PRESIDENT OF ASISU

This bill, Bill 624, serves the purpose to amend the Senate Rule Book into a complete, comprehensive reworking of Article VI.

Associated Students of Idaho State University Senate Rule Book

ARTICLE VI—LEGISLATION

Section 1—Bill and Resolution Defining and Purpose

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Article VI - Legislation

Section 1 - Definition of a Bill and Resolution Defining and Purpose

~~A bill is a draft of proposed legislation submitted to the Senate for its approval or rejection. A resolution refers to a formal decision or statement made by the Senate. A bill and resolution shall not contain more than one purpose, as stated in its title. All previous bills and resolutions passed by the ASISU Senate shall be binding until expiration or changed by appropriate legislation.~~

Clause 1 - Resolutions hold the purpose of expressing the opinions and decisions of ASISU to organizations, groups, students, and/or administration as a formal statement. A bill will be a document to make a new initiative, amend the ByLaws, or add to them as a proposed piece of

legislation. An initiative from a bill may be a new program, event, or organization funded and/or created by ASISU.

Clause 2 - A resolution is not a binding document that the Senate must abide by in following administrations, but an expression of the will of the current one, unless it is a decision. A resolution must state if it is an opinion or decision of ASISU. If a resolution is passed, the current administration will abide by it and follow through with the related actions of the resolution, if applicable.

Clause 3 - All bills and resolutions must have a Senator sponsor. Senators and Executive Cabinet members may cosponsor a bill and/or resolution.

Clause 4 - All submitted legislation must be submitted electronically to the ASISU Secretary by noon the Friday before the Senate meeting. All bills must be in Idaho Legislative Format. Bills and resolutions being brought before the Senate must be sent to the Senators by 5:00 pm the Friday before their initial presentation. The ASISU Secretary will be responsible for sending all bills and resolutions to the Senators, along with any supporting material sent by the sponsor.

Clause 5 - Voting will follow a standard senate vote: by majority

Clause 6 - Every piece of ASISU legislation must clearly state within its body the individual or entity (e.g., Finance Committee, Student Activities Board, ASISU President) responsible for implementing the contents of the

legislation if applicable. If a piece of legislation does not designate who will implement it at the time of presentation to the senate, implementation responsibility must be assigned during the Senate meeting or within a week of passage by the Vice President. This designation must be applied to the document before receiving an ID sequence and being filed into the central repository.

Clause 7 - Every piece of ASISU legislation that requires funding in order to be implemented must clearly dictate the source and application of said funding within the body of the legislation, in addition to a general, expected timeline of the bill's implementation and use of funding.

Section 2 - Formations Introducing Legislation

Clause 1 - All resolutions or bills being introduced will have on it the title, purpose, and the names of the Senators and any cosponsoring executive officers introducing it. These items should be the only items read on the first presentation to the Senate.

Clause 2 - The number, author, and title of all legislation shall be entered in the minutes.

Clause 3 - Upon introduction to the Senate, the proposed legislation will be

put on the ASISU social media for the sake of the student body being informed

Clause 4 - One week after the bill is introduced, the Senate has the opportunity to move to committee to ask questions, debate, and/or amend. Then, the Senate can either table the bill or send it to the Rules and Appointments Committee.

Clause 5 - The Rules and Appointments Committee looks over the bill or resolution to ensure the proposed legislation is in congruence with the governing documents. Next, the Senate Rules and Appointments Committee may release the bill or resolution to the Senate for a vote, indicating there were no issues with the proposal. After the bill has been released from the Rules and Appointments Committee, during the same day, the Senate can vote or table the bill or resolution.

Section 3 - Amendments

Clause 1 - Amendments are alterations to any governing document. They must be germane. No motion on a subject different from the one under consideration shall be admitted under the amendment.

Clause 2 - All bills introduced, that are intended to amend existing statutes, shall underline the words, letters, figures and/or punctuation which are to be added. When the amendment is to strike out or repeal any part of an

existing statute, the letters, figures, words, and/or punctuation shall be printed in the bill, with the formatting of strikethrough, to indicate the part stricken or repealed.

Clause 3 - A friendly amendment is any suggested change in wording for phrasing a bill, motion, or resolution. The friendly amendment must be accepted by both the sponsor and co-sponsor(s) of the bill.

Section 4 - Manner of Passing-Editing

Clause 1 - If the piece of legislation is found to not be in compliance with current Governing Documents, with exception to changing the Governing Document that it is in conflict with, the sponsors of the bill will be called to attend the next Rules and Appointments meeting to either defend or approve of the edit presented by the committee.

Clause 2 - Edits such as punctuation, spelling, or layout (changing from section to clause, etc) of the legislation will not require the calling of the sponsors for approval of the changes.

Section 5 - Voting for Rules and Appointments Committee

Clause 1 - The legislation will not leave the Rules and Appointments Committee unless it is passed or the legislation is rescinded.

Clause 2 - In order for a piece of legislation to leave the Rules of Appointments Committee for the Senate's approval, it must have a

two-thirds majority, or three-fifths majority if there are only five members in the committee. If a member of the committee votes no and the legislation passes, they must write a dissenting opinion that will be attached to the legislation for the Senate to review for consideration for their own voting. If the bill is passed, the dissenting opinion won't be published along with the bill.

Clause 3 - A dissenting opinion will elaborate on why they voted no. If they believe there is still conflict within legislation, they must cite the Governing Document and the specific section that is in conflict, as well as the part of the proposed legislation that is in contrast.

