



The Joint Code of the Student Government of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Title I.

General Regulations

Chapter 1. Student Government

Article I. Purpose of Student Government

§110. Purpose of Student Government

Student Government is the means by which students can participate in the decision-making process within the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Students are able to voice their opinions with university administration; develop and implement policies that impact student life; and allocate student fee money to campus organizations. Through these activities, Student Government endeavors to enrich each student's experience at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Article II. Composition of Student Government

§120. Governing Bodies of the Joint Student Government

The Joint Student Government shall consist of the Student Body President (SBP), the Joint Governance Council (JGC), the Student Supreme Court (SSC), the Undergraduate Student Government (USG), The Graduate and Professional Student Government (GPSG), the Board of Elections, designated Independent Agencies, and appointees to external organizations.

§121. Independent Agencies

- A. Independent Agencies shall fulfill specific directives and responsibilities as established in the Student Constitution and Code.
- B. In addition to any other Independent Agencies designated in the Student Code, the Independent Agencies shall specifically include the following:
 1. Campus Recreation Board,
 2. Carolina Athletics Association,
 3. Carolina Union Board of Directors,
 4. Chancellor's Child Care Advisory Committee,
 5. Committee on Student Conduct,
 6. Hardship Parking Committee,
 7. Renewable Energy Special Projects Committee,

8. Residence Hall Association,
 9. Student Advisory Committee to the Chancellor,
 10. Student Fee Audit Committee,
 11. Student Grievance Committee,
 12. Student Leadership Advisory Committee to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs,
 13. Student Legal Services Board of Directors,
 14. Student Library Advisory Board,
 15. Student Safety and Security Committee,
 16. Student Television Board of Directors, and
 17. WXYC Board of Directors.
- C. Membership for the Independent Agencies shall be in proportion to the number of undergraduate and graduate/professional students in the Student Body, unless superseded by another law.
- D. If a dispute occurs regarding the proportionality of appointees, the decision lies with the legislative members of the Joint Government Council.
1. Any appeal will be heard by the Supreme Court.
- E. Members of Independent Agencies shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the constituency-specific (USG and GPSG) Student Codes

Article III. Student Government Inclusivity

§130. Non-Discrimination Policy

Student Government shall not discriminate on the basis of age, gender, race, color, national origin, religion, creed, political ideology, political affiliation, political party, disability, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or genetic information.

§131. Free Speech Policy

Student Government will not discriminate on the basis of ideological differences in the disbursement of student fees, in accordance with University policy and state law.

Article IV. Student Government Public Accountability & Public Record Policies

§140. Open Meetings

- A. Student Government organizations shall be subject to the laws pertaining to the Meetings of Public Bodies (Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes).
- B. The date, time, location, and agenda of all Student Government meetings shall be published no later than forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting by means of the website reserved for the Body or Agency holding the meeting.

§141. Public Records and Archives

- A. The minutes of all meetings and all legislation and resolutions passed by Student Government Bodies and Agencies shall be considered Public Record.
- B. Full and accurate minutes—including a record of all votes taken—shall be taken at all Student Government meetings.
- C. Each Student Government Body or Agency shall maintain a public website and/or HeelLife website which shall host an up-to-date list of officers, the minutes of the Body or Agency's meetings, and all relevant governing documents, including but not limited to resolutions, legislations, and operating documents.

Article V. Student Government Officers

§150. Qualifications of Officers

- A. All officers of Student Government must be enrolled as a fee-paying student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- B. All officers shall belong to the constituency which they represent.

§151. Oath of Officers

- A. Each officer of Student Government shall take an Oath of Office.
- B. The Oath of Office shall be: "I, (full name), do affirm that I will preserve, protect, and defend the general welfare of the Student Body at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and its Constitution and all laws enacted under its authority."

- C. The Oath of Office shall be administered either verbally or in writing.
- D. The Oath of Office shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or by another officer of Student Government who stands above the new officer in the Student Governmental hierarchy.

§152. Dual Service of Officers

- A. The Senate of the Undergraduate Student Government and The GPSG shall determine the dual-service guidelines for their respective governments except where guidelines have already been established by the Constitution or Joint Code.
- B. The Student Body President shall jointly hold the office of either Undergraduate Student Government President or The GPSG President, depending on the constituency from which they come, and shall hold no other office concurrently.
- C. Whichever Constituency President—the Undergraduate Student Government President or The GPSG President—is not serving as Student Body President shall hold no other office concurrently.
- D. The following Joint Governance officers shall not hold another office concurrently with their position:
 - 1. Chair of the Joint Governance Council,
 - 2. The Student Body President Executive Secretary,
 - 3. The Student Body President Executive Advisors,
 - 4. Members of the Board of Elections,
 - 5. Justices of the Supreme Court,
 - 6. The Graduate and Undergraduate Attorneys General,
 - 7. The Graduate and Undergraduate Honor Court Chairs,
 - 8. The GPSG and Undergraduate Solicitors General,
 - 9. The President of the Residence Hall Association, and
 - 10. The President of the Carolina Athletic Association.

- E. Any officer holding a position that is prohibited from holding two offices under this Code who accepts another such position shall be deemed resigned from the position that the person first held.

§153. Compensation of Officers

- A. The Undergraduate and The GPS Senates shall determine which offices of their government are stipended and the amount of stipends.
 - 1. Exception: The President serving as Student Body President shall not be paid less than the president of the other constituency.
 - 2. Exception: If the Joint Governance Council determines that other Joint Positions should be stipended, the stipend for the same office (e.g., the Justices of the Supreme Court) shall be the same.
 - 3. Exception: If the Joint Governance Council determines that other Joint Positions should be stipended and those positions do not naturally divide along the constituencies, Joint Legislation shall be passed delineating responsibilities for payment.
- B. No member of Student Government shall be entitled to nor shall they accept a stipend, salary, or any other form of compensation for the purpose of holding a position within Student Government from any other source other than the Undergraduate or The GPS Senates.
- C. No person shall be entitled to nor shall they accept two or more sources of stipend, salary, or any other form of compensation originating from Student Fees.

Chapter 2. Student Government Appointments

Article I. General Appointments

§210. Definitions

- A. A **nomination** shall be defined as the act of nominating a nominee to a committee, board, or other position within Student Government.
- B. An **appointment** shall be defined as the act of placing a person in office following their corresponding confirmation process.
- C. A **nominee** shall be defined as any student who receives a nomination by an authorized official or body as described by this Code.
- D. An **appointee** shall be defined as any student who receives an appointment by an authorized official or body as provided by this Code.
- E. An **undergraduate executive appointee** is defined as any appointee who represents the undergraduate executive branch.
- F. A **GPSG executive appointee** is defined as any appointee who represents The GPSG executive branch.
- G. An **undergraduate senate appointee** is defined as any appointee who represents the undergraduate senate.
- H. A **GPS Senate appointee** is defined as any appointee who represents the GPS Senate.
- I. **Discretionary appointees** shall consist of the appointees of the undergraduate senate, GPS Senate, undergraduate executive branch, and GPSG executive branch.
- J. An **appointer** shall be defined as the officer who had nominated the appointee.

§211. Discretionary Appointee

- A. Discretionary appointees shall provide their respective appointer with information relevant to the appointee's status as a student (including college of enrollment, terms of enrollment, and expected graduate date).
- B. A discretionary appointee shall update the appointer about the activities of their relevant committee or board.

- C. An appointer shall ensure that an appointee is familiar with their responsibilities.

§212. *Approval Process*

- A. All Student Government appointees identified in this title shall be confirmed according to the process outlined by their respective Senates.
- B. Unless otherwise stated, the term of all appointments may not exceed one year. However, when a student fills a vacant appointment, their term may not exceed the remainder of the term of the original appointee.

§213. *Review Process*

- A. Independent Agencies shall record in the official minutes the attendance record of all discretionary appointees from Student Government. That record will be made available to respective appointers.
- B. At any time, an appointer can instigate a review of their discretionary appointee on that appointee's attendance, performance, or the concern of others within the respective committee or board.

§214. *Vacancy in Leadership*

- A. In the event of a vacancy in the leadership of an independent agency, the bylaws or other rules governing the agency shall determine which individual in the agency shall assume the responsibilities of the vacant leadership position.
- B. If the bylaws or other rules governing the agency do not clearly designate an individual in the agency to assume the responsibilities of the vacant leadership position a provisional appointment shall be made by the relevant appointer within seven (7) calendar days of the vacancy.

§215. *Appointments*

- A. The following appointments shall be confirmed by the respective constituencies:
 - 1. Four (4) Undergraduate members and two (2) GAPS members on the Committee on Student Conduct (COSC)
 - 2. Nine (9) undergraduate members and five (5) GAPS members on the Student Advisory Committee to the Chancellor not including two (2) co-chairs, one of which will be a GAP and the other a USG member (SACC);

3. Three (3) undergraduate members and three (3) GAPS members on the Student Grievance Committee to serve until they graduate from their respective degree program.
 4. Two (2) undergraduate members and two (2) GAPS members on the Student Legal Services (SLS) Board of Directors
 5. One (4) undergraduate member and one (1) GAPS member on the WXYZ Board of Directors;
 6. One (2) undergraduate members and one (1) GAPS member on the STV Board of Directors;
 7. Four (4) undergraduate members and two (2) GAPS members on the Student Library Advisory Board (SLAB)
 8. One (1) undergraduate member and one (1) GAPS member on the Chancellor's Childcare Advisory Committee
- B. Additional appointments outlined elsewhere in the Joint Code shall be subject to the same appointment process.

Chapter 3. Joint Governance

Article I. General Provisions

§300. *Definitions*

- A. "Legislation" means any bill or resolution passed by a constituency Senate.
- B. "Joint" means any piece of legislation that concerns both undergraduate and graduate and professional students
- C. "Act" means any legislation passed by a constituency Senate and the Joint Governance Council.

§301. *Approval of the Chair and Standing Rules*

- A. At the beginning of each session, the Joint Governance Council (Council) shall adopt by resolution standing rules. If no new rules are proposed, it shall be assumed that previous standing rules adopted by the previous session of the Council shall be adopted by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Council.
- B. Any resolutions to change the standing rules require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Council.
- C. Any resolution to confirm the chair of the Council shall be adopted by a majority vote of the Council.

§302. *Presumed Constitutional and Severability*

- A. The provisions of any act shall be considered severable and presumed Constitutional.
- B. Any decision by the Student Supreme Court regarding the Constitutionality of any chapter, article, section, or subsection shall apply only to that chapter, article, section, or subsection.

§303. *Joint Legislation*

- A. The Council shall possess the authority to approve legislation that concerns both undergraduate and graduate and professional students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Only legislative members of the Council shall vote on issues of joint legislation.
- B. The Council's legislative members shall provide the final approval of legislation passed by either Senate if the legislation is joint. The Council shall not have the ability to introduce legislation itself. The Council shall

not act upon any legislation passed by either Senate if that legislation only concerns that Senate's respective constituency.

- C. Legislation shall be determined to be joint, and thus to require the approval of the council, through one of the following means:
- D. The legislation is designated as joint by the Senate that passed the legislation; or,
- E. Upon introduction of the legislation in the Council meeting by the leader of the Senate that produced the legislation, any member of the council shall be allowed to call for a vote on whether the legislation is joint. If a simple majority of present and voting members vote in the affirmative, then the legislation shall be treated as joint.
- F. The Council shall be able to refer legislation to either Constituency Senate as it deems necessary.

§304. Acts Immediately Become Law

- A. Acts of the Council immediately become law unless otherwise specified.

§305. Rejected Legislation by the Joint Governance Council

- A. Following the rejection of joint legislation by the Council the Presiding Officer of the constituency Senate where the legislation originated shall notify the constituency Senate of the legislation's failure in the Council.

Article II. Joint Governance Summer Government

§310. Student Body President

- A. The Student Body President shall be required to maintain the duties of their office and shall be liable to *The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance* between the Spring and Fall semesters.
- B. The Student Body President shall not be required to enroll in classes during the summer term.

§311. Joint Governance Council

- A. The Joint Governance Council (JGC) shall not meet regularly between the Spring and Fall semesters.
- B. The Chairperson of the JGC shall be empowered to call an Emergency Session with the approval of both the Student Body President and the constituent president not serving as Student Body President.
 - 1. Members shall be able to attend and vote at a Summer Emergency

Session of the JGC via electronic video or voice conferencing.

2. Quorum for an Emergency Session shall be seven (7) members, including the Chairperson, the Presidents of both constituencies (or their proxies), and at least two other members from both constituencies, including at least one member from each Senate.
 - a. At least four (4) members of the legislative members of the Joint Governance Council shall be present if the session is called to consider Joint Legislation.
3. Approval of business and legislation shall require a majority vote but shall not be approved solely by a vote of a single constituency.
 - a. In circumstances where a majority vote is achieved by a single constituency, business and/or legislation shall pass once they achieve one (1) vote in agreement from the other constituency.
 - b. If the majority is unable to obtain one (1) vote from the other constituency, the matter shall be tabled until a future meeting.

Chapter 4. The Student Fee Audit Committee

Article I. The Student Fee Audit Committee

§410. The Student Fee Audit Committee

- A. The Student Fee Audit Committee (SFAC) shall be an independent agency of both the Undergraduate Student Government and The GPSG and shall suggest changes in student fees and inspect all financial records of any organization receiving funds from either student government branch.
- B. The primary purpose of SFAC is to ensure that all fee levels are justified and that students receive the greatest return in quality of services for the investment of fee dollars. The Committee shall strive for responsible accounting of student fees in accordance with Board of Governors policies, but shall not operate or conduct business with an adversarial spirit.
- C. The Committee shall receive SAFO accounting services fee directly from the Student Government for all organizations receiving Student Government funds. This fee shall not be a direct Student Government Appropriation.
- D. The Committee shall have the power to inspect the financial records of any recipient of student fees and make appropriate recommendations to the appropriate bodies, including, but not limited to, the legislative branches of the Undergraduate Student Government and GPSG, the Student Fee Advisory Subcommittee (SFAS), and the organization being reviewed. Any student may petition any committee member to commence such an inspection.

Article II. Authority

§420. Oversight of the University-sponsored Financial Institution Housing Student Government Funds

The Student Fee Audit Committee shall:

- A. Act as a trustee for students, managing SAFO and its financial relationships with the University, student government, and University community;
- B. Approve the operating budget of SAFO no later than April 30 of each year for the following fiscal year;
- C. Receive an operating statement from the Director of SAFO reflecting budgeted versus actual income and expenditures from the current fiscal year prior to approving the operating budget for the next fiscal year;

- D. Review, approve, or reject all major operational changes and expenditures of SAFO;
- E. Upon the vacancy of the Director of SAFO, the committee shall consult with the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs in selection of an applicant for the position. The University retains final authority for such a decision.
- F. Assist the University in the periodic performance evaluations of the Director of SAFO;
- G. Approve and review schedules of all fees charged to client organizations for the services of SAFO;
- H. Review or recommend termination of accounts failing to meet the standards of SAFO;
- I. Arbitrate disputes between SAFO and organizations holding accounts in SAFO;
- J. Advise and assist the Director of SAFO upon request;
- K. Inspect the records of any organization voluntarily keeping funds at SAFO and, if necessary, require an audit of any account within SAFO;
- L. Cooperate with periodic independent audits of SAFO as initiated by the University;
- M. Inspect, review, or approve the financial records of any organization receiving student activity fees.

