

CHAPTER ONE

SBA GENERAL BYLAWS

Last Updated 10/19/03

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Student Bar Association, in order to represent the students of the University of Miami School of Law in a more viable way, do hereby establish the following Bylaws for the Student Bar Association of the University of Miami School of Law.

- I. Title - General Bylaws (Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-01)**
- II. Legislative History (Adopted 10/19/03 – SB03-45)**
 - A. History of all legislation should be recorded by the Senate Clerk at the end of each Article in the SBA Constitution and Bylaws in order to reflect the date of passage, as well as the Senate Reference Number of the bill, amendment, initiative, or referendum in which it was passed. The history should also show all legislation that has been both enacted and that added or subtracted language from the Article by Senate Reference Number.
- III. Constitutional Conformity (Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-01)**
 - A. The SBA General Bylaws shall not conflict with the SBA Constitution.
 - B. These Bylaws shall take effect at the first SBA Senate meeting immediately after the Spring 2003 SBA General Elections.
- IV. Oath of Office Act (Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-02)**
 - A. As mandated by the SBA Constitution, all SBA officers shall be required to take the Oath of Office.
 - B. No SBA official shall be required to take any oath which would violate any personally held moral intent.
 - C. The SBA Supreme Court Chief Justice or, in the absence of the Chief Justice, the Senior Associate Justice, shall administer the Oath of Office to the SBA President, Vice-President, the Speaker of the SBA Senate and the Vice-Speaker of the SBA Senate. The administration of

the Oath shall take place during the Presidential Inauguration Ceremony.

- D. The SBA Supreme Court Chief Justice shall administer the Oath of Office to all other SBA Executive Board Members and Statutory Executive Officers.
- E. The SBA Speaker of the Senate or, in the absence of the Speaker, the Vice Speaker, shall administer the Oath of Office to all members of the Senate. The administration of the Oath shall take place at the start of the new SBA Senator's first Senate meeting.
- F. The oath shall be as follows:

"I do solemnly affirm that I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, defend, and enforce the provisions of the Constitution and Bylaws of the SBA of the University of Miami School of Law. I solemnly affirm that I will exercise utmost care to uphold the good name of our school. I also solemnly affirm that I will diligently, faithfully, and conscientiously perform all my duties as an officer of the SBA of the University of Miami School of Law."

v. **Code of Ethics (Adopted 2/09/03 – SB03-04)**

A. **Purpose**

To establish guidelines to ensure that the highest ethical and moral behavior is displayed by all officers of the SBA's executive, legislative and judicial branches.

B. **Applicability**

- 1. The following code shall apply to all officers of the SBA Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch, and other SBA administrative entities.

C. **Definitions**

- 1. SBA officers, for the purpose of the Code of Ethics, shall be defined in the following manner:

- a. *Executive Branch* – Shall include the SBA Executive Board, Executive Cabinet and any other executive support staff, as defined by the Constitution and Bylaws.
 - b. *Legislative Branch* – Shall include the SBA Senators, officers of the Senate, and any other legislative support staff, as defined by the Constitution and Bylaws.”
 - c. *Judicial Branch* – Shall include the SBA Justices, officers of the Court and any other judicial support staff, as defined by the Constitution and Bylaws.
 - d. *Other SBA Entities* – shall include the Election Commission, all Senate and student committees, and any other ad hoc or standing department of the SBA.
2. The various terms which are incorporated in the SBA Code of Ethics shall be defined in the following manner:
- a. *Bribery* – The corrupt payment, receipt, or solicitation of a private or public favor for official action, positions or awards of prestige, or personal gain.
 - b. *Benefit* – To take advantage of the official capacity of their office for their own personal gain or advantage, including any act beneficial to any person in whose welfare he/she is interested.
 - c. *Corruptly* – To participate in any activity done with a wrongful intent and for the purpose of obtaining, or receiving compensation for, any benefit resulting from some act or omission of a public servant which is inconsistent with his or her duties.
 - d. *Endorsement* – To actively publicly support a student candidate for the SBA Executive Board or Senate.
 - i. *Activities of Endorsement* – Shall be defined as, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Sending e-mails of endorsement or posting any endorsement messages on the internet.
 - B. Distributing or posting fliers aimed to endorse a candidate.
 - C. Oral announcements endorsing a particular candidate in a public forum.
 - D. Organizing social events to endorse a candidate.
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- e. *Extortion* - The act of obtaining property, information or services through the use of actual, perceived, or threatened force, violence, fear, or under color of official light.
 - f. *Frivolous* – Lacking a reasonable legal basis or merit.
 - g. *Gross Mismanagement* - The conscious or unintentional mishandling of monetary funds which far exceeds any reasonable and prudent standards and amounts to more than a harmless error.
 - h. *Harm* - To participate in any malicious act.
 - i. *Slander* – Oral defamation. The speaking of false and/or malicious words concerning another, thereby resulting in injury to that person’s reputation or character.

