SUA Meeting 12/2/2014

**Assembly Members Present:** Jose Cadenas (Cowell), Yang Kong (Cowell), Seamus Howard (Cowell), Lila Blackney (Stevenson), Colin Hortman (Stevenson), **Alternate Andrew Paolini** (Crown), Michael Markson (Crown), Aykezar Adil (Crown), Alexandra Kasper (Merrill), Chandler Moeller (Merrill), Kartik Ashok (Merrill), Dylan Quitiquit Hoffman (Porter), Adham Taman (Porter), Serene Jneid (Porter), Juan Calzada (Kresge), Gul Taneri (Kresge), Winnie Sidhu (Kresge), Keante Marshall (Oakes), Suini Torres (Oakes), Roshni Advani (Eight), Simba Khadder (Eight), Geovanna Moreno (Eight), Shub Sharan (Nine), Sam Shaw (Nine), Lance McNeil (Nine), Sergio Velazquez (Ten), **Alternate** Daniel Iglesias, Ramneet Bajwa (Ten), Haedyn Christie (QSU), Art Motta (MEChA), Brad Mleynek (OD), Max Hufft (CoAA), Israel Molina (CoD), Kaysi Wheeler (IVC), Justin Lardinois (Chair).

**Assembly Members Absent:** Ricardo Sainz (Stevenson), August Valera (Crown), John Alcala (Oakes), Niles Sterner (Ten), Louise Cabansay (EVC).

**Approval of the Agenda:**

Dylan: Motion to put in 10 minutes after resolutions to talk about an amendment to last week’s line item for the student action against tuition hikes.

Roshni: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

Art: Move to add 10 minutes after the CALPIRG resolution to discuss the USSA fund the future resolution.

Colin: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

Michael: Motion to approve.

Juan: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

**Reading of the Previous Meeting’s Minutes**

Brad: My last name is spelled wrong, motion to fix my last name.

Juan: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.
Juan: Motion to change my last name to Calzada instead, to fix Alexandra’s name and fix Haedyn’s name and there’s an extra comma right next to Lila’s name.

Colin: Motion to approve the minutes.

Jose: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

Announcements:

Adham: There is going to be a walk out this Monday at 12:45 to protest tuition hikes in the Quarry.

Shub: What is the progress of the letters that you were supposed to draft for the resolution.

Justin: It’s not done yet, I haven’t started. I will get on that, thank you.

Shub: Is there any way that could be a collaborative effort?

Justin: Yes.

Lila: Stevenson is currently doing a fundraiser and we are selling shirts, this fundraised money will be going to future Stevenson events and Stevenson Council.

Dylan: We are creating a no confidence resolution right now and I think that by next week we should be able to get the language of those bills and consider a similar one.

Brad: I’ve been hearing a lot of things about the line item thing and we will have to receive a funding request in order to meet. Once I have that settled, I will send out an email for that. As for the constitution committee, I have to go to an orientation first in order to understand the process. Meetings will probably be on Saturday and Sunday this weekend. Possibly later in the afternoon. Also, I want to do something in Winter Quarter for SUA. We are very visible in summer and beginning of fall quarter, but going into winter and spring, that kind of falls away. I would like to change that and make a tradition for SUA for student to have opportunities to be involved and I would like to have SUA outreach and planning and I hope that representatives are interested in this as well. It is a great opportunity. I would like to do that spring quarter and I want to be leading workshops and also reading into a midterms study break with SUA.

Presentations:

**UCPD Know Your Rights Presentation:**

Tony: My name is Tony, I’m the CUIP for the police department and my role is to help develop a relationship with the students and the police department to generate dialogue and make sure those two are working together. Within that, there have been demonstrations where people have certain rights. We have to know those rights in order to accomplish those goals to make sure
people are being safe and being handled in a legal manner. This is basically the bulk of my internship. I’ve been going around to different students to spread the word. There has been a need for students to know their rights in protests and such. Feel free to ask me questions.

I’m here because the department’s purpose is to keep students safe. There have been a variety of issues on campus. How many of you know your rights when it comes to protests?