§421. Levying and Expenditure of Student Fees

The Student Fee Audit Committee shall:

- A. Review, levy, and expend all student fees including the general fees levied against all students, including the Education and Technology Fee, Athletic Fee, Health Services Fee, and Student Activity Fee, as well as other special fees levied on specific populations of the student body;
- B. Evaluate the present allocation of fees and propose recommendations to the appropriate body regarding the action deemed appropriate by the committee;
- C. Seek to ensure that students are the primary beneficiaries of services rendered and that the quality of services justifies the level of the fee;

- D. Review any proposal to initiate an increase or decrease in student fees and evaluate the appropriateness of the proposal in the best interest of the student body.
- E. Collaborate with the Office of Finance and Administrator to determine the timeline for the fee review process.

Article III. Composition

§430. Committee Composition

- A. The committee shall consist of the following members:
 - 1. Undergraduate Student Government Treasurer (Co-Chair, ex-officio);
 - 2. GPSG Treasurer (Co-Chair, ex-officio)
 - 3. Undergraduate Student Government President
 - 4. Undergraduate Student Government Vice President
 - 5. Speaker of the Undergraduate Senate
 - 6. Finance Committee Chair - Undergraduate Senate
 - 7. Oversight & Advocacy Committee Chair - Undergraduate Senate
 - 8. GPSG President
 - 9. GPSG Vice President
 - 10. GPSG President Pro Tempore
 - 11. GPSG Finance Committee Chair
 - 12. Director of the Student Union (ex-officio, non-voting)
 - 13. Director of the financial institution housing student government funds (ex-officio, non-voting)
 - 14. Three (3) undergraduate appointees of the Undergraduate Student Government President
 - 15. Two (2) graduate/professional appointees of the GPSG President
- B. Appointees of the Undergraduate Student Government President, GPSG President, or students from each respective constituency shall serve for

one academic year but are not limited to one year of membership on the committee.

- C. The following characteristics shall be used to determine priority of selecting discretionary appointees of SFAC:
 - 1. A treasurer of an organization who has undergone student financial training;
 - 2. An Executive Assistant to either the Undergraduate Student Government Treasurer or GPSG Treasurer;
 - 3. Member of the Finance Committee of Undergraduate Senate or the Finance Committee of GPSG;
 - 4. Former member of SFAC;
 - 5. Previously certified treasurer of an organization who has undergone student financial training;
 - 6. Individual with other experiences and talents that uniquely qualify them.

Article IV. Meeting Practices

§440. General Practices

- A. The Committee shall hold regular meetings at least once per month during the academic year, not including summer sessions.
- B. The co-chairs of the Committee shall call special meetings of the committee when deemed necessary, or when requested by two-thirds of the membership of the committee.
- C. A quorum shall consist of a majority of qualified voting members of the committee and shall be required for conducting any business of the committee.
- D. All meetings of the Committee shall comply with North Carolina Open Meetings Laws.
- E. Notices stating the date, time, location, and purpose of all meetings of the Committee shall be published no later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to a meeting of the committee.
- F. Full and accurate minutes, including a record of all votes taken, shall be taken at all Committee meetings. The minutes of all meetings shall be

public record, unless public inspection would obstruct the purpose of the closed session. Minutes of all meetings shall be published online via each Student Government's website no later than seven (7) days following the meeting.

§441. Voting

- A. Recommendations of the Committee shall be required to be reached by majority vote.
- B. The co-chairs of the Committee shall vote only in the event of a tie vote.
- C. In the event that either chair is a member of a group being reviewed, he/she shall relinquish his/her duties as Chair until discussion/action is taken on that group. The Committee shall elect a co-chair to conduct the review of the group in question.
- D. No member of the committee shall vote on a matter concerning an organization in which he/she is a member.

§442. Reports

Following the action of the committee, the chairs for each respective student government shall present a report of the committee's activities to their respective student legislative branch in its next meeting following the actions of the committee.

Chapter 5. Hardship Parking Committee

Article I. Purpose

§510. Purpose of the Hardship Parking Committee

The Hardship Parking Committee (HPC) shall be an independent agency of Student Government and shall recommend a plan for distributing student parking permits, evaluate Hardship Parking Permit applications, recommend a plan for allocating Hardship Parking Permits, and hear any Hardship Parking appeals.

Article II. Membership of the Hardship Parking Committee

§520. Appointed Student Membership

The HPC shall consist of ten (10) members:

1. The GPSG Senior Vice President or their designee,
2. The GPSG Vice President for Advocacy and Government Affairs or their designee,
3. The GPSG Chief of Staff or their designee,
4. The GPSG Director of Safety and Security, or a designee identified by the GPSG Chief of Staff,
5. The GPSG Vice President for Finance or their designee,
6. The Undergraduate Vice President or their designee,
7. The Undergraduate Chief of Staff or their designee,
8. The Undergraduate Senate Speaker or their designee,
9. The Undergraduate Senate Oversight and Advocacy Chair or their designee, and
10. The Undergraduate Treasurer or their designee.

Article III. Structure and Officers of the Hardship Parking Committee

§530. *Leadership of the Hardship Parking Committee*

The HPC shall be administered by a Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson.

1. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be elected by the HPC members at the first meeting.
2. The Vice-Chairperson shall be chosen from among the HPC members of the constituency (Undergraduate or Graduate and Professional) to which the Chairperson does not belong.

§531. *Duties of Hardship Parking Committee Leadership*

A. The Chairperson shall...

1. Preside over meetings of the HPC,
2. Serve as point person for communication concerning the HPC, and
3. Ensure the responsibilities of the HPC are being accomplished,

- B. The Vice-Chairperson shall assist the Chairperson in their duties and shall serve as acting Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.

§532. *Powers of Hardship Parking Committee Leadership*

- A. In the case where the Department of Parking and Transportation creates an altered timeline for hardship parking permits,
 - 1. The committee reserves the right to limit the number of appeals heard, and
 - 2. Each constituency shall provide up to two (2) additional members to read applications on the Hardship Parking Committee and hear appeals
- B. Special provisions may be made for the application process, direction, and communication of Hardship Parking Permits under the guidance of the Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee.

Article IV. The Hardship Parking Permit Process

§540. *The Hardship Parking Permit*

A Hardship Parking Permit provides a student, resident or commuter, with the privilege of paying for a parking spot on campus if they meet the Hardship Parking criteria.

§541. *General Requirements*

- A. The following are the general requirements for Hardship Parking Permit allocation:
 - 1. **Ownership of Vehicle**
 - a. Permits shall only be allocated to students who own a vehicle or have access to a vehicle through some formal and permanent relationship.
 - b. Permanent relationships shall include genetic relationships, marriages, and domestic partnerships.

- 2. **Access to Vehicle**

Students who have access to a vehicle through a roommate, friend or non-formalized “significant other” shall not be eligible for a permit by this process; and

- 3. **License and Registration**

- a. A Driver's License and a legible photocopy of a Vehicle Registration Card must be submitted upon the purchase of a Hardship Parking permit.
 - b. If the vehicle is registered to someone other than the applicant, an explanation of the relationship between the student and the owner must be included at the time of purchasing a Hardship Parking permit.
- B. The applicant has the responsibility of knowing all deadlines and public announcements listed on the application and the Transportation and Parking website.

§542. *Hardship Parking Criteria*

- A. The following are considered appropriate claims of Hardship Parking Permits:
1. **Familial Obligations.**
 - a. The familial obligation criterion applies to a student who has family members in need of legitimate assistance and require the student to travel off campus regularly to provide that assistance.
 - b. Familial obligations shall include children, elderly, spouses, domestic partner or disabled family member care.
 - c. Legal guardianships shall be classified under familial obligation if substantiated by formal documentation.
 2. **Work-Internships-Clinical Requirements**
 - a. The work-internship-clinical criterion applies to a student with career or professional opportunities which requires the student the need of transportation to and from campus.
 - b. Students who are obliged to work in order to maintain their relationship with the University (i.e. to pay tuition, to provide for personal needs such as housing, meals and transportation) or to receive University credit (i.e. clinical hours to earn a degree) shall be given the highest priority consideration regardless of the number of hours worked.
 - c. Applications which are filed under this category shall require a work site which is off-campus and at a distance from campus that necessitates the student to drive if an on-campus resident.

3. **Significant Extracurricular Involvement**

- a. The significant extracurricular involvement criterion applies to a student engaged in activities outside of school, which require the need for transportation to and from campus.
- b. Applications which are filed under this category shall require ten (10) or more hours per week devoted to involvement in extracurricular activities in a group or organization which is recognized by the Division of Student Affairs.

4. **Other Hardships**

- a. A student may have mitigating circumstances, which, upon review, may be acceptable as a claim of hardship.
- b. Applications which are filed under this category are subject to irrefutable substantiation and the committee reserves the right to require an interview.

B. **First-Year Undergraduate Student Policy**

1. According to official University policy, first-year undergraduate students are not allowed to park on campus. However, first-year students may apply for Hardship Parking if and only when they meet the family obligation criterion or they have a housing contract waiver.
2. If a first-year applicant meets the Hardship Parking criterion, they are only applicable to receive parking permit for locations specified per University policy.
3. Any appeals by first-year applicants should be directed to the Hardship Parking advisor from the Office of the Dean of Students.

§543. Documentation

- A. All claims shall be substantiated by some form of documentation, regardless of the nature of the claim.
- B. The Hardship Parking Committee may not request any documentation as proof of hardship that would violate HIPPA and/or FERPA policies. Supporting documentation should not include confidential information such as medical history specific conditions, social security numbers, etc.
- C. The following shall be considered appropriate forms of documentation which must be submitted for each category of criteria:

1. **Familial Obligations**

- a. **Children.** A signed statement from a medical professional or school administrator establishing the need for care of the individual for whom the student claims responsibility.
- b. **Elderly, Indigent or Disabled Family Member.** A signed statement from a medical professional establishing the need for care of the individual for whom the student claims responsibility.

2. **Work-Internships-Clinical Requirement**

- a. A signed statement from the student's supervisor, program director, or advisor substantiating the work relationship and outlining the student's tentative work schedule for the school year must be submitted.

3. **Significant Extracurricular Involvement**

- a. A signed statement from the organization's presiding officer or advisor which substantiates the student's involvement with the group and estimates the time per week the student spends engaged in the organization's activities.

4. **Housing Contract Waiver**

- a. For first year students, a waiver received from Carolina Housing indicating that they will not be living on campus.

5. **Other Hardships**

- a. Any documentation necessary to substantiate the claim of hardship including, but not limited to, legal or public records, witnesses, or statements from appropriately associated professionals supporting the student's claim must be submitted; and
- b. Contact information for any individuals making the statement supporting the student's claim.

D. Additional documentation which must be provided with every application includes:

1. Schedule with Applicable Criteria:

- a. All applicants must provide a schedule of their classes and the hours of their hardship criteria which will require the use of their permits.
- b. This schedule shall be used to determine the frequency that the requested parking spot will be used.

§544. *Application and Allocation Timelines*

- A. **Fall Semester.** The following timeline shall be met in order to complete the Hardship Parking application and allocation process efficiently for the fall academic semester:
1. The Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee shall report to the Director of the Transportation and Parking Department and the Manager of Parking for the Transportation and Parking Department no later than the first week of July to create a parking plan for the upcoming year.
 - a. The plan shall specify the numbers of permits from those available to be awarded to each student parking constituency for each lot and a system for prioritizing permit requests.
 - b. The plan shall also specify the negotiated platform for the Hardship Parking application.
 2. The Hardship Parking application shall be posted and announced no later than the second week of July and closed no later than the week before the start of the academic school year.
 3. The Hardship Parking committee shall review all applications and publicly post all permit assignments no later than two (2) weeks after closing the Hardship Parking application.
 4. All Hardship Parking recipients must purchase and claim their permits five (5) days following the posting of all permits.
 - a. Any permits not purchased five (5) days after the Hardship Parking Committee's allocation list is publicly posted shall be reallocated during the appeal process, unless an extension is granted by the Committee.
 5. All Hardship Parking appeals must take place no later than three (3) days following the permit claim deadline.
 - a. All appeal allocations must be posted two (2) days following appeals and permit recipients have five (5) days to purchase and claim their permits.
 - b. Any permits not purchased five (5) days after the Hardship Parking Committee's appeals allocation list is publicly posted shall be reallocated for the spring academic semester, unless an extension is granted by the Committee.

B. **Spring Semester.** The following timeline shall be met in order to complete the Hardship Parking application and allocation process efficiently for the spring academic semester:

1. The Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee shall report to the Director of the Transportation and Parking Department and the Manager of Parking for the Transportation and Parking Department no later than the last week of October to create a parking plan for the spring semester.
 - a. The plan shall specify the numbers of permits from those leftover to be awarded to each student parking constituency for each lot and a system for prioritizing permit requests.
2. The Hardship Parking application shall be posted and announced no later than the last week of November and closed no later than the week before the start of the second semester.
3. The Hardship Parking committee shall review all applications and publicly post all permit assignments no later than two (2) weeks after closing the Hardship Parking application.
4. All Hardship Parking recipients must purchase and claim their permits five (5) days following the posting of all permits.
 - a. Any permits not purchased five (5) days after the Hardship Parking Committee's allocation list is publicly posted shall be reallocated during the appeal process, unless an extension is granted by the Committee.
5. All Hardship Parking appeals must take place no later than three (3) days following the permit claim deadline.
 - a. All appeal allocations must be posted two days (2) following appeals and permit recipients have five (5) days to purchase and claim their permits, unless an extension is granted by the Committee.

§545. *Application Review Process*

- A. The following procedure shall be used to review claims for Hardship Parking Permits:
1. Applications shall be randomly distributed to committee members who shall evaluate the hardship parking claims.

2. An application shall not be reviewed by an individual who has a conflict of interest which could affect the outcome of the evaluation of the application.
 - a. This prohibition applies whether the conflict would have a negative or positive impact on the evaluation.
 - b. The only exception to this rule shall be when a fellow member of the Hardship Parking Committee member submits an application.
3. Each application shall be independently reviewed by a minimum of two committee members and ranked based on a prioritization scale of 0-5 in which 5 represents the highest recommendation for consideration.
 - a. The reviewers shall include at least one member of each constituency (undergraduate and graduate and professional).
 - b. The Chair shall participate in the review process.
 - c. Applications shall be reviewed and returned to the Chair within forty-eight (48) hours of distribution by each reviewer.
 - d. When the reviewers disagree, the application shall be randomly distributed to and reviewed by a third committee member and the advisor of the Hardship Parking Committee.
 - e. Reviewer recommendations shall be averaged to provide a final order of consideration for applications with higher averages receiving first consideration.
4. When a Student Hardship Parking Committee member submits an application,
 - a. The committee shall consider the application like any other application.
 - b. A committee member shall not review their own application.
5. At least the chair and two other committee members must agree on the final decision before granting Hardship Parking Permits.
 - a. The minimum required for a final decision shall include members from each constituency, undergraduate and graduate and professional.