D. Ethical & Statutory Grounds for Sanctions

The following grounds may be taken into account for a Motion of Censure or a Motion for Impeachment but are not, alone, dispositive in removing an SBA officer. Furthermore, charges for sanctions are not exclusively limited to the grounds provided in this section. The SBA Senate shall have the authority to weigh any evidence to determine the validity of a motion of sanction and all SBA officers shall be afforded due process in defending such motions. There shall be general grounds for the SBA Senate to invoke sanctions, which shall apply to all members of the SBA branches, and Specific grounds which shall apply exclusively to members of a particular branch.

1. General Grounds for Sanctions

- a. Evidence that an SBA official engaged in voter or election fraud.
- b. Evidence that an SBA official engaged in an act of extortion.
- c. Evidence that an SBA official committed bribery or accepted a bribe.
- d. Evidence that the SBA Official failed to fulfill the duties of his/her office as defined by the SBA Constitution, SBA General Bylaws, SBA Election Bylaws, or any other governing provision of the SBA.
- e. The use of threats, or physical violence against a SBA Executive Officer, Senator, SBA Candidate, Supreme Court Justice, or student during an Executive Board meeting, Senate meeting, SBA Supreme Court hearing, Student Organization meeting, or any other public forum.
- f. Evidence that the executive officer withheld information from the SBA Senate which compromises the integrity and credibility of the organization.
- g. Evidence that an SBA official deliberately authored and/or sponsored a frivolous Motion to Censure or Motion to Impeach, against another SBA Official.
- h. Evidence that an SBA official committed perjury during a hearing of the SBA Supreme Court or any investigative committee of the SBA Senate.
- i. Evidence that an SBA official aided, advised, procured, or induced another to act in violation of the SBA Constitution or any of the SBA Bylaws.
- j. Evidence that a SBA Official has been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor under state or federal law. The burden shall be on the accusing senator(s) or on the Senate ad hoc investigative committee to prove that the accused SBA Official was convicted of a felony or misdemeanor while serving his term of office. Mere or pending charges against a SBA official shall be insufficient grounds for sanctions.

- k. Any other violation of the SBA Constitution, SBA General Bylaws, SBA Election Bylaws, or governing law of the SBA.

2. Specific Grounds for Sanctions

(a) Executive Branch

- i. Evidence of gross mismanagement of SBA funds.
- ii. Slandering another SBA Executive Officer, Senator, SBA Candidate, Supreme Court Justice, or student during an Executive Board meeting, Senate meeting, SBA Supreme Court hearing, Student Organization meeting, or any other public forum.
- iii. Evidence that the executive officer engaged in an activity which constitutes an endorsement of a SBA candidate for the Executive Board or the Senate, as defined by this Chapter of the SBA General Bylaws.

(b) Legislative Branch

- i. Failure to represent to the best of his/her ability the views of his/her constituents.
- ii. Failure to serve on at least one SBA Committee and perform such other duties as enumerated in the Bylaws. This rule does not apply to the Speaker of the Senate.
- iii. Obtaining an excessive amount of unexcused absences, as determined and set by the Senate.
- iv. Evidence of deliberating, knowingly and maliciously slandering a fellow Senator, or student, during a Senate meeting.

(c) Judicial Branch

- i. Failure to uphold the integrity and independence of the judiciary.
- ii. Evidence of a gross failure to be impartial and unbiased in

executing the duties of his/her office.

- iii. Failure of a judicial officer to recuse him/herself from a case or controversy in which he has direct and substantial involvement or personal gain, or any other conflict of interest.
- iv. Evidence that the judicial officer disclosed or used, for any purpose unrelated to judicial duties, non-public information, such as deliberation discussions, acquired in a judicial capacity.