[No one really says yes]

Tony: Please ask questions to make sure you can say yes after this presentation. UCPD officers have the same authority as the city’s officers. UCPD is different however, because they stick to the campus. At UCSC we have 19 sworn officers for a lot of students.

Expectations today are to be active and be respectful and to let everyone’s voices be heard. I also ask you all cooperate, respect and be honest. First, civil liberties are personal guarantees that the government has given to us. These have been given to us by the constitution and it lets us say anything we want and to not get prosecuted with it.

The first amendment allows you five things: freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition the government. All of these are your rights.

Freedom of speech is being able to express ourselves without being prosecuted. We have the right to say and do anything we want unless you’re not hurting anyone. It is anyone’s right to say anything unless it is making you feel unsafe. There are a few ways to express ourselves, like talking, using internet, music and art. If anyone is not harming anyone, they are still allowed to say what they’d like. What can you use when saying your opinion? As long as you are not harming anyone else, you can say anything you’d like. If you’re out and about, you can approach a passerby but not force them to believe what you say. They have the right to go wherever they want. You cannot physically block someone’s route. Just make sure people have another path to walk through.

Colin: You can’t block a public place. Just with recent protests, can you block a road?

Tony: You can’t block a place that people will use to leave and if there is no other way around it, then you can’t block it. They have to have an alternative route.

Serene: When they block the highway for the protests was that legal, because they could technically go local roads.

Tony: It is owned by the state and that is public land, so to my understanding that would be illegal.

What can you say? You can criticize officials and make them feel bad, it’s completely legal. For the most part free speech is not restricted. There are a few exceptions however. We will go into a few court cases. When free speech is restricted by the government, that is punishable by law.
Where you are talking, how, and when are very important facets of the first amendment. As long as your message is one that does not make people feel unsafe, then that’s okay.

Kelly: What is the definition of unsafe and hostile?

Tony: It is up to the individual, if it is not threatening the way they live their lives, then it is okay, but if something you’re saying is making them feel unsafe, then it is not okay.

Sam: So if there are students engaging in an illegal disruptive action, to what extent are police allowed to use their power?

Tony: I will get to that later. There are ways where you can express your opinions. Three places: traditional public forum, designated public forum and non-public forums which are all run differently. The traditional public forum receives the greatest form of protection, since this is some place where your voice would be heard. A designated public forum is when speakers can only be excluded for when necessary to serve a compelling state interest and regulations for time and place are permissible.

Shub: What is an example of a designated public space?

Tony: a building that doesn’t belong to you that can sometimes be a public space. This space is a designated public space. Non public forums are not very protected. Examples of nonpublic forums are private offices and break rooms. Any office that you have in an academic building is not an area that you can gather.

Justin: So for designated public forums, is that particular for California?

Tony: Under the California constitution, courts consider that you cannot use something when it is being used for its non-normal usages.

Shub: That is strange when it comes to on-campus areas because there is a space between quads at college nine where that is not a free speech zone, but fifty feet away is a free speech zone.

Tony: The UC is public land, and wherever that message is being delivered, if it is not causing harm or disrupting the peace it’s fine. Unlawful assembly is when two or more people gather to do a violent activity. Any person who participates in this is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This is one of the more well known court cases. In 1984, there was a group called the Community for Creative Non-Violence that was trying to organize a protest in Lafayette Park and they received an OK from the national park service saying that they could have a protest there, however they had not told the national park service that they planned on sleeping there as well, and so when they started sleeping there, the national park service kicked them out, and they claimed that was illegal when they were just trying to deliver their message. The Supreme Court ruled that the organization went against the the rules of the national park saying that this group could have had this protests in areas where sleeping was allowed and they were getting in the
way of the other uses of the park. This wasn’t a public forum in this case. There are a few laws when it comes to this. Penal code 409 states that anyone who stays after being requested to leave or disburse is guilty of a misdemeanor, this includes anyone who is not helping to disperse the area. This also applies to people who will try to say something that might cause a violent act.

What can you not do? You can’t provoke a riot and you can’t interfere with the rights of others.

Questions?