6. Student Identification numbers shall be used to generate an allocation list of Hardship Parking Permit recipients through both the application review and appeal process.
7. The allocation list shall be posted publicly at locations indicated on the applications and on the Transportation and Parking website, after being submitted to the Parking Manager of the Transportation and Parking Department.
 - a. The Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee shall be responsible for submitting and posting the allocation list.
 - b. If deemed feasible, the Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee may also email all applicants with the allocation list. The email should be sent from the official Hardship Parking email address.

§546. *Appeals Process*

- A. The following procedure shall be used to appeal claims for Hardship Parking Permits:
 1. Any permits not purchased five (5) days after the Hardship Parking Committee's permit allocation list is publicly posted for both the fall and spring semester shall be reallocated during the appeal process.
 2. If an individual who had been previously denied a Hardship Parking Permit submits a petition for appeal which reveals new information, then they have the right to be granted an interview.
 3. The Hardship Parking Committee shall review the original application and the petition for appeal before the interview with said applicant.
 4. The Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee shall arrange interviews with all applicants who request the opportunity of arguing their case before the committee.
 5. During the appeals process, decisions on permit allocation shall be based on the same criteria as used during the original review process.
 6. After the interviews are conducted, committee members shall rank applications based on the prioritization scale of 0-5.
 7. At least the chair and two (2) other committee members must agree on the final decision before granting Hardship Parking Permits.

- a. The minimum required for a final decision shall include members from each constituency, undergraduate and graduate and professional.
8. The Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee shall be responsible for releasing the appeals allocation list (with the Student Identification numbers and permit allotted of each applicant) and submitting a copy to the Transportation and Parking Department.
- a. If deemed feasible, the Chair of the Hardship Parking Committee may also email all appeals applicants with the appeals allocation list. The email should be sent from the official Hardship Parking email address.

Chapter 6. Student Safety and Security Committee

Article I. Purpose

§610. Purpose of the Student Safety & Security Committee

The Student Safety and Security Committee (SSSC) shall be an independent agency of Student Government and shall maintain and appropriate the Student Safety and Security Fee to campus organizations and university departments to promote student safety at UNC Chapel Hill, and to serve as the principal agency for studying and advocating for student safety.

Article II. Membership of Student Safety and Security Committee

§620. Appointed Membership

- A. The SSSC shall consist of ten (10) appointed members, six (6) undergraduate members and four (4) graduate and professional student members.
- B. The undergraduate members shall be appointed by the Undergraduate President and the graduate and professional members shall be appointed by the Graduate and Professional President.
- C. All appointees shall be vetted and approved via the appointee's constituent Senate.
- D. Members shall serve a term of two years.

§621. Ex-Officio Membership

The Undergraduate Student Government Treasurer and The GPSG Treasurer shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the SSSC.

Article III. Structure and Officers of the Student Safety and Security Committee

§630. Leadership of the Student Safety and Security Committee

- A. The SSSC shall be administered by a Chair, Vice-Chair for Operations, Vice-Chair for Finance, and Secretary.
 - 1. The Chair, Vice-Chair for Operations, Vice-Chair for Finance, and Secretary shall be elected by the SSSC members.
 - 2. The Vice-Chair for Operations shall be chosen from among the SSSC members of the constituency (Undergraduate or Graduate and Professional) to which the Chair does not belong.

§631. *Duties of the Student Safety and Security Committee Leadership*

- A. The Chair shall:
 - 1. Preside over meetings of the SSSC,
 - 2. Serve as point person for communication concerning the SSSC,
 - 3. Ensure the responsibilities of the SSSC are being accomplished, and
 - 4. Provide the Speaker of the UGS Senate and the Senior Vice President of the GPSG with a report detailing the activities of the SSSC in the past academic year such that this report may be disseminated to the respective Senates.
- B. The Vice-Chair for Operations shall assist the Chair in their duties and shall serve as acting Chair in the absence of the Chair.
- C. The Vice-Chair for Finance shall oversee the finances of the SSSC and ensure all funds are disbursed and spent in accordance with the Student Law.
- D. The Secretary shall be responsible for overseeing the record keeping of the SSSC and shall take minutes and at all meetings.

Article IV. Practices and Procedures of the Student Safety and Security Committee

§640. *Quorum*

Quorum for conducting the business of the SSSC shall be a simple majority of appointed members of the Committee, including at least one member of both constituencies and either the Chair or the Vice-Chair for Operations.

§641. *Presence of Ex-Officio Members*

- A. At least one of the ex-officio appointees to the Committee shall be present at all meetings of the SSSC.
- B. Ex-officio members shall be required to attend 50% of the SSSC's meetings.
- C. Ex-officio members shall not count for quorum and the lack of their presence shall not prevent the SSSC from holding a meeting.

§642. *Approval of Business and Appropriations*

- A. A 2/3 majority vote of the SSSC shall be required to approve all committee appropriations.
- B. A simple majority vote of the SSSC shall be required to approve business.

C. For appropriations to be approved, the 2/3 majority must include members (at least one) from both constituencies (undergraduate and graduate and professional).

D. Members may not vote via proxy or electronic methods.

§643. Frequency of Meetings

The SSSC shall hold at least one meeting per month during the academic year.

Article V. Management of Budget and Fees

§650. Budgeting of the Student Safety and Security Fee

A. The SSSC shall maintain only three accounts: the “SSSC Reserve Fund,” the “Carolina Student Safety and Security Fund,” and the “Survivor’s Assistance Fund.”

B. The Student Safety and Security Fee shall be allocated among these funds as follows:

1. The SSSC Reserve Fund shall be maintained at a minimum level of 10% of the allocated funds for the SSSC for the fiscal year.

a. If the SSSC Reserve Fund is not at its minimum at the beginning of the year, the SSSC shall first raise the SSSC Reserve Fund to its minimum prior to allocating fees to the other Funds.

b. If the SSSC Reserve Fund is above the minimum at the beginning of the year, the SSSC may add the amount of the minimum to the funds for the year upon a 2/3 majority vote of the Committee signed off on by the Undergraduate Student Government Treasurer and the GPSG Treasurer.

2. The Carolina Student Safety and Security Fund shall receive 75% of all allocated funds for each fiscal year after the SSSC Reserve Fund minimum is met.

3. The Survivor’s Assistance Fund shall receive 25% of all funds for each fiscal year after the SSSC Reserve Fund minimum is met.

§651. Appropriation Limits

A. No single organization or department shall receive more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the SSSC’s allocated funds within one fiscal year.

B. In order to receive funds, an organization or department cannot duplicate or attempt to duplicate pre-existing programs, organizations, or

departments which have already received funding for the corresponding fiscal year. Otherwise, the organization or department shall not receive funding for the duplicated program, project, or event.

1. By a majority vote of SSSC, the committee shall determine whether an organization meets these criteria.
- C. Funding requests must be submitted in the current fiscal year to be eligible for SSSC allocated funds.
- D. No fund shall be allocated that would result in individual gain.
1. This includes allocating funds to for-profit businesses and organizations.
 2. No exception shall be made to this rule.

§652. Expenditure of Reserve Funds

- A. To spend down the SSSC Reserve Fund below the minimum required maintenance level, a *State of Emergency* shall be declared.
1. The declaration of a State of Emergency shall require the approval of the Student Body President and the constituent president not serving as the Student Body President.
 2. A declaration of a State of Emergency shall be a formal and public document with a stated reason for the Declaration of Emergency, define any limits within which the reserve funding shall be spent down, and bear the signature of the officers approving the Declaration of Emergency.
 3. Both constituency Senates shall be immediately notified of a declaration of State of Emergency allowing the spending down of the SSSC Reserve.

§653. Viewpoint Neutrality

- A. Funding decisions may not have any relationship to the particular view of the group or activity. Requests for funding must be made in a manner that is neutral to the views of the organization. Funding may not be contingent on a particular level of support or popularity of an organization, although the amount allocated to an organization may take into account student involvement in the organization and the expected benefits to other students. Criteria used to evaluate funding proposals must be consistently applied.
- B. The provisions of this section shall be supreme over all other financial regulations of the Student Safety and Security Committee.

§654. *Funding Criteria*

A. Reduction of Danger to Students

- a. The first criterion on which to prioritize funding shall be the degree to which the funding may be expected to reduce the prevalence or likelihood of a variety of dangers to the student body, including though not limited to, crime, violence, public disorder, and environmental and infrastructural hazards.
- b. It shall be the responsibility of any group requesting funding to highlight and provide substantive evidence for the manner and degree to which their proposal satisfies this criterion.

B. Mentality of Safety and Security

- a. The second criterion on which to prioritize funding shall be the degree to which the funding may be expected to promote feelings of safety and security, including the absence of fear of danger and a belief that the campus is safer.
- b. It shall be the responsibility of any group requesting funding to highlight and provide substantive evidence for the manner and degree to which their proposal satisfies this criterion.

C. Reduction of Inequality

- a. The third criterion on which to prioritize funding shall be the degree to which the funding may be expected to minimize or reduce the traditional disparities seen in the promotion of safety, including though not limited to racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities.
- b. It shall be the responsibility of any group requesting funding to highlight and provide substantive evidence for the manner and degree to which their proposal satisfies this criterion.

Article VI. Duties of the Student Safety and Security Committee

§660. *Duties of the SSSC*

A. The Student and Safety Committee shall:

1. Examine and evaluate all warnings and notifications issued by Alert Carolina for the merit of their content, level of warning, and timeliness;
2. To serve as a liaison between UNC Police and the student body;
3. To provide valuable input on policies, programs and initiatives designed to enhance campus safety;

4. To receive complaints from the student body regarding campus safety;
5. To advocate on behalf of the student body on matters concerning emergency management;
6. To prepare a report for the Student Government on SSSC activities to be delivered annually; and
7. To promote and facilitate campus programming which undergirds the overall safety and well-being of students.

§661. Maintenance of Records

The SSSC shall keep all public records (including but not limited to reports, minutes, and appropriation approvals) online for at least three years, maintain internal committee documents, and provide for appropriate archival of committee documents in keeping with the Student Law.

Chapter 7. Carolina Athletic Association (CAA)

Article I. Mission and Scope

§710. Mission and Purpose:

The Carolina Athletic Association (CAA) represents the student body's voice to the UNC Athletic Department and the CAA President, elected by the entire student body and serves as a member of the Athletic Council. The CAA serves as the liaison by which the student body can express, and voice, concerns to the Athletic Department regarding varsity athletics. The CAA also aids in development of all athletic ticket distribution policies pertaining to the general student body.

Article II. Membership and Officers

§720. Association Membership:

By virtue of the student athletic fee, that all registered students pay to the university, all duly registered students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are members of the CAA.

§721. President of Carolina Association

The President of the Carolina Athletic Association shall:

1. Be elected by the student body at large in accordance with Title II of the Joint Student Code;
2. Oversee all CAA policies, projects, and events;
3. Represent the concerns of the student body;
4. Sit on the UNC Chapel Hill Athletic Council;
5. Appoint the Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chairs of Sports Marketing, Ticketing, Campus Relations, Special Events, and Community Service of the CAA, subject to the majority approval of members present and voting in the Undergraduate Government Student Senate and The GPS Senate.
6. In the event that one constituency fails to approve the appointees of the CAA, the issue will go before the Joint Governance Council.

§722. *Officers of CAA:*

The CAA will have the following officers:

1. Vice President;
2. Treasurer;
3. Secretary;
4. Sports Marketing co-chairs;
5. Ticketing chairperson;
6. Campus Relations co-chairs;
7. Special Events chairperson;
8. Community service chairperson.

The CAA can appoint additional officers as necessary. All officer descriptions will be described in the CAA bylaws.

§723. *General Regulations*

- A. The CAA President may appoint multiple students to serve as Chairs, subject to the unanimous approval of the CAA Cabinet members participating in the selection process;
- B. The CAA President shall have the authority to remove any CAA Cabinet member with ^{SEP}sufficient cause and provocation. Any member removed from the CAA cabinet may appeal the decision of the CAA President to the Student Supreme Court.

§724. *Vacancies and Succession*

- A. In the event of the incapacity or vacancy of the CAA President, the CAA Vice President shall become acting CAA President until a time when a special election is held;
- B. In the event that the Vice President assumes the role of CAA President after the Spring General Election, a special election shall not be called and the Vice President shall serve as the CAA President until the inauguration ceremony of the next CAA President;
- C. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Treasurer, Secretary, or Chair of a Committee, the CAA President shall appoint a person to the vacant

position, subject to the majority approval of members present and voting in the Undergraduate Student Government and The GPS Senates.

Chapter 8. CUBD

Article I. CUBD

§810. CUBD

The power of general oversight of the Union shall be vested in the CUBD whose duties shall include:

1. Selection of the Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair
2. Participation in the selection of the Union Director
3. Review, evaluation, and approval of Union finances
4. Long range planning for the Union, including consideration and recommendation of necessary fee increases to the appropriate parties
5. Establishment of Union policy with regard to facilities use, programming, finances, and such other areas as the Board deems appropriate
6. Final arbitration of disputes arising over Union policy except in instances where conflict occurs between the Student Code and the Union bylaws.

§811. CUBD Composition

The CUBD shall be comprised of:

1. The Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair
 - a. The Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair will Chair the CUBD unless they designate a substitute.
2. The Carolina Union Executive Director, non-voting, ex-officio
 - a. The Carolina Union Executive Director will maintain the minutes of the CUBD' meetings and the records of the Board's proceedings unless the Director delegates this responsibility to a member of the Union staff.
3. The CUBD Chair – Select (non-voting)
4. The students holding the following seven (7) positions (or their designee):

- a. The Undergraduate Student Government President
 - b. The Speaker of Undergraduate Senatmembers
 - c. The President of the Graduate and Professional Student Government
 - d. One representative of the Graduate and Professional Student Government
 - e. The President of the Carolina Union Activities Board (CUAB)
 - f. The President of the Residence Hall Association
 - g. One (1) Carolina Union student employee representative
 - h. The President of the Carolina Athletics Association
5. Four (4) representatives from four (4) unique Registered Student Organizations, selected according to the CUBD bylaws
 - a. If an organization fails to provide representation of three consecutive board meetings, the Board may vote using quorum to revoke the right of that organization to have a representative on the Board.
 6. Two (2) faculty and two (2) staff members, selected according to the CUBD bylaws
 - a. One or more of the members must originate from Student Affairs or an equivalent overarching, student development focused department.
 7. Two (2) student members at large, selected according to the CUBD bylaws
 8. One (1) representative from each tenant of the Union
 9. Two (2) students appointed by the Chair
 10. One (1) student representative from Fraternity and Sorority Life, selected according to the CUBD bylaws

§812. Carolina Board of Directors Terms

The term of each member of the CUBD shall be one (1) year, beginning in the last regularly scheduled meeting of the spring semester. The term of ex-officio members shall not be distinct from the term of their main office.