E. **Honor Code Violations**

1. Evidence that a SBA Official has been convicted of violating the University of Miami School of Law Honor Code may be taken into account for a Motion of Censure or a Motion for Impeachment. The burden shall be on the accusing senator(s) or on the Senate ad hoc investigative committee to prove that the accused SBA Official was convicted by the UM Honor Council for violating the Honor Code. Mere or pending Honor Code charges against an SBA Official shall not serve as sufficient grounds to invoke sanctions.
2. Any SBA official who is expelled from the law school, as a result from an Honor Council hearing/investigation, shall automatically be expelled from the SBA and forever banned from serving in any SBA branch. The expelled officer's position shall be considered vacant and shall be filled according to the SBA Statutory Bylaws.

VI. **Line of Succession (Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-05)**

- A. The president shall serve as the chief officer of the SBA. In the event that the President is incapacitated or otherwise unable to carry out his or her duties, a line of succession shall be established. All officers and members of the SBA, as defined by the SBA Constitution and the General Bylaws, shall recognize the authority of this provision. The line of succession shall be as follows:
 1. SBA Vice President
 2. SBA Speaker of the Senate
 3. SBA Secretary
 4. SBA Treasurer

5. SBA ABA Representative
6. SBA Vice-Speaker of the Senate
7. The Dean of the Senate (the Senator with the most seniority)

B. In the event that there are no SBA Executive Board Members and no current serving Senators, a special election shall be held to fill all of the vacancies.

VII. Vacancies **(Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-06)**

A. Resignations

1. *Executive Branch*

- a. All members of the Executive Board, Cabinet and the executive staff may resign their position only by writing a letter of resignation.
- b. All letters of resignation must be submitted to the SBA President. In cases where the SBA President resigns, the President shall submit his/her letter to the SBA Vice President and the Speaker of the Senate.
- c. In the event that there is a vacancy on the SBA Executive Board, the Senate shall have the power to call for a special election to fill the vacancy.
- d. The SBA President shall have the power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the Executive Board position during the interim, until the special election is called.
- e. If no special election is called then the Interim Executive Board Member shall continue to serve for the remainder of the vacating Executive Board Member's term.
- f. All Interim-Executive Board Members shall have the same rights, duties, authority and responsibilities as a duly elected Executive Board Member.

2. *Legislative Branch*

- a. All Senate officers, members and staff officials may resign their positions only by writing a letter of resignation.

- b. All letters of resignation must be submitted to the SBA Speaker of the Senate. In cases where the Speaker resigns the Senate member or official shall submit his/her letter to the Vice Speaker and/or the Dean of the Senate, who shall distribute the letter to the other members of the Senate.

3. *Judicial Branch*

- a. All SBA Supreme Court Justices and judicial staff may resign their position only by writing a letter of resignation.
- b. All letters of resignation, by a Supreme Court Justice, must be submitted to the SBA President, and a copy forward to the SBA Chief Justice (or the Senior Associate Justice if the Chief is unavailable).
- c. All letters of resignation, by a Supreme Court Justice, must be submitted to the SBA President, and a copy forward to the SBA Chief Justice (or the Senior Associate Justice if the Chief is unavailable).
- d. All letters of resignation, by a Supreme Court support staff member must be submitted to the SBA Supreme Court Chief Justice.

B. Transferring SBA Officials

1. An SBA Executive Board position shall be declared vacant if the incumbent Executive board transfers to another school or otherwise doesn't return to the University of Miami School of Law.
2. A SBA Senate seat shall be declared vacant if a Senator transfers to another school or otherwise doesn't return to the University of Miami School of Law.
3. A Supreme Court seat will also be declared vacant if a Justice transfers to another school or otherwise doesn't return to the University of Miami School of Law.

C. Non Accepting Senators

- A. Any Senate seat left open after a general election due to a non-accepting write-in winner or a lack of a validly declared candidate shall be considered vacant.

D. Replacement of SBA Officials and Filling Vacancies

1. *Executive Branch*

- a. In the event that there is a vacancy on the SBA Executive Board, the Senate shall have the power to call for a special election to fill the vacancy.
- b. Any special election should follow the SBA election bylaws.
- c. The SBA President shall have the power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill the Executive Board position during the interim, until the special election is called.
- d. If no special election is called then the Interim Executive Board Member shall continue to serve for the remainder of the vacating Executive Board Member's term.
- e. All Interim-Executive Board Members shall have the same rights, duties, authority and responsibilities as a duly elected Executive Board Member.
- f. In the event that there is a vacancy on the SBA Executive Cabinet, which does not involve a constitutional or statutory executive officer, the SBA President shall have the exclusive power to fill the vacancy.