Kartik: How do you define a criminal act to overthrow the government?

Tony: By a criminal or violent act to overthrow the government.

Andrew: I thought revolutionary speech was redacted in the constitution.

Tony: Speech, not violent acts. You can speak, but if that speech leads to violent or criminal acts, then it is illegal. People marching into places that are not designated areas for them can cause criminal acts.

Shub: So there’s be a difference between saying “Oh we need to go overthrow the government!” versus “let’s sit down and plan how we’re going to shoot up the government.

Tony: You can say that they need to leave, or you could say let’s try to hurt them and barge in there. Those are things that can lead to criminal activity.

Andrew: So you can’t provoke someone, or only when it leads to a violent act, like can you say “let’s overthrow the government”?

Tony: You can say that, but it’s how you go about doing it. If you’re trying to force them through a violent act, then that is illegal, but if you’re just saying that, then that’s fine.

Andrew: That seems a little vague still.

Tony: I can’t tell you to go and try to beat someone up or try and harm them until you reach what you’re trying to accomplish, that’s the part where it’s illegal. You can stand there and ask someone to leave or tell them to resign, that’s legal.

Dylan: Speaking on the police language via the CruzAlerts email that provokes police violence as a result of what they said, would that be protected under the first amendment?

Tony: Violence in any way is not protected. If there is somehow a violent act, regardless of the person who committed it, they are not protected. Anyone who provokes a violent act will not be protected. Civil disobedience is the next big part of this presentation. Civil disobedience is the active refusal to the law especially in protests and demonstrations. It means you’re trying to break the law to get your message across. In that sense, it is illegal and it can often turn violent.
It is a violation of campus laws and it is not protected by the first amendment. Some common charges are resisting arrest or delaying a peace officer or disrupting the peace.

Sergio: What is a peace officer?

Tony: Peace officer is a police officer essentially, but I’ll answer that question more directly later. A few penal codes that come out of acts of civil disobedience are Penal Code 602.10 when you obstruct teachers or students from teaching or attending class it is punishable. Penal Code 602.11, where stopping people from going to their religious places is also punishable. The chief admin has the right to tell you to leave if what you are doing has disrupted the way the university works.

Shub: Was the UCSF protest illegal, since there was a medical center nearby?

Tony: Unless you hurting those people then it is perfectly fine.

Adham: What happens if you are feeling hurt, like one of the regents was choking a student out?

Tony: That’s a whole different thing. Other things that come with this are arrest, fine, imprisonment, infringing on constitutional rights of other, but the biggest thing is when you’re trying to get your message across and that turns violent, you lose the message because it gets taken over by what has been formed from it. Your original intent is no longer there and all they care about there is the consequences of what just happened. A few amendments go with civil disobedience, such as the fourth amendment, Search and Seizure.

Tony: Reasonable suspicion is when I think you’re doing something and probable cause is when I know you’re doing something.

Serene: What would qualify as reasonable suspicion? And what qualifies your source as reputable?

Tony: One thing is when you’re speeding and there’s reasonable suspicion that you’re speeding for some reason and although there is no evidence that you’re doing a crime, but there is cost to believe that you may have committed a crime.

Serene: Where do you draw the line between reasonable suspicion and probable cause?

Tony: Reasonable suspicion is if you as a person think you are doing something illegal then that is legal.

Sergio: So the police can detain you even if they don’t have hard facts?

Tony: They have to have a reasonable reason to keep you there. We will go into more detail later. If they think you’re doing something and you’re not doing anything, then you can go. But it is their job to prevent anything from happening. Detainment vs. arrest, detainment is when
someone lawfully stops a person for a brief period of time. However, arrest is when a person is deprived of the freedom to move, until that officer knows that that nothing is wrong. Second amendment is: no person shall be deprived of life liberty property without due process of the law. The state must respect all legal rights that the person has. You have the right to know your rights. You have the right to appeal and the right to grievance. The Miranda rights are when you have the right to remain silent, anything that you say can and will be used in a court of law, you have the right to an attorney.

Kartik: I heard in some states, police officers don’t read their rights to people and they can still be arrested.