§813. *CUBD Member Removal and Vacancies*

1. Any appointed student member, appointed RSO representative, or faculty and staff member of the Board may be removed by a three-fourths vote of the Board on a motion by any member in the event that the member in contempt has missed two or more consecutive meetings without sending an official proxy. Vacancies will be filled in accordance with the normal appointment procedure appropriate to the vacancy being filled.
2. The CUBD must notify the appointing body of any student prior to removal from the CUBD.

§814. *Quarterly Administrative Reports*

The Carolina Union Director or their designee shall present the financial status of the Carolina Union on a quarterly basis. This report is to ensure that the CUBD is fully aware of the financial well-being of the Carolina Union.

§815. *Semester Administrative Reports*

The Carolina Union Director, the Carolina Union Activities Board, and the Carolina Union Standing Committees shall present comprehensive semester reports at the final meetings of the fall and spring semesters informing the Board as to the activities, functions, and financial status of their independent units. These reports are to ensure that the CUBD is fully aware of the current status of the Carolina Union and its programming.

§816. *Reports to Student Government*

Monthly, the Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair shall be required to submit a report to the Undergraduate Senate and the Graduate and Professional Student Government Senate for dissemination within their respective branch of Student Government.

Article II. The Carolina Union Director

§820. *Carolina Union Director*

The Carolina Union Director will report to the CUBD as its chief executive officer. Their duties will include:

1. Implement and establish policies of the Board as the Board deems appropriate.

2. Advise the Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair and the Carolina Union Activities Board.
3. Submit any proposal for a non-recurring expenditure from the Frank Porter Graham Building Fund in excess \$5,000 to the Board before any such purchase is made.
4. Manage Union facilities, personnel matters, financial operations, and implement general University policies in Union affairs.

§821. Carolina Union Director Selection

The University administration is responsible for appointing the Carolina Union Director. Three (3) candidates, unless otherwise specified by those administrators, will be nominated by a search committee appointed by the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs in consultation with the Chair of the Board. One half of the search committee must be students, and a majority of these students must be members of the CUBD. The Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair will be member of the search committee.

Article III. Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair

§830. Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair

The CUBD Chair shall be responsible to the CUBD for the execution, policies, and programs of the Union and will receive a stipend, changes to which will be determined by the CUBD, provided any alterations will not affect the current President or President-Elect. The duties of the Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair include:

1. Serve as a liaison between the Carolina Union, Carolina Union Activities Board, and all campus groups;
2. Chair the CUBD unless otherwise specified;
3. Sit on all committees mentioned in the Carolina Union Constitution;
4. Author a comprehensive annual report assessing Union affairs Appoint and/or remove any Programming Committee Chairs and Activities Board Officers to the Carolina Union Activities Board;
5. Call and preside at meetings of the Carolina Union Activities Board;
6. Serve as an ex-officio member of all Programming Committees of the Carolina Union Activities Board.

§831. *Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair Selection*

The CUBD will appoint a committee to review applicants for the Carolina Union Presidency. Any registered, full-time student may apply for consideration. The applicants selected for the presidency will be designated "Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair--Elect" until the close of the meeting of the spring semester.

§832. *Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair Removal and Vacancies*

The Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair and Union Board of Directors Chair--Elect may be removed from office by a three-fourths vote of the CUBD at any regular meeting. In the event of a vacancy to the CUBD Chair position, the CUBD will designate a member of the Carolina Union Activities Board to serve as Union Board of Directors Interim Chair. The Carolina Union Director will serve as Interim Chair until this selection is made.

Article IV. Carolina Union Activities Board

§840. *Carolina Union Activities Board*

The Carolina Union Activities Board shall be vested with the authority to execute Carolina Union Programs. The Activities Board's duties shall include:

1. Organize programs in areas assigned to programming committees and implement those not assigned to such areas as necessary
2. Review and approve or reject all changes in programming
3. Administer the Carolina Union Activities Board programming fund
4. Recommend policies to the CUBD

§841. *Carolina Union Activities Board Composition*

The Carolina Union Activities Board shall be comprised of:

1. The Carolina Union Board of Directors Chair
2. The Chairs of the Carolina Union Activities Board Programming Committees and Officers of the Carolina Union Activities Board
 - a. The number of Programming Committees and Officers shall not exceed twelve (12) persons

3. The members of the Carolina Union Activities Board programming committees, non-voting
4. The Carolina Union Director or up to two designated representatives, non-voting, ex-officio

§842. Carolina Union Board Officers

Officers of the Carolina Union Activities Board shall be appointed by the Carolina Union President as needed for matters outside of program planning. Such Officers shall serve a one-year term starting at the transition meeting of the Carolina Union Activities Board.

§843. Carolina union Activities Board Selection, Removal and Vacancies

The Programming Committee Chairs and Officers of the Carolina Union Activities Board shall be selected immediately following the selection of the CUBD Chair. Vacancies shall be filled according to the bylaws of CUAB.

Article V. Amendments to the Union Constitution

§850. Amendment Concerning the CUBD

All amendments to the Carolina Union bylaws concerning the CUBD shall require approval in the manner outlined in the UNC Student Constitution (Chapter 1, Article V, Section 2).

§851. Amendment Concerning the Carolina Union Activities Board

All amendments to the Carolina Union bylaws concerning the Carolina Union Activities Board shall require approval in the manner outlined in the UNC Student Constitution (Chapter 1, Article V, Section 2).

Title II.
The Board of Elections and
Election Regulations

Chapter 1. The Board of Elections

Article I. Purpose

§100. Purpose of the Board of Elections

- A. The Board of Elections shall conduct fair and impartial student elections in accordance with the Student Government election regulations.

Article II. Membership

§110. Membership of the Board of Elections

- A. The Board of Elections (BOE) shall consist of three (3) undergraduate students and three (3) graduate or professional students.
- B. Undergraduate student members shall be appointed by the USG President and shall be confirmed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the present and voting members of the USG Senate at a regular meeting of the Senate and a majority vote of the Joint Governance Council.
- C. Graduate and professional student members shall be appointed by The GPSG President and shall be confirmed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the present and voting members of The GPS Senate at a regular meeting of the Senate and a majority vote of the Joint Governance Council.

§111. Term of the Members of the Board of Elections

- A. Each member of the BOE, having been appointed and confirmed, shall hold their position until they graduate, resign, or cannot physically be at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill campus for longer than a semester(excluding Summer Semesters), or is otherwise removed from office.
- B. Following the Spring General Election, the Joint Governance Council shall request from the Chair of the Board of Election a list of any confirmed vacancies in the Board of Elections. BOE Members who do not intend to continue serving through the next election are encouraged to resign at this time so as to provide adequate time for vacancies to be filled.

§112. Membership Limitations

- A. No member of the Board of Elections shall serve in any elected position in the UNC Chapel Hill Student Government.
- B. A member of the Board of Elections shall resign from the BOE prior to running for elections at least thirty (30) calendar days to prior to the elections in which they intend to run.

- C. A member of the Board of Elections may serve in an appointed position in the UNC Chapel Hill Student Government as long as:
 - 1. The appointment is permissible under the code of their respective constituency and
 - 2. The appointment is determined by their respective Senate not to impinge on their duties and/or impartiality as a member of the Board of Elections.

Article III. Structure and Officers of the Board of Elections

§120. Structure of the Board of Elections

- A. The Board of Elections shall be administered by a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson.
- B. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson shall be elected by the BOE from amongst its members once all members have been appointed and approved.
 - 1. Upon the vacancy of the Chairperson of the BOE seat, an election for the new Chairperson shall not be held until all six (6) seats of the BOE have been filled.
 - 2. The Vice-Chairperson shall be chosen from among the members of the constituency (Undergraduate or Graduate and Professional) to which the Chairperson does not belong.

§121. Duties of Regular Members of the Board of Elections

- A. Members of the BOE shall assist the Chair in conducting student elections and other duties as necessary.

§123. Impeachment Proceedings of Members of the Board of Elections

- A. Legislation calling for the impeachment of a Member of the Board of Elections can originate in either Senate. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of either Senate shall prompt impeachment consideration by the Joint Governance Council.
- B. A simple majority vote of the Joint Council's legislative members would confirm the impeachment of a Member of the Board of Elections.
- C. Nonfeasance, misfeasance, and malfeasance shall be grounds for impeachment.

Article IV. Operation and Responsibilities of the Board of Elections

§130. *Responsibilities*

A. The Board of Elections shall:

1. Publicize elections and voting procedures;
2. Certify election results by a majority vote of a quorum of their membership;
3. Interpret elections regulations;
4. Maintain accessible materials regarding all provisions of elections and election districts on the Board of Election website;
5. Approve candidates and referenda campaigns to be placed on election ballots;
6. Provide paper provisional ballots at its office and all polling places;
7. Settle disputes through a hearing process culminating in a final opinion;
8. Have the ability to call for a re-election if a violation occurred that might have affected the outcome or compromised the integrity of the election;
9. Submit relevant documentation to the Library Archives for preservation;
10. Publicly release the results of elections and notify all participants of elections;
11. Issue an end-of-year report about the activities of the BOE;
12. Compile a non-partisan voters' guide in accordance with Chapter 3 Article V of this title;
13. Keep a list of registered debates hosted by campus organizations and published on the BOE website; and
14. Establish a training system to familiarize new members with their duties and train them on the election software.

Chapter 2. General Provisions

Article I. Foundations

§200. Definitions

- A. Ballot Petition is defined as a petition document that a declared candidate, referendum contact, or their respective supporters, fills with signatures in order for a candidate or referendum to appear on an election ballot.
- B. Campaign is defined as the actions taken by a candidate, whether certified or not, or candidate supporter in order to assist in their goal of obtaining office. This includes hall-storming, pit-sitting, a-frames, fliers, posters, and any other activity deemed relevant by the Board of Elections and Student Supreme Court
- C. Forms of Campaigning:
 - 1. Electronic Campaigning is defined as the use of electronic resources for the goal of obtaining office, including, but not limited to, emails, social networks, Internet advertisements, websites, and listservs.
 - 2. Private Campaigning is defined as pre-declaration preparation of campaign materials and private recruitment, by the candidate, of campaign workers.
 - 3. Public Campaigning is defined as any in-person campaigning by a candidate or the campaign workers of a candidate's campaign or a referendum campaign for the goal of obtaining office.
- D. Campaign workers are defined as any individuals working at the direction of or coordinating with a candidate.
 - 1. Campaigns shall maintain a list of campaign workers. The Board of Elections may request this list at any time, and it must be submitted to the Board of Elections with the financial statement.
 - 2. Falsifying this list or deliberately obscuring an individual's position as a campaign worker shall be considered perjury and grounds for immediate disqualification by the Board of Elections
- E. Certified Candidate is defined as a student who has been certified by the Board of Elections to appear on the ballot
- F. Constituency is defined as the pool of eligible voters for each respective office.
 - 1. The constituency for the President of the Student Body is all duly registered fee-paying students.

2. The constituency for the President of the Carolina Athletic Association is all duly registered fee-paying students.
 3. The constituency for the President of the Residence Hall Association is all duly registered fee-paying students residing in campus residence halls or Granville Towers.
 4. The constituency for the Homecoming Court is all duly registered fee-paying students.
 5. The constituency for a student-body referendum is all duly registered fee-paying students.
- G. Declaration of Candidacy is defined as the submission of the official document submitted by a student declaring their intent to run for office. This document must be submitted in conjunction with the training mechanism which has been unanimously approved by the sitting Board of Elections prior to the start of the election timeline in which it will be used.
1. In conjunction with submitting their declaration of candidacy, each candidate shall also submit:
 - a Proof of membership within the appropriate constituency; and
 - b Proof of qualification to hold Office.
 2. The Board of Elections may at any time request additional information to determine if an individual is legally allowed to run for office.
 - a If the Board of Elections determines that an individual which was already allowed to run for office is not legally allowed to run for office they shall immediately request they suspend their campaign.
- H. Declared Candidate is defined as a student who has submitted their Declaration of Candidacy and is pending certification by the Board of Elections.
- I. Elections are defined as votes taken by members of the student body of UNC-Chapel Hill to determine the outcome of a race or ballot measure.
1. Re-Elections are elections held in the event that the results of a previous election are voided by the Board of Elections or the Student Supreme Court.
 2. Regular Elections are the elections to fill campus-wide offices which shall be the Spring and Fall General Elections.
 3. Run-Off Elections are elections held when a specific candidate, which requires a majority of the cast certified votes, fails to receive such votes

in a regular, special, or re-election.

4. Special Elections are the elections held to fill vacancies in campus- wide offices and/or to approve ballot measures not held during regular elections.
- J. Hallstorming is the act of visiting campus residence halls operated by the Department of Housing & Residential Education or Granville Towers for the purpose of soliciting signatures or promoting a candidate's campaign for the office of Student Body President or Residence Hall Association President.
- K. Ballot Measure is a referendum or proposition submitted to voters for their approval.
- L. Proposition is a form of ballot measure placed on the ballot by vote of a Constituency Senate.
- M. Instant Runoff Voting is an electoral system that requires voters to rank their preferences.
- N. Referendum is a form of ballot measure placed on the ballot by a petition of the student body.
- O. Referendum Campaign is defined as the actions taken in order to assist in their goal of passing or defeating a referendum. This includes Hallstorming, pit-sitting, a-frames, fliers, posters, and any other activity deemed relevant by the Board of Elections or Student Supreme Court.
- P. Referendum Contact is defined as the individual designated to represent a referendum to the Board of Elections. Each referendum must have a referendum contact in order to be placed on the ballot.
- Q. Referendum Worker is defined as an individual campaigning in opposition to or in favor of a referendum issue, either in official or unofficial capacity.
- R. Early Voting means casting a ballot prior to election day at a location designated by or system approved by the Board of Elections and depositing the voted ballot in the tabulation system.

§201. Legislative Intent

- A. It is the intent of the legislature that the application of this code and the conduct of elections be uniform and consistent to reduce the likelihood of fraud in the conduct of elections, protect the secrecy of the ballot, promote voter access, and ensure that all legally cast ballots are counted.

- B. Regulations in this Title shall be used for elections or ballot measures concerning only the whole student body.
- C. A provision of this Title may not be interpreted to prohibit or limit the right of a qualified individual with a disability from requesting a reasonable accommodation or modification to any election standard, practice, or procedure mandated by law or rule that the individual is entitled to request under federal or state law.
- D. The vote in an election is by an official ballot.

Chapter 3. Election Administration

Article I. Notice of Elections

§300. *Responsible Party*

- A. The following authorities shall give notice of an election not less than thirty (30) days in advance of a general election and twenty (20) days in advance of a special election:
1. The Board of Elections;
 2. The GSP Senate;
 3. The GPSG Vice President for Communications;
 4. The Undergraduate Senate; and
 5. USG Secretary.

§301. *Notice Contents*

- A. The notice of a general or special election must state:
1. the nature and date of the election;
 2. the location of each polling place and location to request provisional ballots;
 3. the hours that the polls will be open;
 4. the website of the authority conducting the election; and
 5. any other information required by other law.