2. *Legislative Branch*

- a. Upon the creation of a vacancy in the Senate, the Senate shall fill the vacancy by a special election. The Senate may, by 2/3 vote, forego a special election for a nomination process.
- b. If the Senate elects to fill the vacancy by nomination, then the SBA shall give public notice of the vacancy and accept applications for no less than two weeks, the application period shall continue until one does. All applicants must meet the requirements of the position they seek.
- c. The Speaker of the Senate shall nominate the most appropriate applicant to fill the vacancy. If there is only one applicant, the student shall be automatically nominated. Nominees shall then be confirmed by a 2/3 vote of the Senate.

- d. In the event the Senate rejects the nominee, the Senate Chair shall then nominate another applicant. If there was only one applicant, the application process shall be repeated.
- e. If the SBA Senate chooses to hold a special election to fill a Senate seat, then any special election shall follow the SBA election bylaws.

3. *Judicial Branch*

- a. In the event that there is a vacancy on the SBA Supreme Court, the SBA President shall appoint a replacement with the advice and consent of the SBA Senate as outlined in the SBA Constitution and Bylaws.

VIII. Method of Impeachment (Adopted 11/24/02 – SB02-07)

A. Application of Removal Power

- (1) All SBA Executive Board members, Senators, Election Commission members and Supreme Court Justices are subject to impeachment and removal from office.

B. Method of Impeachment

- (1) The following impeachment procedure shall be adhered to for the impeachment of all appointed and elected SBA officials for constitutional, statutory, or ethical code violations:

- (a) The accusing party brings a complaint to the attention of any three SBA Senators.
- (b) The three senators then submit a memo to the SBA Speaker of the Senate with wording similar to "_____ " holding the office of " _____ " has been accused of " _____ " .
- (c) The Speaker of the Senate shall be held responsible for bringing to the floor of the Senate the creation of an unbiased/impartial ad-hoc investigative committee that will be composed of five members from the Senate elected by the Senate. The authors/sponsors of the charges, the Speaker of the Senate and the Vice Speaker of the Senate cannot sit on the ad-hoc investigative committee.

- (d) The ad-hoc investigative committee shall set a date for the hearing and give notice to the accused of the proceedings within 14 calendar days from the filing of the charges. That notification must be written via certified mail.
- (e) The speaking rights of the accused must be comparable to those of a member of the ad-hoc investigative committee. The accused has a right to procedural objections and to speak in turn. The accused does not have a right to make a motion, except for a motion to quash.
- (f) The ad-hoc investigative committee shall give a report to the Senate within ten school days. The committee shall have the power to find the charges groundless or valid. If the committee finds that the charges are groundless then the impeachment process stops. If the ad-hoc investigative committee finds that the charges are valid, then a full Senate hearing shall follow.
- (g) The ad-hoc investigative committee shall make all of its final recommendations, for its report to the full Senate, by majority vote of the committee members. The ad-hoc investigative committee may recommend the following: 1.) the impeachment charges be dropped, 2.) the charges be commuted to the lesser offense of Censure; or 3.) move for Articles of Impeachment, in the form of a resolution, be drawn up.
- (h) In the Senate, the accused must be allowed speaking time after the author/sponsor of the resolution. The accused must have been given advance notice of Senate consideration. Either the accused or his representative, but not both, will have speaking rights to address the Senate. The accused will be afforded first place on the speaking list after the author/sponsor of the impeachment resolution and is given the last word after the question has been called.
- (i) A two-thirds vote of all Senators present and voting shall be needed to recommend impeachment of the individual. If so, from that point on the individual shall be tried by the SBA Supreme Court which shall determine if that individual shall be removed from office.

- (j) If the individual is a SBA Supreme Court Justice, then he shall be tried by the SBA Senate. The Senate shall have the final say on whether a SBA Supreme Court Justice is removed.
- (k) In the event of an impeachment trial, either the SBA Attorney General or any of the three SBA Senators, who sponsored the Motion to Impeach, shall represent the interest and the will of the SBA Senate and prosecute the impeached officer before the SBA Supreme Court. The impeached official shall have the right to represent himself before the Supreme Court or to choose to have a SBA Senator or any SBA member (as defined in Article II of the SBA Constitution) to defend him.
- (l) The SBA Senate shall have the power to establish procedures, in the SBA Supreme Court Bylaws for the SBA Supreme Court to follow in conducting a removal trials.