Clause 4 - The committee may force a rescission of legislation by a unanimous vote, sending the legislation back to the sponsors. The committee must provide a written opinion attached to the rescinded document explaining the reason for denial, citing the Governing Documents that are in conflict. The sponsors may repropose the bill to the Senate to be reevaluated by the committee.

Clause 5 - The Rules and Appointment Chairman must report to the Senate and the Senate may decide to deny the rescission with a motion of majority vote. If the motion succeeds, the legislation will bypass the committee and be voted on by Senate

Section 6 - Titles

Clause 1 - All bills and resolutions passed by ASISU senate must be assigned an ID sequence for organized placement within the ASISU central repository. This ID sequence will follow the outline of "S_(B or R) - (academic year) - (Chronological Sequence)". This must be listed promptly following the approval of the bill or resolution, and before the document is filed by the Secretary into the central repository.

Clause 2 - All ASISU legislation must be submitted to a central repository, accessible to all senators, officers, directors, and associated figures to ASISU. In addition to this, information of all passed, vetoed, or drafted legislation, will be kept in a concurrent metadata repository (the most current compiled data system of shared ASISU information (Excel, Trello, etc.) at the time of passing), consisting of the bill/resolution number, title, a brief summary, authors, date introduced, status (introduced, in committee, passed, failed, vetoed, etc.), Date passed (if applicable), Implementation officer, and implementation deadline (if applicable).

Section 7 - Implementation

Clause 1 - A passed resolution must be presented to the expressed party or parties that the resolution is intended for by the Rules and Appointments Chairman(see ASISU Officer Duties and Responsibilities Rule Book: Rules and Appointments Chairman: H)

Clause 2 - An implementation officer will be determined by the Vice President within a week of passing, if they do not have someone chosen by the following Senate meeting, the duty will fall to the Rules and Appointment Chairman. If the Chairman does not have an officer by the following week, an ASISU officer will be chosen by vote by the Senate. In order to be chosen, the officer must be present during the vote. This process is only applicable if there is no designation within the legislation of a designated implementation officer and/or entity.

Clause 3 - An implementation officer must be an ASISU officer who is in good standing, having no deductions based on attendance within the last month. This is to ensure the implementation officer can effectively implement the content of the legislation without forsaking other responsibilities..

Section 8 - Updates

Clause 1 - After a month following a bill's passage, excluding updating or amending of the ByLaws, a report must be presented to the Senate on its progress towards implementation by the implementation officer.

Clause 2 - The implementation officer must follow through with the expected deadline of implementation, unless there are extenuating circumstances, then the Senate may allow an extension, or absence, which the implementation officer must communicate to the Secretary.

and may be tabled for another week.

Section 9 - Exception Powers

Clause 1 - The ByLaws and passed bills are binding statements that must be followed by the Senate, however, there will be unforeseeable circumstances that officers will not be able to foresee when writing legislation that would unfairly and negatively affect organizations that it was intended to help, therefore, the Senate will be granted Exception powers.

Clause 2 - Exception powers will be defined as the power for the Senate to determine unusual circumstances that requires leniency that the ByLaws naturally would not allow. The goal of these powers is to serve ASISU organizations more fairly and equally. In order to enact Exception powers, the Senate must make a majority vote with no more than two objecting senators to enact said powers. Exception powers is an extension of the ByLaws that encompasses anything the ByLaws could not predict and not a suspension of them. When enacting Exception powers, the decision to enact it or not for specific circumstances will have the influence of stare decisis. If the motion to enact Exception powers fails by sufficient opposition, then the case will not be considered an exception and will remain under the ByLaws and its procedure and consequences. Exception powers are to only be used at the Senate meeting when the issue is presented unless tabled to a later date, then it can still be used.

Clause 3 - The party affected by the Senate ruling may send a formal Reconsideration Motion within 60 days of the decision to the ASISU Secretary to be reviewed by the Senate to reconsider and make a new decision by repealing the old decision with a majority vote. The reconsideration process will be the same as the initial. Reasons for reconsideration will be the same as the Idaho Judicial Court's reason for reconsideration(i.e. improper evidence, error of law, newly discovered evidence, etc.) If the Senate does not approve the motion for reconsideration the party will be informed with a notice of such.

Clause 4 - Any decision made will be recorded in the metadata repository with the bills and resolution under its own section

Clause 5 - When enacted, a ruling must be made to determine restrictions within the exception rulings, such as a time that a club must return to report to the Senate and if the report is not satisfactory, the original rulings of the ByLaws will be applied. This may also appear as removing or decreasing a fee. The restrictions will not be directly specified what must be in order to allow leniency in judgement by the Senate. If the Senate cannot make a majority decision by vote on what the stipulations are within the exception ruling, the Vice President will be the tie breaker.

Clause 6 - Exception powers cannot be used to alter requirements for ASISU officers, ballot votes, voting for passing legislation, Roberts' Rules,

any stated rulings within the ASISU Constitution, or take away rights of individuals (powers, duties, or privileges).

Section 10 - Suspending Rules

Clause 1 - All emergency legislation shall will require suspension of the rules by two thirds (2/3) a majority vote of the members present with no more than two objecting Senators. An objection would be voting no. A suspension of rules is defined as bypassing normal procedure for legislation as outlined in previous sections

DATE OF FIRST INTRODUCTION: December 3rd, 2025

SENATE ACTION: Approved DATE: 1/14/26

ASISU PRESIDENT: Skye Muller DATE: 2/2/26

ASISU SECRETARY: CC DATE: 2/2/26