§302. *Failure to Give Notice*

- A. Failure to give notice of a general election does not affect the validity of the election.
- B. This section shall not be construed to prohibit other oversight actions that may be taken by a Constituency government or the Joint Governance Council.

Article II. Ballot Form

§310. *Ballot Preparation*

- A. The following authority shall have the official ballot prepared:
1. The Board of Elections for any election concerning the student body.
- B. The authority responsible for having the official ballot prepared shall have placed on the ballot the name of each candidate:

1. who has filed with the authority an application for a place on the ballot that complies with the requirements as to form, content, and procedure that the application must satisfy for the candidate's name to be placed on the ballot; or
 2. whose entitlement to placement on the ballot has been lawfully certified to the authority.
- C. To make a necessary correction on the ballot, the authority responsible for having the official ballot prepared must issue new ballots.
- D. The preparation of a proposition to be submitted to the voters at an election shall be the responsibility of the constituency Senate which proposed the proposition. The proposition shall be comprised of simple, unbiased, concise, and easily understood language. The proposition shall appear on the ballot as a question and if the proposition is an amendment to the student law the text of the proposed change.
1. The question shall not exceed two hundred words in length and shall not include words that are struck through, underscored, or in boldface type.
 2. The Board of Elections shall be responsible for ensuring that a proposition proposed by a constituency Senate complies with the requirements of this Section.
- E. The preparation of a referendum to be submitted to the voters at an election shall be the responsibility of the referendum campaign which proposed the referendum. The referendum shall be comprised of simple, unbiased, concise, and easily understood language. The referendum shall appear on the ballot as a question and if the referendum is an amendment to the student law the text of the proposed change.
1. The question shall not exceed two hundred words in length and shall not include words that are struck through, underscored, or in boldface type.
 2. The Board of Elections shall be responsible for ensuring that a referendum proposed by a petition of the student body complies with the requirements of this Section.

§311. *Name on the Ballot*

- A. A candidate's name shall be printed on the ballot with the given name or initials first, followed by a nickname, if any, followed by the surname, in accordance with this section.
- B. In combination with the surname, a candidate may use one or more of the following:
 1. a contraction or familiar form of a given name by which the candidate is known; or

2. an initial of a given name.
- C. A nickname that constitutes a slogan or otherwise indicates a political, economic, social, or religious view or affiliation may not be used.
- D. A candidate's name may not appear more than once on the ballot except as a candidate for:
 1. two (2) or more offices that are permitted by law to be held by the same person; or
 2. the Office of Student Body President and another office.

§312. *Form of the Ballot*

- A. A designation of the nature of the election and the date of the election shall be printed at the top of the ballot.
- B. "OFFICIAL BALLOT" shall be printed in large letters on the ballot immediately below the designation and date of the election.
- C. The names of candidates on the ballot shall be randomized.
- D. Adequate space shall be provided on the ballot for write-in votes.
- E. Ballot shall contain sufficient instructions for how to vote such instructions shall include:
 1. Immediately below "OFFICIAL BALLOT," the following instruction shall be printed: "Vote for the candidate of your choice in each race by placing an 'X' or filling in the shape beside the candidate's name."
 2. If more than one candidate is to be elected in any race on the ballot, "Vote for none, one, two, ... or ___" (in the numerical sequence appropriate for the number of candidates to be elected) shall be printed immediately before the text required in the previous item.
- F. Except as otherwise provided by law, the authority ordering the election shall prescribe the wording of a ballot measure that is to appear on the ballot.
- G. A ballot measure shall be printed on the ballot in the form provided by the student law and may appear on the ballot only once.
- H. For any election the order in which items shall appear shall be:
 1. Ballot measures;
 2. Elections for Office representing the entire Student Body;

3. Elections for Office representing parts of the Student Body;
4. Elections for constituency Office.

§313. *Form of the Ballot*

- A. It shall be the affirmative responsibility of the Board of Elections to ensure that all students are able to vote in an election by providing easy access to the ballot.
- B. The Board of Elections shall ensure that paper ballots or digital ballots are made available during elections.
- C. Provisional Ballots shall be provided for all elections during early voting and on election day at the office of the Board of Elections, the Office of the Student Government, or polling places in case voters experience errors or technical difficulties during the voting process.
 1. Provisional ballots must include spaces for entry of all required voter information (name, PID #, class, and district), the voter's signature with the Honor Pledge, and the voter's choices for each office that they wish to vote in the election.
 2. All provisional ballots shall be certified if the student has provided correct and complete information.

§314. *Availability of Ballot Petitions and Other Documents*

- A. All documents submitted by campaigns or candidates including but not limited to candidate registration forms and ballot petitions shall be made publicly available for inspection.
- B. The Board of Elections shall publish the final results of the election as expeditiously as possible and when publishing results shall include the following information:
 1. Total number of votes cast;
 2. The total amount of votes each candidate received which shall include all ranked votes;
 3. The turnout rate; and
 4. Any other information the Board of Elections deems necessary to release.

Article III. Polling Locations

§320. Number of Polling Places

- A. The Board of Elections shall operate at least one physical polling location for the duration of early voting and election day

§321. Location of Polling Places

- A. Each polling place shall be located inside a building.
- B. The building selected for a polling place shall be a public building.
- C. polling place may not be located at the residence of a person who is:
 - 1. a candidate for an elected office, or
 - 2. an office of a political party.
- D. Each polling place shall be accessible to and usable by persons with physical disabilities.

Article IV. Tabulation

§330. Tabulation for Single Seat Elections

- A. In the case of a single-seat election, the number of votes received by a candidate in either the initial tabulation or in an additional round of tabulation shall be equal to the number of ballots on which that candidate is the highest ranked continuing candidate.
- B. In the case of a single-seat election, a candidate shall be elected to the office if:
 - 1. in the initial tabulation of ballots, the candidate receives a number of votes greater than fifty (50) percent of the number of ballots cast in the election; or
 - 2. if the election official carries out an additional round of tabulation under subsection (3), the candidate receives the greatest number of votes of the 2 remaining continuing candidates (as described in such subsection).
- C. If, under the initial tabulation of ballots, no candidate is elected to office (or, in the case of a primary election, no candidate advances to the general election for such office) under the criteria described in subsection (2), the election official shall carry out additional rounds of tabulation in accordance with subsection (4) until only two continuing candidates

remain.

- D. In each additional round of tabulation carried out under this subsection:
1. the candidate receiving the fewest number of votes among all candidates shall be treated as a defeated candidate;
 2. for each ballot cast for a defeated candidate, the election official shall determine the highest-ranked candidate on the ballot who is a continuing candidate; and
 3. the vote cast on the ballot shall be transferred to, and added to the total number of votes received by, the highest-ranked continuing candidate determined under item (b).

§331. Tabulation for Multiple Seat Elections

- A. In the case of a multi-seat election, the votes shall be counted in a series of rounds of tabulation until the number of winning candidates equals the required number of winning candidates with respect to the election, as described in subclause two (2)
- B. The multi-seat election threshold with respect to an election shall be equal to the total number of valid votes cast in the election divided by the sum of the number of seats plus one (1)
1. Represented as $t = \frac{v_t}{s+1}$ where t is threshold, v_t is the number of valid votes cast in the election and s is the number of seats
- C. In the case of a multi-seat election, a candidate shall be considered a winning candidate and shall be elected to one of the offices if:
1. in any round, the candidate has a vote total that exceeds the multi-seat election threshold, as determined under this section; or
 2. the candidate is a continuing candidate and the number of remaining continuing candidates plus the number of candidates already designated as winning candidates is equal to or less than the required number of winning candidates with respect to the election.
- D. In the case of a multi-seat election, the votes shall be counted in a series of rounds, beginning with the initial round, under which each candidate has a number of votes equal to the number of votes cast in the election in which the candidate was the highest-ranked candidate, and proceeding as follows:
1. If, following any round of counting, the number of winning and continuing candidates combined is greater than the required number of winning candidates with respect to the election, and at least one

candidate has a vote total that exceeds the multi-seat election threshold, as determined under this section, then the following round shall be a surplus tabulation round as described in subsection.

2. If, following any round of counting, the number of winning and continuing candidates combined is greater than the required number of winning candidates with respect to the election, and no candidate has a vote total that exceeds the multi-seat election threshold, as determined under this section, then the following round shall be a candidate elimination round as described in subclause six (6).
 3. If, following any round of counting, the number of winning and continuing candidates combined is equal to or less than the required number of winning candidates with respect to the election, then the remaining continuing candidates shall be designated as winning candidates, and the tabulation is complete.
- E. In this section, a ‘surplus tabulation round’ is a tabulation round under which each candidate with a vote total greater than the multi-seat election threshold is designated as a winning candidate and the surplus votes for such candidate are transferred to other candidates, as described in subsection eight (8).
- F. In this section, a ‘candidate elimination round’ is a tabulation round under which the candidate with the fewest votes is designated as defeated and votes for that candidate are transferred to other candidates, as described in subsection nine (9).
- G. In a surplus tabulation round, each candidate with a vote total that exceeds the multi-seat election threshold shall be designated as a winning candidate, and the election official shall transfer the surplus votes for each such candidate to other candidates as follows:
1. The official shall determine the surplus fraction for each candidate designated as a winning candidate at the beginning of the round by taking the difference between the candidate’s vote total at the beginning of the round and the multi-seat election threshold, and dividing that difference by the candidate’s vote total at the beginning of the round.
 - i Represented as $sf = \frac{|c_{vb}-t|}{c_{vb}}$ where sf represents surplus fraction, c_{vb} represents candidates vote total at the beginning, and t represents the multi-seat election threshold
 2. The official shall reweight each vote counting for each candidate designated as a winning candidate at the beginning of the round by multiplying the vote’s current weight (equal to one if the vote has not been reweighted in any prior surplus tabulation round) by the surplus

fraction determined with respect to the candidate under item (a), rounding down to four decimal places.

- i Represented as $w_r = w_c * f_c$ or in its expanded form $w_r = w_c * \frac{|c_{vb} - t|}{c_{vb}}$ where w_r is the reweight, w_c is the current weight, where f_s represents surplus fraction, c_{vb} represents candidates vote total at the beginning, and t represents the multi-seat election threshold

3. The official shall transfer each vote counting for each candidate designated as a winning candidate at the beginning of the round to the highest ranked continuing candidate on the ballot on which the vote was cast, counting the vote as a fraction of a vote equal to its new weight as determined under item (b).
4. For all subsequent surplus tabulation rounds, the official shall set the vote total of each candidate designated as a winning candidate at the beginning of the round to be equal to the multi-seat election threshold.

H. In a candidate elimination round, the candidate with the fewest votes shall be designated as defeated, and the election official shall transfer the votes for such candidate to other candidates as follows:

1. The official shall transfer each vote counting for the candidate designated as defeated at the beginning of the round to the highest ranked continuing candidate on the ballot on which the vote was cast, except that if the vote was counted as a fraction of a vote due to being reweighted in a prior surplus transfer round, it shall continue to count as the same fraction of a vote in the subsequent candidate elimination round.
2. For all subsequent candidate elimination rounds, the official shall set the vote total of each candidate designated as defeated at the beginning of the round to zero votes.

Article V. Nonpartisan Voter Guide

§340. General Provisions

- A. The Board of Elections shall by rule shall prescribe the size, format and method of distribution of the nonpartisan voter guide, subject to the limits described in this chapter.
- B. The Board of Elections by rule shall adopt an electronic filing system to allow statements or arguments to be filed electronically.

§341. Statements and Information to be Included

- A. The Board of Elections shall prepare and have printed in the nonpartisan voter guide the general election and any special election a statement containing:
 - 1. Requirements for a student to qualify as a voter;
 - 2. A statement on the cover of the nonpartisan voter guide that the guide may be used to assist voters in voting; and
 - 3. Instructions, including the right of a voter to request a provisional ballot, and the right of a voter to seek assistance in marking the ballot.
- B. The Board of Elections shall have printed in the nonpartisan voter guide for a general election or any special election a copy of the title and text of each ballot measure to be submitted to the student body at the election for which the pamphlet was prepared. Each ballot measure shall be printed in the pamphlet with:
 - 1. The number and title of the ballot measure;
 - 2. The explanatory statement prepared for the measure; and
 - 3. Arguments relating to the measure and filed with the Board of Elections.
- C. The Board of Elections shall include a disclaimer in boldface type the following form: "Information provided in statements or arguments submitted by a candidate, a political party, an assembly of voters or a person supporting or opposing a measure have not been verified for accuracy by the Board of Elections."

§342. *Statements and Arguments Submitted by Candidates, Campaigns, and Parties*

- A. Statements and arguments submitted for inclusion in a nonpartisan voter guide by a candidate, political party or assembly of voters, or a person supporting or opposing a measure shall consist only of words or numbers.
- B. The Board of Elections shall reject any statement, argument, translation or other matter offered for filing and publishing in a voters' pamphlet that:
 - 1. Contains any obscene, profane or defamatory language;
 - 2. Incites or advocates hatred, abuse or violence toward any person or group; or
- C. Not sooner than the fourteen (14th) day and not later than seventh (7th) the day before the primary election, a candidate or agent on behalf of the candidate for nomination or election at the election to the office may file with the Board of Election a statement of the reasons the candidate should be nominated or elected.

1. The candidate's statement shall begin with a summary of the following:
 - a Occupation, educational and occupational background, and prior governmental experience
- D. Not sooner than the fourteen (14th) day and not later than the seventh (7th) day before the election, the party officers as designated in the organizational documents of any political party or assembly of voters having nominated candidates may file with the Board of Elections a statement of arguments for the success of its principles and election of its candidates and opposing the principles and candidates of other political parties or organizations.
- E. Not sooner than the fourteen (14th) day and not later than the seventh (7th) day before a general election or a special election at which a ballot measure is to be voted upon, any person may file with the Board of Elections an argument supporting or opposing the measure.
- F. At the bottom of each allotted space of the nonpartisan voter guide containing a statement filed by a candidate, political party or assembly of voters, the Board of Elections shall include a statement identifying the person who furnished the statement.

Chapter 4. Election Cycle

Article I. Election Cycles

§400. Spring General Election

- A. The Spring General Election shall be held on the second Tuesday of February from 12:00 a.m. (midnight) until 11:59 p.m. to elect the President of the Student Body, the President of the Carolina Athletics Association, the President of the Residence Hall Association, other offices which have confirmed vacancies, and vote on ballot measures.
- B. The following shall be the timeline of the Spring General Election:
 1. The Board of Elections shall make available to the Student Body an approved election training mechanism twenty-one (21) days before the Spring General Election. Completion of this training mechanism shall be mandatory for all students who declare candidacy.
 - i Said Training Mechanism must be inclusive of every regulation and precedent that will govern each election. A clear effort must be demonstrated by the Board of Elections to include any information that could be deemed relevant to running.
 2. Ballot Petitions must be submitted to the Board of Elections no later than 11:59 p.m. fourteen (14) days before the Spring General Election.
 3. The Board of Elections shall release the list of Certified Candidates no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the Ballot Petitions are due. This shall occur thirteen (13) calendar days before the Spring General Election.
 4. Declared Candidates and Campaigns that have petitions out of order shall have twenty-four (24) hours after the release of the list of Certified Candidates to correct their petitions and re-submit them to the Board of Elections. This shall occur twelve (12) calendar days before the Spring General Election.
 5. The Board of Elections shall release a final list of Certified Candidates ten (10) days before the Spring General Election.
 6. If needed, a Run-Off Election shall occur seven (7) calendar days after the Spring General Election.
 7. The election timeline may be adjusted by the Board of Elections based on University holidays and weekends.
- C. All elections for office on the ballot shall be decided by Instant Runoff Voting.