C. Removal

- 1. As stated in the Constitution, the power of impeachment shall vest solely in the SBA Senate. The power of Removal shall vest in the SBA Supreme Court, except in cases where a SBA Supreme Court Justice is the subject of impeachment. In such cases, the power of removal of a SBA Supreme Court Justice shall vest in the SBA Senate.
- 2. Once a SBA official is removed from office, his/her seat and position shall automatically be considered vacant.
- 3. Any SBA official who is impeached and subsequently removed from office can never hold a SBA Office position again.

IX. CENSURING OF SBA OFFICERS (Adopted 2/09/03 – SB02-08)

A. Purpose

To establish an alternative process by which the Senate may choose to use, in lieu of impeachment and removal, to discipline a member of the Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, and the Judicial Branch for violating the SBA Constitution and/or SBA Bylaws.

B. Power of Censure

The power of censure shall be vested in the SBA Senate. The SBA Senate shall have the power to censure any officer and members of the Student Bar Association for violating the SBA Constitution, SBA Statutory Bylaws, or any other act or resolution of the SBA Senate:

C. **Applicability**

The following code shall apply to all officers and members of the SBA Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, Judicial Branch, and other SBA administrative entities.

D. **Method of Censure**

1. The following procedure shall be adhered to for the censure of all appointed and elected SBA officials for constitutional, statutory, or ethical code violations:
 - (a) Any student may bring a complaint to the attention of any SBA Senator. Or where the SBA Senator is the complaining party, he/she shall bring the complaint, directly, to the attention of the SBA Speaker of the Senate.
 - (b) The Senator then submits a written Motion of Censure to the SBA Speaker of the Senate with wording similar to " _____ " holding the office of " _____ " has been accused of " _____ " .
 - (c) The Speaker of the Senate shall be held responsible for bringing the Motion of Censure to the floor of the Senate. Once on the Senate floor, the Senate may determine that there is sufficient evidence to vote on the Motion to Censure or it may determine that there is insufficient evidence to immediately vote on the Motion to Censure and authorize the creation of an unbiased/impartial ad-hoc investigative committee that will be composed of five members from the Senate elected by the Senate. The authors/sponsors of the charges, the Speaker of the Senate and the Vice Speaker of the Senate cannot sit on the ad-hoc investigative committee.
 - (d) If an ad-hoc investigative committee is formed, it shall set a date for the hearing and give notice to the accused of the proceedings within 7 calendar days from the filing of the charges. That notification must be written via certified mail or e-mail.

- (e) The speaking rights of the accused must be comparable to those of a member of the ad-hoc investigative committee. The accused has a right to procedural objections and to speak in turn. The accused does not have a right to make a motion, except for a motion to quash.
- (f) The ad-hoc investigative committee shall give a report to the full Senate within ten school days. The committee can find the Motion to Censure to be groundless or valid. The committee, by majority vote, may recommend that the complaint be dismissed and the power of censure not be invoked.
- (g) Once the ad-hoc investigative committee gives its report to the Senate, the SBA Senate shall immediately address the Motion of Censure at the next regularly scheduled SBA Senate Meeting. The Speaker of the Senate must immediately inform the accused officer about the SBA Senate Meeting where the Motion of Censure will be voted on. The accused must have been given advance notice of Senate consideration.
- (h) If the accused officer or his/her designated representative is present, the Speaker of the SBA Senate will afford him/her equal speaking time as the author/sponsor of the Motion. Either the accused or his representative, but not both, will have speaking rights to address the Senate. The accused will be afforded first place on the speaking list after the author/sponsor of the Motion of Censure and is given the last word after the question has been called.
- (i) A majority vote of all Senators present and voting shall be needed to invoke the power of Censure on the SBA officer.

E. **Remedies of Censure**

1. All SBA officials and members who are censured shall be NOT be removed from office for the offense(s) listed in the Motion of Censure which the SBA Senate approved.
2. All approved Motions of Censure shall be recorded and made public by the Clerk of the SBA Senate or (if the Clerk is not available) by the designee of the SBA Speaker of the Senate. Copies of the Motion of Censure shall be maintained by the SBA Senate Clerk, the SBA Historian and the Dean of Students Office.