Tony: All states have to do that. There are times when you have to identify yourself to a police officers and Miranda rights only take affect when we’re interrogating you about a crime and when you’ve been arrested.

Sam: What are some times when you’d have to identify yourself?

UCPD: Like when I stop you for speeding. If you don’t identify yourself, you’d be committing another crime.

Shub: What if someone’s walking down the street and they get stopped by the police? Are they required to give identification?

UCPD: No, but if a recent crime just happened and you fit the description you are required to give identification.

Alexandra: What if a police officer stops me, am I allowed to see identification from them?

UCPD: All police officers have a badge and their nametag and badge number.

Tony: All police officers will have a UCSC logo as well.

Simba: Let’s say I’m walking down the street and I get stopped by the officer and I fit the description, will I be able to say that I didn’t do it and I can go?

UCPD: No, the police officer will keep you until they deem the situation is safe.

Tony: If you have had your Miranda rights read to you, you can say I plead the fifth if you wouldn’t like to say anything.

UCPD: You have to explicitly say that you plead the fifth, simply being quiet won’t cut it.

Tony: At the end of the Miranda rights, there is a question “do you understand the rights I’ve read to you”, and they cannot proceed unless they are sure you understand your rights.
Lance: What if I don’t understand those rights?
Tony: The police officer will try their best to explain your rights to you for you to understand.

UCPD: If you are arrested and you are brought into the county jail, if you choose to not tell us your name, that is an additional charge.

Tony: The 14th amendment is no state shall make or enforce a law that will abridge other privileges of a citizen of the US. Or just anyone in the United States. Some things that police officers have to do in demonstrations are to keep the peace, remain content neutral, and others. Police officers understand that something else may happen elsewhere, and they have to make a judgment of where to go at that point. If they feel a situation is out of hand, they may give out dispersion orders. If we give a dispersal order, and you do not disperse, we have to arrest you. We use warrants too.

Dylan: If a dispersal order is given, how long do you give people to disperse?
UCPD: It depends on the situation. Sometimes I’ve given fifteen, sometimes I’ve given five.

Lance: Will that time be explained at the time? And when you give a dispersal, does it say how many feet you have to disperse?
UCPD: Yes it will, we tell you which direction to disperse. Our warnings are very explicit.

Tony: Is it within a police officer’s right to photograph or video record a demonstration or protest? Yes, but it is not required. Just as you are allowed to record any situation that is going on.

Shub: Why do we see so many videos of police telling the person holding the camera to stop filming?
Tony: I’m not sure, but it is completely in your rights to record any situation that is happening then.

UCPD: There is an exception, if you are infringing on a police’s ability to do what they need to do, then they will tell you to stop recording.

Sergio: I’ve heard that you’re supposed to put your phone away if a police officer tells you to.
UCPD: As long as you are in a public space, it is okay.

Tony: Every police officer has to an oath. This is why they are called peace officers. Their duties in priority order are (1) Keeper of the peace, (2) Caretaker of the situation and (3) Reinforcement of the law. If you’re in a car crash, the number one job is to make sure that person is safe, and then they can enforce the law. What do police officers do before a protest? We have started to do community oriented policing, which is when they are out and about in the community and they
make an effort to be seen. They are there for you and just for you to talk to them. The whole point of this is to know that they are there for you. I want to bridge that gap between police officers and the students. Just to review, conduct, not context, it’s how you deliver your message. Constitutional amendments are there to protect you. It is your right to know them. The police department encourages students to know their rights. They are willing to help facilitate a protest to make sure it goes legally and in a safe manner. Police are not against protests, they just want to make sure you know what you are doing.

Now, how many of you are comfortable that you know your rights in acts of arrest or civil disobedience?

[Significantly more people raise their hands]

Seamus: what is the average response time to a call?

Tony: On this campus, it is 3-4 minutes.

Serene: I know that you’re not allowed to touch a police officer, are they allowed to touch you?

UCPD: The only time they can arrest you is if they are trying to arrest you or detain you.