§401. *Fall General Election*

- A. The Fall General Election shall be held eight (8) calendar days before the Homecoming Football Game from 12:00 a.m. (midnight) until 11:59 p.m. to elect the members of the Homecoming Court, other offices which have confirmed vacancies, and vote on ballot measures.
- B. The following shall be the timeline of the Fall General Election:
 1. The Board of Elections shall make available to the Student Body an approved election training mechanism twenty-one (21) calendar days before the Fall General Election. Completion of this training mechanism shall be mandatory for all students who declare candidacy.
 - a. Said Training Mechanism must be inclusive of every regulation and precedent that will govern each election. A clear effort must be demonstrated by the Board of Elections to include any information that could be deemed relevant to running.
 2. Ballot Petitions must be submitted to the Board of Elections no later than 11:59 p.m. fourteen (14) calendar days before the Fall General Election.
 3. The Board of Elections shall release the list of Certified Candidates no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the Ballot Petitions are due. This shall occur thirteen (13) days before the Fall General Election.
 4. Declared Candidates and Campaigns that have petitions out of order shall have twenty-four (24) hours after the release of the list of Certified Candidates to correct their petitions and re-submit them to the Board of Elections. This shall occur twelve (12) calendar days before the Fall General Election.
 5. The Board of Elections shall release a final list of Certified Candidates ten (10) calendar days before the Fall General Election.
 6. The Fall General Election shall be held on the Friday before the Homecoming Football Game.
 7. If needed, a Run-Off Election shall occur seven (7) days after the Fall General Election.
 8. The election timeline may be adjusted by the Board of Elections based on University holidays and weekends.

§402. *Special Elections Concerning the Entire Student Body*

- A. Special Elections for matters concerning the entire student body shall be held to fill confirmed vacancies and to approve or vote on referendum.

- B. Special Elections shall be held during the Fall and Spring semesters on a day when classes are in session.
- C. Vacancies shall be considered confirmed if The Student Body President reports to the Chair of the Board of Elections vacancies in an Office elected by the Student Body. In the case of an election which occurs after the Spring General Election but before a new Senate is seated, the Board of Elections shall consider all seats which went unfilled in the prior General Election to be vacant.
- D. For the approval of referenda, the Board of Elections shall be responsible for seeing that all student-body-wide referenda are held on the date as provisioned by Law.
- E. Special Elections for Student Body Recalls of the Student Body President, as outlined in the Student Law, or other student-body-wide official, as outlined in the Student Law shall be held no fewer than six (6) and no more than fifteen (15) calendar days after the petition has been certified by the Board of Elections.
- F. Special Elections for Student-Body-initiated referendum impacting the whole student body, as outlined in the Student Law, shall be held no fewer than six (6) and no more than fifteen (15) calendar days after the petition has been certified by the Board of Elections.
- G. Special Elections for Student Body Reviews for matters affecting the entire student body, as outlined in the Student Law, shall be held no fewer than six (6) and no more than fifteen (15) calendar days after the petition has been certified by the Board of Elections.
- H. The following shall be the timeline of Special Election(s) concerning the entire Student Body:
 - 1. The Board of Elections shall make available to the Student Body an approved election training mechanism twenty-one (21) calendar days before the Special Election. Completion of this training mechanism shall be mandatory for all students who declare candidacy.
 - a Said Training Mechanism must be inclusive of every regulation and precedent that will govern each election. A clear effort must be demonstrated by the Board of Elections to include any information that could be deemed relevant to running.
 - 2. Ballot Petitions must be submitted to the Board of Elections no later than 11:59 p.m. fourteen (14) calendar days before the Special Election.
 - 3. The Board of Elections shall release the list of Certified Candidates no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the Ballot Petitions are due. This occurs thirteen (13) calendar days before the Special Election.

4. Declared Candidates and Campaigns which have petitions ruled out of order shall have twenty-four (24) hours after the release of the list of Certified Candidates to correct their petitions and re-submit them to the Board of Elections. This occurs twelve (12) calendar days before the Special Elections.
 5. The Board of Elections shall release a final list of Certified Candidates ten (10) days before the Special Elections.
 6. If needed, a Run-Off Election shall occur seven (7) calendar days after the Special Election.
 7. The election timeline may be adjusted by the Board of Elections based on University holidays and weekends.
- I. All elections for office on the ballot shall be decided by Instant Runoff Voting.

§403. Additional Requirements

- A. All write-in candidates must receive a minimum of fifteen (15) votes in order to be certified as elected by the Board of Elections.

§404. Early Voting

- A. Early voting shall begin three (3) days before an election and end one (1) before the election for a total of two (2) days.

Chapter 5. Student Government Participation

Article I. Participation

§500. Limitation of Student Government Participation in Elections

A. Use of Student Government Resources

1. For the duration of the campaign for any elected position, no campaign materials may be displayed or stored in the offices of Student Government, including but not limited to the offices of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches.
2. Beyond the exceptions provided under these regulations, no student government resources shall be used for campaigning.

B. Student Government Involvement in Campaigns.

1. The following Student Government members shall not participate in a campaign for any elected position, make public endorsement for any candidate, nor shall they make any statement for or against a ballot measure campaign or candidate:
 - a. Undergraduate Attorney General;
 - b. Graduate and Professional Attorney General;
 - c. Chairs of the Undergraduate and Graduate Honor Courts;
 - d. Members of the Student Supreme Court;
 - e. The Undergraduate and GPSG Student Solicitor Generals;
 - f. Members of the Board of Elections; and,
 - g. Members of the Student Legal Counsel (except in the case of legal hearings, pre-trials, trials, and legal papers).
2. When participating in student body elections or endorsing a particular candidate, it must be made clear that any Student Government official is speaking only on behalf of themselves and not for Student Government or any subsidiary thereof.

§501. Exceptions:

- A. Student Government listservs may be used, in a non-partisan manner, to notify constituents that elections are occurring.
 - 1. Ballot measures shall be described in accordance with the phrasing submitted to the Board of Elections.
 - 2. If a candidate's name is mentioned, all certified candidates running for that same office must also be mentioned, and the candidates shall be ordered alphabetically by last name.
 - 3. No statement supporting a candidate and/or campaign shall be included in such an email.
 - 4. The non-partisan nature of the voter's guide shall be affirmed in writing by the Board of Elections prior to its distribution by members of the Student Government.

- B. In conjunction with the Board of Elections, the USG and The GPS Senate shall be empowered to host a non-partisan forum for candidates.
 - 1. The Senates shall be empowered to formulate the rules for participation in their respective forums, in consultation with the Board of Elections.
 - 2. Candidates and campaigns participating in a forum shall be bound by the Forum Rules and persistent violation of those rules may result in the dismissal of the offending party from the Forum.
 - 3. If the Senate schedules necessitate that a forum occur prior to the deadline for candidate certification, candidates shall not be penalized for participating in the forum.

Chapter 6. Candidate Campaigns

Article I. Guidelines

§601. Qualifications for Office

- A. A candidate for office must meet the following requirements or else be determined ineligible to hold and/or run for the office:
1. The candidate must be duly registered fee-paying students in good standing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
 2. The candidate shall not be on probation for violation of the Honor Code or Campus Code of Conduct, nor shall they be on probation after conviction by a Student Court for an offense against the Student Body, nor may the candidate have filed for graduation.
 3. The candidate shall be a constituent of the office for which they are candidates on the first day of the fall semester after the spring general election is held or at the time of running in a special election.
 4. Incumbents facing recall shall have the right to be a candidate in the recall election.
 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Elections with the support of the Division of Student Affairs to determine the standing of all candidates qualified for election by petition or write-in.
 6. Only those students of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill who are living in member residence halls of the Residence Hall Association may be eligible to run for the office of Residence Hall Association President.

§602. Pre-Declaration

- A. Potential candidates and campaigns shall be subject to the laws governing elections and all restrictions herein.
- B. No campaign or candidate shall publicly campaign before declaring the Intent to Run for Office with the Board of Elections.
- C. Candidates may privately campaign before declaring the Intent to Run for Office with the Board of Elections. Additionally, campaign workers may privately help prepare campaign materials before declaring the Intent to Run for Office with the Board of Elections.

§603. *Campaigning for Declared Candidates*

- A. Upon declaring the Intent to Run for Office, candidates and candidate supporters may publicly and electronically campaign for the purpose of obtaining candidacy.
- B. Any student who is eligible and intends to become a candidate for any office and desires to have their name appear on the ballot and receive student financing of their campaign may do so, provided that the candidate completes the training mechanism and submits the required ballot petition.
- C. The number of constituents' signatures required to file a valid petition shall be as follows:
 1. At least one thousand one thousand (1000) unique-signatures for the President of the Student Body.
 - a. Of the 1000, at least 250 signatures must be unique, undergraduate signatures, and at least 250 must be unique, graduate/professional signatures.
 2. At least two-hundred and fifty (250) unique signatures for the President of the Carolina Athletic Association.
 3. At least two-hundred and fifty (250) unique signatures for the President of the Residence Hall Association.
 4. At least two hundred (200) signatures for Members of the Homecoming Court.
- D. "Unique" signatures is a mandate for a candidate to obtain signatures from unique individuals but does not apply to the repetition of signatures between candidates.
- E. A student may sign multiple petitions for each office but no student shall sign a single petition more than once. Non-constituent signatures shall be considered void. Candidates and their campaign workers shall inform the students of this stipulation.
- F. Each signature on the petition must be accompanied by the name and PID of the person signing the petition. These items must be filled out by the person signing the petition.

- G. Candidates and their campaign workers may gather signatures online to fulfill the signature requirement. However, all online signatures must be ONYEN verified to be counted valid.
- H. With the assistance of the Department of Housing & Residential Education, the Board of Elections shall develop an annual policy for hallstorming. Declared candidates or campaigns for the offices of Residence Hall Association President and Student Body President may participate in hallstorming to collect petition signatures, provided that the candidate or campaign follow all policies set by the Department of Housing & Residential Education and any Memoranda of Understanding between the Department and the Board of Elections.
- I. No candidate for any office shall be permitted to place fliers or campaign posters in the residence halls except through the appropriate mechanisms outlined in the policies of the Department of Housing and Residential Education and any Memoranda of Understanding between the Department and the Board of Elections.

§603. Campaigning for Certified Candidate Campaigns

- A. A Certified Candidate's Campaign may begin privately and publicly, as defined in this Title, once it has been certified by the Board of Elections.
- B. All candidates shall be responsible for the actions of their campaign workers whether or not the candidate has knowledge of such actions. If a violation(s) occurs without the knowledge of the candidate, the candidate must take the following actions upon discovery or notification of such violation(s):
 1. The candidate must try to nullify or correct the action causing the violation if possible;
 2. The candidate must suspend the worker from campaign work; and,
 3. The candidate must report the violation to the Chair of the Board of Elections within sixteen (16) hours of the candidate's notification of the violation.

§604. Post-Election

- A. All candidates running for office or a member of their campaign staff, including write-in candidates shall submit financial statements, on a format to be specified by the Chair of the Board of Elections, no later than 11:59 p.m. three (3) days after the election.
 1. If a candidate loses their election and does not wish to be reimbursed for their campaign expenditures, the losing candidate need not submit a financial statement so long as the losing candidate notifies the Board of

Election that the losing candidate wishes to do so.

- B. The Board of Elections may request any candidate to produce additional financial evidence clarifying or justifying their statements.
- C. No election shall be certified until all winning candidates for that office have turned in their financial statements and had them verified or have been disqualified for failure to submit a financial statement.

§605. *Technology*

A. Web pages. The following rules shall apply to candidate websites:

- 1. URL(s) of candidate's web page(s) must be specified in the financial statement submitted by the campaign.
- 2. No campaign-related material may be posted on the web until after a candidate has declared their Intent to Run to the Board of Elections.
- 3. No university-owned computers may be set to default a candidate's webpage, social network group, or other campaign-related documents.

B. Email

- 1. Unsolicited e-mailing to mailing lists shall be permissible for campaigning, unless otherwise prohibited by the Board of Elections, after declaring the Intent to Run for Office with the Board of Elections. The subject line of said e-mails must read: "Vote for [candidate] for [office]" and the message must include the e-mail address of the sender or other electronic reply address and may not be given a "high" or "URGENT" priority designation.
- 2. E-mail lists and social media websites reserved for the use of Student Government officials or any party acting on behalf of Student Government may not be used to advance the candidacy of any individual or support the passage or failure of a referendum.

C. Social Media and Messaging

- 1. Social media, group messaging, and direct messaging shall be allowed for private campaigning among existing campaigns only in the case of preparing campaign material or privately recruiting campaign workers. Social media, group messaging, and direct messaging shall not be used for the purpose of persuasion.

D. Mass use of Social Media

- 1. Mass use of social media shall include, but not be limited to, posts, messages, groups, Facebook pages, Group Me, and other forms of public or open communication.

2. Mass use of social media shall not be allowed during the period of private campaigning.
3. Mass use of social media shall be allowed during the period of public campaigning.

Chapter 7. Proposition and Referendum Campaigns

Article I. Guidelines for Proposition Campaigns

§700. Regulations for Proposition Campaigns

- A. Campaigns for Propositions shall not be governed by the regulations for Referendum Campaigns.
- B. It shall not be required for formal campaigns to be registered with the Board of Elections.

Article II. Guidelines for Referendum Campaigns

§710. Regulations for Placing a Referendum on the Ballot

- A. Referenda campaigns wishing to have a referendum placed on the ballot must:
 - 1. Have the referendum placed on the ballot by the Joint Governance Council, in accordance with the Student Law, or
 - 2. Collect a ballot petition with signatures from no less than 10% of the student body, in accordance with the Student Law.
- B. The ballot petition process shall be governed by the following rules:
 - 1. Prior to collecting signatures for a ballot petition, referenda campaigns must declare their intent to place a referendum on the ballot to the Board of Elections signatures, register a Referendum Campaign Contact, and provide the BOE with a Signature-Campaign Timeline.
 - 2. Signature-Campaign Timelines
 - a. Referenda campaigns may collect signatures for a referendum ballot petition at any time during the academic year, as a referendum may appear on any ballot, including special elections.
 - b. Referenda campaigns shall register with the Board of Elections a signature-campaign timeline which shall define the period in which the campaign shall be actively collecting signatures.
 - c. A signature-campaign timeline shall not exceed thirty (30) calendar days.
 - 3. The signatures for a referendum ballot petition may be collected...