X. Anti-Discrimination Act (Adopted 2/09/03 – SB02-10)

- A. No SBA official, employee, branch, agency, or affiliated group shall practice unlawful discrimination as defined in this Chapter. Unlawful discrimination shall serve as grounds for impeachment.
- B. Unlawful discrimination shall be defined as the differential treatment of a student solely on the basis of race, creed, color, religion, sex, age, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, parental status, disability, personal wealth, or any combination thereof. Discrimination shall further be defined as the denial of due process or the infringement of the substantive rights of any student.

XI. Sunshine Act (Adopted 2/09/03 – SB02-11)

A. Codification of Minutes

1. The Clerk of the Senate shall record and transcribe the minutes of all SBA Senate meetings. Minutes of each meeting shall be presented to the Senate in subsequent meetings for adoption.
2. The SBA Secretary shall record and transcribe the minutes of all SBA Executive Board meetings. Minutes shall be maintained in binders and made accessible to all students.
3. The Clerk of the SBA Senate shall continuously maintain a binder accessible to all students containing all legislation passed in the Senate during his/her term. The SBA Speaker of the Senate and SBA Secretary share ultimate responsibility to see that this task is completed.
4. Copies of all SBA documents shall be given to the SBA Historian, who shall collect such documents for the purpose of historical preservation.

B. Public Records

1. All SBA records shall be open for a personal inspection of any person and those in charge of such records shall not refuse this privilege to any person.
2. SBA Records shall refer to all material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or in

connection with the transaction of official business by any committee, division, or similar structure of any SBA.

3. All SBA officers having custody of SBA Records shall permit them to be inspected and examined at reasonable times during normal operating hours and be monitored by that officer, and allowed to be copied thereof on payment of any appropriate fees, if any. These fees shall not exceed the actual cost of duplication and/or printing of the material requested.
4. The SBA Supreme Court shall have the power to issue injunctions to enforce the purposes of this “sunshine” provision upon the application of any individual.

C. Meetings

1. Excluding where meetings are in executive session, all meetings of the SBA Senate, SBA Senate committees, SBA Executive Board, SBA Executive Cabinet, committees of the Executive Branch, Election Commission, and other SBA Committee meetings shall be open to all students to observe.
2. All meetings where there is an appropriation of SBA funds or meetings where policies affecting the student body may be set shall be open to public attendance.
3. The SBA President shall ultimately be responsible for enforcing this provision, as it pertains to the executive branch, and for providing adequate notice to the public for all meetings of the executive branch.
4. The Speaker of the SBA Senate shall ultimately be responsible for enforcing this provision, as it pertains to the legislative branch, and for providing adequate notice to the public for all meetings of the legislative branch.
5. The SBA Chief Justice shall ultimately be responsible for enforcing this provision, as it pertains to the judicial branch, and for providing adequate notice to the public for all meetings of the judicial branch.
6. All SBA members and members of the Law School Faculty and Administration shall have the right to attend SBA Senate meetings.

XII. Executive Board & Speaker Scholarship Fund (Adopted 02/09/03 – SB03-03)

A. Applicability

1. This act shall take effect at the first SBA Senate meeting after the Spring 2003 SBA elections and shall remain in effect for all successive SBA administrations.

B. Terms & Conditions

1. All Executive Board members and the Speaker of the SBA Senate shall receive a percentage of the total SBA government scholarship fund if (s)he serves a full term without impeachment or other disciplinary action provided for under these bylaws.
2. If any Executive board member fails to serve a full term or suffers impeachment or other disciplinary action provided for under these bylaws, their portion shall be distributed equally among the other members of the executive board and/or Senate at the discretion of the Senate.
3. If a case arises where a Executive Board member and/or the Speaker of the SBA Senate completes at least half of his/her term, without impeachment or other disciplinary action provided by these bylaws, then he/she shall be entitled to half of the money allocated to his/her position.