**Resolutions:**

**CALPIRG Water Watch Campaign**

Justin: The title of this resolution is Resolution in Support of the Water Watch Campaign of the California Student Public Interest Research.

CALPIRG: All the UC campuses are currently running a campaign to help educate students on how to conserve water. California is experiencing its worst drought. Already there are some communities that are at risk for losing drinking water. Some places in California have to import water from other states. Jerry Brown has called for a 20% reduction of water. Janet Napolitano has also gotten behind this. In Santa Cruz we are in a stage 3 drought. Voting on this resolution would show you support CALPIRG to educate students about this. The water war is an exciting idea, because we met with some students and across the state, students devised a plan on how to show water is a serious issue. We are going to be tabling and educating students, we will be playing games, like jeopardy, drought pong, kind of like beer pong but no beer and no water. We are trying to get people aware that these issues are the hot topic right now. We will be doing class announcements as well. We will be talking to specific colleges to show students how to save water on this campus. What we want is we are trying to work with RAs to show how each college is doing with their water conservation. That’s really what the campaign is about, the prizes will have a pool party but the prizes will be debated from beach boardwalk tickets & different free things that we get donated to us. The whole war will be a quarter and the winners
will be announced in the beginning of spring quarter. All other UC campuses are doing this as well.

Lila: Could we read the resolution?

Roshni: Do you think that in the next year, that the stage three drought could possibly get enough rainfall to call it off?

CALPIRG: This is the first time that 100% of California is in a drought. This year’s prediction is that 2/3rds of California will not be receiving normal rainfall. That is more of a science question to ask. There are not rations yet, and that would be an extreme case if we stayed in a drought for another year.

Roshni: Is the water ration state wide or in counties?

CALPIRG: It’s not a water ration yet, that would be if they set an amount that you can use. That’s only if we stayed in the drought for much more.

Roshni: Does the UC get fined if they don’t cut down by 20%?

CALPIRG: We’re not really sure of that. We can ask definitely. The 20% is more of a solidarity statement so that we can spread the word about it.

Justin: The fines are city law, not state law.

Kelly: Have you talked to the Student Environmental Center? They are doing something similar.

CALPIRG: We are trying to work with them and we are trying to have it more educational and fun. We are trying to put it into the news as well so that students have an opportunity to be in the news. We’re trying to make it more visible. We will be talking to them individually about water conservation. And we will be gathering information about how much students have learned from our program.

Colin: Mot**tion to add five minutes.**

Seamus: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

CALPIRG: The reason why we want to do the water war is because we want to collaborate with other orgs since they are larger organizations that can do more together.

Kartik: Let’s say that Santa Cruz receives not that great of a rainfall, would we redistribute water from the San Lorenzo?
CALPIRG: From my understanding we only get water from San Lorenzo in winter and otherwise we get water from our aquifers and if we do receive a lot of water, it will be kept in storage tanks, but it won’t last that long.

Shub: Could you please come to College Nine senate because we also adopted a water conservation campaign?

Andrew: Have you guys contacted the campus sustainability office?

CALPIRG: To re-answer that question, yes we have in order to make this plan successful next quarter.

Resolution for Fund the Future Campaign:

Art: This is coming from the office of external affairs. I’d like to focus on the statistical data on the whereas clauses. Basically we are looking for SUA to get behind the campaign and this is to assist students with the rising cost of tuition and who have to further rely on financial aid. The final clause is to enact the working task force. SUA has an investment in USSA and the office of external affairs would like to see more work done there and student involvement.

Lila: When it says “at least one representative” does it mean one of three here, or anyone from the local governments?

Art: Ideally one of us, or someone who is knowledgeable and involved on campus or knows information about this cause.

Student Action Against Tuition Increases Discussion

Dylan: Reserve my right to make a motion. There was a lot of things said last week that I didn’t take into account when I made my initial motion, so that it’s more effective to bring in money for these actions to. I would like to bring this under the authority of the organizing director and there would still be a committee, however by doing that and making a recommendation and bringing it back to the SUA body, the recommendation of the committee doesn’t translate very well into the body. I would like to have an ad hoc committee instead. I motion to move the decision of funding for this line item from the subcommittee to instead a 2/3rds vote of that subcommittee instead. By removing the extra step we are able to get more information for budget requests.