- a. Electronically by Onyen-verified electronic signatures, or in hard copy, accompanied by a name and PID.
4. Campaigning for a Referendum Ballot Petition
- a. Campaigning for a Referendum Ballot Petition may only begin once the intent to collect signatures, a Referendum Campaign Contact, and a Signature-Campaign Timeline are registered with the Board of Elections.
 - b. Campaigning for a Referendum Ballot Petition may not occur outside of the registered Signature-Campaign Period unless special dispensation is granted to the campaign by the Board of Elections under the rules herein.
 - c. All forms of communication permissible during the regular campaign shall be permissible during the Signature-Campaign Period, excepting...
 - i. All material shall contain the message “Sponsored by the Ballot Petition Campaign of [Name of Referendum],” and
 - ii. The subject line of email messages shall contain “Add [Referendum Name] to the Ballot.”
5. If a referendum campaign fails to collect sufficient signatures to appear on the ballot during their Signature-Collection Period, the Board of Elections shall render a decision on the basis of the number of signatures collected.
- a. If the campaign is within ten (10) percent of the number to appear on the ballot, they may grant a short extension for the collection of signatures; or
 - b. If the campaign is not within ten (10) percent of the number to appear on the ballot, they shall end the signature period and impose a moratorium on the referendum for a time period not less than thirty (30) days and not more than ninety (90) days. At the end of the moratorium period, the referendum campaign must begin the campaign process again.

§711. Regulations for Referenda on the Ballot

A. The Referendum Contact

- 1. All parties campaigning for or against a referendum campaign must register a referendum contact with the Board of Elections.

- a. Each party must name a registered UNC Chapel Hill student as the referendum contact in order to campaign for or against the referendum.
 - b. Should there be multiple parties who wish to campaign for or against a referendum and are unwilling to work together, the Board of Elections shall determine which party shall be the official referendum contact for that position.
 - c. Each party shall have its own, separate contact.
 2. The referendum contact shall be held legally responsible in the case of any lawsuits arising from campaign violations.
 3. If a violation(s) occurs without the knowledge of the contact, the contact must take the following actions upon discovery or notification of such violation(s):
 - a. The contact must try to nullify or correct the action causing the violation (if possible);
 - b. The contact must remove the worker from campaign work; and
 - c. The contact must report the violation to the Chair of the Board of Elections within twenty-four (24) hours of the contact's notification of the violation.
 - d. Any further violations by that contact's workers may result in the prohibition of that party from further campaigning on the referendum, removal of said referendum from the ballot or other punishments deemed appropriate by the Board of Elections.
 4. The referendum contact for each party shall be responsible for filing a financial statement after the election.
 5. A referendum campaign may privately and publicly campaign, as defined in the Student Law, once being placed on the ballot by the Board of Elections.
- B. Referendum workers campaigning for or against a referendum must do so strictly on a volunteer basis.

C. Campaign Materials

1. Websites

- a. URL(s) of referendum web page(s) must be specified in the financial statement submitted by the referendum contact.
- b. No campaign material may be posted online until a referendum contact has been registered with the Board of Elections.
- c. No university-owned computers may be set to default a referendum's web page, social network group, or other campaign-related documents.

2. E-mail

- a. Unsolicited e-mailing shall be permissible for campaigning, unless otherwise prohibited by the Board of Elections, once a referendum contact is registered with the Board of Elections and a referendum contact has been declared.
 - i. The message must include the e-mail address of the sender or other electronic reply address.
 - ii. The message may not be given a "high" or "URGENT" priority designation.
 - iii. E-mail lists and social media/networking websites reserved for the use of Student Government officials or any party acting on behalf of Student Government may not be used to support the passage or failure of a referendum.

§712. Post-Election Regulations

A. Financial Reporting

1. All referendum contacts shall submit a financial statement on their campaign expenditures.
2. The format shall be specified by the Chair of the Board of Elections.
 - a. The contact shall be required to turn over any financial documents requested by the Board of Elections.
 - b. A financial statement must be submitted even if there are no campaign expenditures.
3. Timeline for Post-Election Financial Reporting

- a. Campaign financial statements shall be submitted no later than three (3) p.m. the day after the regular, special, or run-off elections.

Chapter 8. Campaign Financing

Article I. Campaign Financing Guidelines

§800. Campaign Finance Definitions

- A. Campaign materials and services are defined as materials or services produced, authorized, or initiated by a candidate, campaign, or campaign supporters, with the intent to campaign.
1. Materials shall be considered those items that are part of a final product used for the purpose of campaigning (ex.: materials would be the wood, nails and paint that comprise an a-frame, not the paintbrush, hammer and other items used to make the a-frame). Objects used in the making of campaign materials that are reusable (hammer, paintbrush) are not considered part of the final product.
 - a. Materials that are purchased or donated already assembled (ex: professionally printed sign) shall be assessed at the fair-market value of the final product.
 - b. Items or services given to potential voters during a campaign, including food and beverages, shall be included in the definition of campaign materials and services.
 - c. Items used to collect physical signatures for a ballot petition (e.g. paper, clipboards, pens).
 - d. Any services or resources used to design, create, or operate materials such as a website or social media page shall be included in the definition of campaign materials and resources.
- B. E-mail, social media, and texting shall be assessed at a cost of zero. Paid advertising online, paid mailing lists, and other similar services shall be assessed at their actual cost.
- C. A campaign expenditure in a given elections cycle shall be defined as any transaction of money, receipt of gifts-in-kind, or other economic exchange for any campaign materials or services distributed or used at any point following the last day of voting of the previous election valued at fair - market value
1. Materials or services that were purchased before the last day of voting in the previous regular election shall be treated as gifts- in-kind from the owner.
 2. Materials or services that are borrowed shall be treated as a gift-in-kind.

3. If campaign materials or services are given gratuitously or excessively below normal cost, the campaign shall submit to the Board of Elections a receipt for the goods or services provided. The said assessment shall be subject to revision by the Board of Elections and deliberate erroneous assessments may be subject to penalty.
4. The Board of Elections shall have the power to determine the fair-market value of a campaign material or service, if such information is not readily available to the general public.

§801. Campaign Spending Limits

- A. The following are the maximum amounts that may be spent by the candidates, their campaign workers or other people on behalf of the candidates, for the following Student Government offices, including gratuities or services. A candidate will face discipline from the Board of Elections for exceeding the maximum spending limit.
 1. Student Body President - \$1000.00
 2. Carolina Athletic Association President - \$400.00
 3. Residence Hall Association President - \$400.00
 4. Mr. or Ms. UNC - \$200.00
- B. If a candidate is involved in a run-off election, the following spending limits shall apply to the run-off stage of the election:
 1. Student Body President - \$500.00
 2. Carolina Athletic Association President - \$200.00
 3. Residence Hall Association President \$200.00
 4. Mr. or Ms. UNC - \$100.00
- C. The spending restrictions listed in this section shall also apply to all write-in candidates.
- D. Referenda campaigns shall not spend in excess of \$400.00.

§712. Exceptions to Campaign Expenditures

- A. A candidate shall not be penalized in the instance that said candidate is endorsed and that endorsement is publicized by recognized student organizations.
- B. Any materials or funds expended for or on behalf of a candidate shall not be considered a campaign expense if used without the knowledge of the

candidate or their campaign.

- C. If the candidate obtains knowledge of a gratuity, service, or material that did not have their prior consent, the gratuity, service or material must be returned or officially declined within twenty-four (24) hours of their discovery of the expenditure or it will be deemed a campaign expenditure.
- D. Any student who expends material, funds, or gratuitous services for or on behalf of a candidate without gaining candidate's prior consent shall be immediately served a cease and desist warning from the Board of Elections. Failure to cease and desist shall constitute a violation of this act and grounds for punitive action, including but not limited to notification of the Student Attorney General.

§713. Student Government Financing of Election Expenditures

- A. Student Government Financing.
 - 1. Any candidate whose name(s) shall appear on the ballot shall fund their campaign using only student government monies.
- B. Eligibility for Student Government Financing. The following actions shall be required of a candidate in order to receive Student Government financing of their campaign:
 - 1. The candidate's campaign must submit an official declaration of candidacy.
 - 2. The candidate shall submit a financial statement to the Board of Elections as outlined in the Student Law.
- C. Once a candidate has met all requirements, the Board of Elections Chair shall notify the appropriate financial officer concerning the need for a campaign reimbursement. That financial officer shall then process a reimbursement in keeping with the financial processes, regulations, and timelines under which the respective governmental institutions operate.
 - 1. Campaign financing shall be allocated for officer elections from the constituency of the candidate.
- D. Provisions for Alternatives to Reimbursements.
 - 1. Certified candidates may coordinate with the Office of Student Life and Leadership or their relevant financial institution(s) to purchase necessary and qualifying campaign materials.
 - 2. The expense of such purchases shall be incurred to the allocation from said candidate's constituency.
 - 3. Expenses incurred through the Office of Student Life and Leadership or

their relevant financial institution(s) are not eligible for further reimbursement, but must be disclosed on campaign financial statements and designated as such.

- E. The Student Government may reimburse up to fifty percent (50%) of the maximum campaign expenditures allowed under the Student Law.

Chapter 9. Regulations and Prohibited Activities

Article I. Regulations and Prohibited Activities

§900. *Disqualifying Actions*

- A. Pending conviction through due process, the following acts shall be considered acts worthy of immediate disqualification by the Board of Elections.
1. Intentionally or knowingly interfering with the polling, voting, or voter count mechanism.
 2. Engaging in the any of the following activities in relation to a campaign:
 - a. Physical Abuse, included but not limited to, Assault, Battery, Sexual Assault, Threats of Violence, Stalking, Hazing, Terrorizing Conduct, or other conduct that seriously threatens the health or safety of any person.
 - b. Sexual, Racial, or Other Forms of Harassment. Harassment is defined as verbal, electronic, or other conduct based on an individual's protected status that interfere with an individual's participation in a University program or activity, thereby creating a hostile environment.
 3. Illegal possession, use, or manufacture of destructive devices or weapons.
 4. Larceny, Burglary, Fraud, Theft, Embezzlement, Extortion, Blackmail, Arson, or Destruction of Property.
 5. Failure to attend the Mandatory Candidates Meeting, without a written excuse from the Chair of the Board of Elections, except in cases of write-in candidacy during elections.
 6. Perjury, destroying evidence, tampering with evidence or witnesses, or intentionally or knowingly providing false information, evidence or testimony to the Board of Elections in a way that substantially affects the outcome or integrity of the electoral or judicial processes.
 7. Exceeding the campaign finance spending limit by \$20.00 or more.
 8. Failing to submit a financial statement within the specified amount of time, including extensions if granted.

9. Intentionally or knowingly misrepresenting or failing to report expenditures to an extent which substantially affects the outcome or integrity of the election.
10. Intentionally or knowingly submitting multiple ballots, modifying another student's ballot, or submitting a ballot for another person.
11. Bribing any group of voters. This section shall not be interpreted to preclude giving voters campaign branded items or non-monetary items, or items of negligible value such as buttons or small promotional items, worth less than five dollars (\$5) per voter.
12. Bribing, conspiring with, claiming endorsement of, or otherwise corruptly influencing a Board of Elections member or any other person involved with the operation of the election.
13. Intimidating, threatening, or retaliating against voters, parties to a Board of Elections or Supreme Court case, witnesses subpoenaed for a Supreme Court case, candidates, campaign workers, potential candidates, or other persons related to the elections.

§901. Prohibited Campaign Activities.

- A. Defacement of Campaign Materials. No person shall deface, destroy, alter or otherwise change any candidate's campaign materials before the election. No material of any candidate, unless in legally restricted areas, may be removed without the permission of the candidate. Materials in legally restricted areas may only be removed by members of and persons authorized by the Board of Elections. All campaign materials shall be considered the personal property of the campaign.
- B. Misrepresentation of an Election Issue. No person shall deliberately misrepresent any issue to be voted on by the Student Body in an election conducted under the auspices of the Student Law. Falsely defaming another campaign, including intentionally presenting falsities regarding the platform of another campaign, shall constitute misrepresentation of an election issue. Any misrepresentation resulting from intended satire shall not constitute such violation.
- C. Restricted Public Campaigning Areas: The following shall not be used on behalf of any candidate or referendum for the purpose of public campaigning or campaign recruitment at any time. This restriction does not prohibit the use of these locations for the purpose of private campaign meetings within existing campaign teams or the preparation of campaign materials.

1. The interior of all academic classrooms and lecture halls not during classes;
 2. The interior of all campus libraries;
 3. The interior of all dining halls;
 - Candidates shall be allowed to verbally campaign and obtain signatures in areas within the dining halls that have no One Card and/or monetary requirement
 4. The interior or exterior of all University or Chapel Hill Transit operated vehicles;
 5. The private property of any individual who has not given prior consent.
- D. No candidate or referenda campaign can campaign by changing the wallpapers and/or homepages of University-owned computers.
 - E. No campaign materials shall be placed on University property in such a way as to damage that property.
 - F. No campaign materials may be placed on trees, shrubs, or other plants on the University campus.
 - G. No candidate for any office, other than the office of Student Body President or Residence Hall Association President shall participate in hallstorming, as defined.

§902. The Presence of Students on a Campaign.

1. All students are bound by the Student Code, and thereby bound by these regulations. The presence of any students within activities undertaken by unregulated organizations, such as University Institutions or Departments, shall require that said activity be regulated by the Board of Elections, and all laws passed by Student Congress.

§903. Post-Election Removal of Materials.

- A. All campaign materials must be removed from University property within ninety-six (96) hours after the close of the polls.

§904. Enforcement.

1. These regulations shall be subject to enforcement, and violations subject to punitive of action, by the Board of Elections and Student Supreme Court and by the Honor Court pursuant to the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance.

§905. Codification of Regulations and Precedents

1. Joint elections may only be operated based upon regulations that have been codified by the Constituency Senates and Joint Governance Council. Under no circumstances may joint elections be governed solely by precedent.

Chapter 10. Enforcement Policy and Punitive Actions

Article I. General Procedures

§1000. The Point System

- A. The BOE shall issue points to campaigns and referendum campaigns in the final opinions of BOE hearings. The BOE shall reserve the ability to determine the severity of election violations to determine the final number of points issued to a candidate, within the specified limits, as stated below.
- B. If a candidate collects fifteen (15) points, they are automatically disqualified.
- C. If a referenda campaign in the pro-position collects fifteen (15) points, the referendum shall be removed from the ballot. The referenda may still be introduced again after initiating and completing the entire referenda process over again.
- D. The following election violations categories shall be used:
 1. Defacing campaign materials or school property. This category shall include, but shall not be limited to, destroying campaign materials, placing campaign materials in unauthorized locations, ruining UNC property, and destroying wildlife.
 2. Misrepresentation of an Election Issue. This category shall include, but not be limited to, deliberate or intentional presentation of falsities regarding the platform of another campaign. Any misrepresentation resulting from intended satire or unintentional misrepresentation shall not constitute such violation.
 3. False Start. This category shall include, but shall not be limited to, beginning campaigning or collecting signatures before the official starting time.
 4. Location. This category shall include, but not be limited to, campaigning in locations where you cannot campaign legally.
 5. Technology. This category shall include, but not be limited to, campaigning online in illegal ways.
 6. Falsification. This category shall include, but shall not be limited to, falsifying financial records, giving false information, and/or lying during hearings. The violation of falsification shall not be levied without clear evidence of intent to falsify.
 7. Financial Problems. This category shall include, but not limited to,

spending more money than legally permitted.