C. Scholarship Distribution

1. The SBA Government Scholarship shall be equal to 125% of the law school tuition fee. 110% of the fund shall be allocated as described below to the Executive Board and the Speaker of the Senate.
2. The SBA Government Scholarship shall be distributed to the following SBA officers in the following manner:

a. President	50 %
b. Vice President	15%
c. Speaker of the Senate	15%
d. Secretary	10%
e. Treasurer	10%

XIII. Senate Scholarship Fund (Adopted 02/09/03 – SB03-02)

D. Applicability

1. This act shall take effect at the first SBA Senate meeting after the Spring 2003 SBA elections and shall remain in effect for all successive SBA administrations.

E. Terms & Conditions

1. All SBA Senators shall receive a percentage of the total SBA Government scholarship fund if (s)he serves a full term without impeachment or other disciplinary action provided for under these bylaws.
2. If any SBA Senator fails to serve a full term or suffers impeachment or other disciplinary action provided for under these bylaws, their portion shall be distributed equally among the other members of the SBA Senate.
3. If a case arises where a Senator serves completes at least half of his/her term, without impeachment or other disciplinary action as provided by these bylaws, then he/she shall be entitled to half of the money allocated to his/her position.

F. Scholarship Distribution

1. The SBA Government Scholarship shall be equal to 125% of the law school tuition fee. 15% of the fund shall be allocated as described below to the SBA Senate.
2. The SBA Government Scholarship shall be distributed to the following SBA Senate in the following manner:
 - a. The 15% of the scholarship fund shall be divided equally amongst each senator.
 - b. The Vice Speaker shall receive an amount equal to double the award given to each Senator from the 15 % of the SBA Government scholarship fund.
 - c. The Speaker of the SBA Senate shall not receive any money from the 15% of the scholarship fund, allocated to the Senate. Instead, the Speaker position shall receive a percentage of the SBA Government Scholarship which is allocated from the Executive Board & Speaker Scholarship fund.

XIV. SBA Committees (Adopted 9/8/96)

- A. There shall be SBA Committees that are part of the SBA Executive branch. The purpose of SBA Committees is to carry-out programs established by the SBA Senate and to assist the Executive Board.
- B. There shall be the following SBA Committees:
 - 1. Orientation Committee
 - 2. Dean's Cup
 - 3. Social and Cultural Committee (Mixers, etc.)
 - 4. Blood Drive
 - 5. Law Student Big Brothers/Big Sisters
 - 6. Ambassadors (Recruiting/Tours)
 - 7. Speakers Committee
 - 8. Minority Affairs Committee
 - 9. Tutoring Committee
 - 10. Loan Forgiveness Committee
 - 11. Alumni Affairs Committee
 - 12. Placement Committee
- C. SBA Committees are open to all SBA members. Members and Chairs of SBA Committees are recruited and nominated by the SBA Vice-President, and appointed by majority vote of the SBA Executive Board. Individual SBA Committee Chairs may be held by two SBA members as Co-Chairs (Co-Coordinator and Co-Directors where applicable). The Vice-President shall oversee all SBA Committees.
- D. Ad hoc SBA Committees may be established as necessary by the Executive Board to carryout SBA Senate legislation.

XV. Faculty Committees (Adopted 9/8/96)

- A. Student members on Faculty Committees are nominated by the SBA President, subject to confirmation by a 2/3 vote of the Senate.

- B. Faculty Committees that presently provide student representation include: Admissions, Academic Affairs (Student Life) Appointments, Academic Standards, Curriculum, Disabilities, Law Review, and Graduation Speakers. The SBA shall be committed to the goal of student representation on all Faculty Committees.

XVI. Other External Committees (Adopted 9/8/96)

- A. External committees include:
 - 1. The Advisory, Supervisory, and Disciplinary Committees of the University of Miami Campus Sports and Recreation Department;
 - 2. The Academic Affairs, Student Life, Master Planning, and Parking Appeals Committees of the University of Miami Board of Trustees;
 - 3. The Dade County Young Lawyers Division Representative; and
 - 4. The Tutorial Ombudsman and Tutorial Concerns Committee
- B. Law student members on External Committees are nominated by the SBA President, subject to confirmation by a 2/3 vote of the Senate, unless an alternative procedure is stipulated by the external body.
- C. The ABA/LSD Representative shall appoint ABA/LSD positions and the Directors and Coordinators of ABA/LSD programs, including the Junior ABA/LSD Representative, the Work-A-Day Project Coordinator, and the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Project Director.

XVII. Other (Adopted 9/08/96)

- A. Bylaws shall be renumbered and re-lettered where appropriate to provide for the proper sequence of numbers and letters.