8. Harmful or Malicious Behavior. This category shall include, but not limited to, intentionally ruining an opponent's campaign irreversibly or maliciously.
- E. The following points shall be assigned to election violations per category per offense. At the discretion of the majority opinion of the BOE, multiple violations of the same offense may be compiled into a single election violation.
1. Defacing campaign materials or school property. 2 (\pm 1) points.
 2. Misrepresentation of an election issue. 2 (\pm 1) points.
 3. False Start. 6 (\pm 3) points.
 4. Location. 4 (\pm 2) points.
 5. Technology. 2 (\pm 1) points.
 6. Falsification. 6 (\pm 4) points.
 7. Financial Problems. 4 (\pm 2) points
 8. Harmful or Malicious Behavior. 8 (\pm 4) points.
- F. Should the candidate commit a violation, or a supporter commits a violation that the candidate should be reasonably aware of, after such time as the BOE can meet to issue an opinion in the timeframe immediately surrounding the election-, the complaint shall be heard by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will then decide if the violation had the potential to alter the outcome of the election. If so decided, the Supreme Court holds the right to disqualify the election of said official.
- G. A candidate or referenda campaign which receives a point or points, as issued within the final opinion of a BOE hearing, shall also have their maximum spending limit decreased. Each point shall correspond to a three percent (3%) decrease from the original maximum spending limit for a candidate or campaign.

§1001. Appeals

1. If the plaintiff or the defendant disagrees with the final opinion formed after the BOE hearing, they may appeal the decision of the BOE to the Student Supreme Court.
2. Such an appeal must be issued within forty-eight (48) hours of the release of the final opinion of the BOE. If such an appeal is not issued within such time constraints, then the decision of the BOE stands as binding and valid for the remainder of the election cycle.

Title III.
Judicial Regulations

Chapter 1. Definitions

Article I. General Definitions

§110. Definitions

- A. **Act** shall refer to a noun in the sense of a deed subject to judicial review under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and includes a proposed act, a completed act, a continuing act, or a refusal to act.
1. **Executive Act** shall refer to an act by an official or agency of either the Undergraduate Executive Branch of Student Government or the Executive Branch of the Graduate and Professional Student Government, or an act of an executive nature by any other governmental official or independent agency of student government.
 2. **Legislative Act** or **Legislative Action** shall refer to any act passed by the Undergraduate Senate, The GPS Senate, or the Joint Governance Council; any resolution passed by the Undergraduate Senate, The GPS Senate, or Joint Governance Council; or any completed action of a legislative nature by any governmental official or independent agency of student government.
- B. **Action** shall refer to a suit and include all controversies and cases.
- C. **Jurisdiction** shall refer the legal power of the court to hear and decide an action.
- D. **Official Email Address** shall refer to the email address published in the latest version of the campus directory.
- E. **Standing** shall refer to the right of a particular student or student organization of the Student Body to bring an action before the Supreme Court.
- F. **Student Organization** shall refer to a student organization other than the Undergraduate Executive Branch, Undergraduate Senate, The GPSG Executive Branch, The GPS Senate, or independent agency of student government.

§111. Limitations of Definitions

The Definitions provided under §100 shall apply throughout this Title unless...

- A. A specific section or chapter indicates otherwise, or
- B. Context requires another definition.

Chapter 2. The Honor Court

Article I. The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance

§210. *Mission and Purpose*

The Instrument of Student Judicial Governance for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill shall:

- A. Provide for the Honor Court(s);
- B. Be approved by the Chancellor, the Student Body, and the Faculty Council;
- C. Shall be set forth in a document and provide for its own procedures to be amended by the Committee on Student Conduct;
- D. Provide a Code of Conduct for the Student Body and established officers, structures, and procedures by which the Code is implemented and offenses adjudicated; and,
- E. Establish jurisdiction of the Honor Court(s) to extend to student responsibilities under the Instrument, Campus, and Honor Codes.

Chapter 3. Legal Counsel

Article I. Rights

§3310. *Rights of the Student*

- A. Every student and student organization has the right to be represented by legal counsel when involved with a case before the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court.
- B. Every student and student organization has the right to the assistance of counsel appointed by the Chief Legal Officer from the Student Legal Counsel to represent them in a case before the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court.
- C. Should the student or student organization refuse the appointed member of the Student Legal Counsel, they may alternatively choose any member of the UNC Student Body to serve as their counsel, assuming the latter accepts responsibility.
- D. Once appointed, the Counsel will work with the student to file Board of Elections and Supreme Court papers, gather evidence, present findings to the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court, and perform other duties necessary to effectively represent their party.

Article II. Student Legal Counsel

§320. *Obligation to Maintain Legal Counsel*

Both the Undergraduate Student Government and The GPSG shall maintain their own Office of Student Legal Counsel, selected in the manner dictated by their respective Codes, to serve their respective constituencies.

§321. *Structure of Student Legal Counsel*

Both Offices (USG/GPSG) of Student Legal Counsel shall consist of the following members:

- A. The Chief Legal Officer and
- B. Deputy Legal Officers

§322. *Duties of the Legal Officers*

The duties of the Legal Officers of the respective constituencies shall be detailed in their respective codes.

§323. *Ethical Conduct of Legal Officers*

A. Legal Officers shall...

1. Inform the Chief Legal Officer about any potential conflict of interest before accepting the responsibility of serving as legal counsel for a case,
2. Recuse themselves should a conflict of interest arise, and
3. Not discuss the case with anyone without the explicit consent of their represented party.

B. Failure to adhere to the instructions on ethical conduct set forth in subsection A shall result in the immediate removal from the case and the Student Legal Counsel. The Codes of the USG/GPSG may set forth further penalties for failure to abide by these rules.

Article III. Student Government Legal Counsel

§330. *Selection of the Solicitors General*

Both the Undergraduate Student Government and The GPSG shall appoint their own Solicitors General. Appointment of the Solicitors General shall be by their respective constituency presidents in the spring and shall be subject to approval of a 2/3 majority vote of their respective Senates.

§331. *Duties of the Solicitors General*

- A. The Solicitors General shall serve as the legal counsel for their respective student governments, their branches, and their agencies.
- B. Independent Agencies shall be able to receive counsel from either of the Solicitors General in Student Supreme Court cases, provided that they are not serving as counsel for their respective student governments.
1. If the other branches or independent agencies are unable to attain the services of one of the Solicitors General, they shall be able to obtain legal counsel from one of the Offices of Student Legal Counsel.
- C. Any other duties and responsibilities of the Solicitors General shall be outlined in the Codes of their respective governments.

§332. *Hierarchy of Representation*

Should a conflict arise between agencies or branches, the following hierarchy shall be used to determine which party the Solicitors General shall represent in an action before the Supreme Court:

- A. The Solicitor General's constituency president and/or Executive Branch
- B. The Solicitor General's constituency Legislative Branch
- C. Other independent agencies of Student Government (to be chosen at the discretion of the Solicitor General).

§333. *Right to Outside Counsel*

Any person, branch, or independent agency of Student Government shall reserve the right to other student counsel if a conflict may exist for their respective Student Solicitor General.

Chapter 4. Standards for Counsel

Article I. Counsel for Parties

§410. Conduct of Counsel

- A. Counsel appearing before the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court serves in the capacity of officers of the court. Counsel shall have the responsibility of aiding the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court in the just, speedy, and efficient performance of its duties and of refraining from knowingly misleading the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court on any relevant fact or issue of law. Counsel's failure to cooperate with the Court may constitute a violation of the Honor Code.
- B. The Supreme Court may issue rules, consistent with law, governing the conduct and ethics of Supreme Court Counsels. Such rules shall have no retroactive effect.

§411. Enforcement of Standards of Counsel Conduct

The Board of Elections and the Supreme Court may refuse to permit a person to serve as a Counsel if they repeatedly or flagrantly violated the rules of conduct and ethics of Counsels as stipulated in this Title. Such a verdict shall only be made after the person in question is given full notice and the opportunity to be heard. A decision regarding a person's ability to serve as a Counsel shall be made by a majority vote of the involved body – either the Board of Elections or the Supreme Court. However, any party in an action before the Board of Elections and/or Supreme Court shall not be denied self-representation. The right to represent oneself shall be extended to members of Student Organizations serving as the group's representative.

Chapter 5. Jurisdiction and Standing

Article I. General Jurisdiction

§510. *Jurisdiction over Controversies: Legal Power*

A. The Jurisdiction of the Student Supreme Court shall...

1. Extend to controversies concerning student government actions,
2. Extend to questions of law arising under the Student Body Constitution, the laws enacted under its authority, the actions of the Joint Governance Council, the USG Executive Branch, The GPSG Executive Branch, the USG Legislative Branch, The GPSG Legislative Branch, the Board of Elections, and other independent agencies of Student Government, and the governing documents of all independent agencies of Student Government and all officially recognized student organizations, and
3. Be based on a substantial controversy in law.

B. The Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction to render advisory opinions.

§511. *Retention of Jurisdiction for Enforcement*

If the Supreme Court determines that it has jurisdiction of an action and decides the issues raised therein, it may retain jurisdiction of the action for the purposes of enforcing its judgment and punishing for contempt of court.

§512. *Jurisdiction Presumption and Burden of Proof*

In any action before the Supreme Court, there shall be a presumption that the court has jurisdiction, and the party seeking to invalidate the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall have the burden of showing that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction over the action.

§513. *Consent of Parties to Jurisdiction Effective*

The consent of the parties to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or the failure of the parties to raise the issue of jurisdiction shall be effective to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction in any action in which it otherwise lacks jurisdiction.

§514. *Raising of Jurisdictional Issue*

The issue of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over an action may be raised by any party to the action at any stage of the proceedings.

Article II. Legislative Actions and Standing to Challenge

§520. Standing Required to Bring Action

To bring an action before the Supreme Court, the party bringing the action must have the appropriate standing as provided by law, and no standing shall extend to any person in controversies arising from a proposed legislative act.

§521. Standing to Bring an Action Based on Legislative Act

- A. Standing to bring an action before the Supreme Court based on the question of legitimacy of a legislative act by the Joint Governance Council, the USG Senate, and/or The GPS Senate shall extend to any student or officially recognized student organization whose powers, rights, privileges, benefits or immunities are adversely affected, restricted, impaired or diminished by the legislative act in question.
- B. No standing shall extend to any student or organization arising from a proposed legislative act.

Article III. Executive Actions and Standing to Challenge

§530. Standing to Bring an Action Based on Executive Act

Standing to bring an action before the Supreme Court based on the invalidity or illegality of an act of a student body officer, member of the administration executive committee, cabinet or committee of the executive branch shall extend to any member of the student body except members of The GPSG Executive Board and members serving as the Undergraduate Student Government Officers of the USG Executive Branch.

Article IV. Board of Elections Actions, Standing to Challenge and Injunctions

§540. Standing to Bring Election Action

Standing to bring an action before the Supreme Court for an election error or fraud in the acts, decisions and rulings of the Board of Elections extends to Plaintiffs who must have their powers, rights, privileges, benefits or immunities adversely affected, restricted impaired or diminished and the Plaintiff must be...

- A. A candidate or political party alleging injury through an election error or fraud,

- B. A student directly and adversely affected by a regulation, ruling, or determination of the Board of Elections, and/or
- C. A student alleging election error in relation to a constitutional referendum, a constitutional initiative, a special referendum, an initiative election, or a review election.

§541. Issuance of Injunctions by Supreme Court

- A. The Supreme Court may issue temporary injunctions against the Board of Elections stopping an election to protect the Court's jurisdiction or to preserve the status quo until a judicial determination can be reached. The Supreme Court shall only issue elections injunctions in extreme circumstances and when necessary.
- B. If, in the opinion of the Chief Justice, there is insufficient time to convene the court in order to issue a temporary injunction, they may issue a temporary injunction in the name of the Supreme Court.
- C. The Supreme Court may issue permanent prohibitory or mandatory injunctions to preserve and execute the effect of its judicial determinations.

Article V. Actions of Other Committees/Organizations and Standing to Challenge

§550. Standing to Bring Other Action

Standing to bring an action before the Court based on the question of legitimacy or illegality of an act by an officer, official or agent of the Residence Hall Association, Carolina Athletic Association or other recognized organizations and committees or groups receiving funds from Student Fees extends to...

- A. Any student or officially recognized student organization whose powers, rights, privileges, benefits or immunities are adversely affected, restricted, impaired or diminished by the act in question,
- B. Any student who is a constituent of the Residence Hall Association, Carolina Athletic Association or other recognized organization and committee or group receiving funds from Student Fees.

§551. Definition of Constituent for Purposes of Standing

For the purposes of standing, a constituent is defined by:

- A. Any resident of the residence hall for the Residence Hall Association;
- B. Any full-time, fee paying student for the Carolina Athletic Association;

- C. A member of any other recognized organization and committee or group receiving funds from Student Fees; and
- D. The invitee to a program or event hosted by any of the listed groups (a-c).

Chapter 6. Authority

Article I. Legal Authority of the Student Supreme Court

§610. *Limitation on Authorities Used for Decision*

- A. The statutes of the United States or any state, the decisions of the courts of the United States or any state, and treatises on the law of the United States or any state, shall not be used as authority for decision of any action in the Supreme Court of the Student Body.
- B. The Code of Permanent Laws of the Student Government of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, consisting of the Constitution, the laws enacted under its authority and the governing documents of organizations and committees recognized under its authority, prior decisions of the Court and executive, legislative, and Board of Elections decisions are the proper sources of law, regulation, and administrative action in the Student Supreme Court.

§611. *Previous Decisions Binding: Stare Decisis*

Previous decisions of the Supreme Court on issues of law shall be binding on the Supreme Court in its determination on questions of law except...

- A. Where the statutory authority for the previous decision has been altered so as to require a different result,
- B. Where the factual circumstances of the different controversies or cases requires a different result, and/or
- C. Where the Supreme Court determines that the previous decision was erroneous.

§612. *Rules of Construction and Application*

- A. The provisions of this chapter shall be construed and applied to promote their underlying purposes and policies.
- B. If two (2) or more provisions of the law are in apparent conflict if given a certain construction, they shall be construed to give effect to both if such a construction can reasonably be adopted and applied.
- C. If any provision of this chapter, or application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To this end, the provisions of this chapter are declared to be severable.

Article II. Enforcement

§620. Enforcement of Judgment by Injunction

In any action, the Supreme Court may enforce its judgment by the issuance of an appropriate mandatory or prohibitory injunction to the person to be required to do an act or restrained from doing an act. An injunction may be enforced by appropriate contempt proceedings.

§621. Enforcement of Judgment by Honor Code

In any action in which a party fails to honor the enforcement authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice may refer the matter to the Attorney General of the appropriate constituency as a violation of the Honor Code. The basis of the potential Honor Code violation is the Instrument of Judicial Governance.