Roshni: Second.

Lila: Objection.

Lila: Although I agree with you, I feel if for some reason there is an action that calls for a lot of money, I would like it to come to the body and it would have to be very well planned, and I
would like to put a stipulation there, where under 500 is okay, over 500 should be brought back
to the body.

Colin: **Motion to amend that under 500 is okay, but over 500 has to be brought back to the
SUA body with a majority vote.**

Juan: **Second.**

Andrew: Point of information, is it now a majority vote for the committee?

Justin: Under Dylan’s amendment, it would be a 2/3rds vote for all but under Colin’s amendment
it would be majority vote for the subcommittee and then for the SUA assembly would also have
to be a majority vote.

Andrew: I just don’t understand why it became a lower denomination?

Colin: I feel there are a lot of obstacles for groups to get money and I feel that a lot of things that
we pass in SUA are via simple majority. It just felt right.

Seamus: What would be the process for asking the committee for funding, and how long between
asking brad and the meeting of the committee?

Justin: Since Brad as OD is the chair of that subcommittee, that would be his discretion.

Max: If I were Brad I would say 24 hours, but I’m not Brad.

Juan: how many members are currently in that subcommittee?

Brad: Including myself, 9. I was also assuming I would be a voting member in that space.

Justin: Generally, under parliamentary procedure, the chair of a committee does have voting
rights.

Michael: Reserve my right to make a motion, I liked the original 2/3rds majority for the
subcommittee. **So I would like to amend the motion on the table, I would like to change the
simple majority for the committee to a 2/3rds vote.**

Aykezar: **Second.**

Dylan: **Objection.** Although if the amount were 750 instead of 500 and the amount needed I
would be friendly to that.

Shub: If it is an ad hoc committee, that means anyone can join, and that means those members of
that committee can not vote.

Art: The intention behind this is good, but there have been recent developments. I know that
student organization is grassroots organization and the president pro-temp announced his plan to
work out the situation, to move that middle class scholarships to cover the tuition hikes. In all situations, students are not able to provide input. I think this subcommittee is good, and I think that the EVC should co-chair this subcommittee to create a faster response. I think the subcommittee should be an advisory committee instead.

Brad: **Motion to extend time by 20 minutes.**

Roshni: **Second.**

Kartik: **Objection.**

Vote to extend time:

In favor: 29 | Opposed: 2 | Abstentions: 3, **Motion passes** we have 20 more minutes to discuss this item.

Brad: I would like to stay on track, just make sure your discussion is relevant to the current motion or amendment on the table and just yield if you do not have a relevant comment to the discussion. **Call to question on second amendment.**

Dylan: **Second.**

Vote to change the subcommittee vote from majority to 2/3rds:

In favor: 22 | Opposed: 8 | Abstentions: 3, **amendment passes.**

Dylan: I think that given the tumultuous nature, I think if the amount were $750 I would be totally for this because I think that we do need to bring it back to the body.

Simba: We went back and talked to college eight, like they were for making a line item, but we were against moving too fast without going back to our constituents. But it was also asked of me, are we responsible for any damage that happens?

Justin: I am responsible for approving all funding and we have to make sure that we weren’t violating any university policies. If they do take the money and do something violent with it, I’m not sure, I can get back to you on that.

Seamus: When a group comes to this advisory committee, they do have to specify what they are using the money for right?

Brad: You send me an email with the funding request of how much you want, where that money would go and what it would be supporting. That same format, and then I would be able to schedule a meeting within 24 hours specifically for that funding request. It all depends on who needs what and when.

Seamus: How do we ensure that the money that the money is used correctly?
Justin: As it stands, that is the subcommittee’s responsibility, but we don’t have any specific restrictions, but you can make a motion to amend something previously adopted.

Dylan: Reserve my right to make a motion: in response to your last point, I think that given that this is a fund that will be drawn as student action develops, to screw over the SUA and not use that money where it would go would be a great way to never be funded again. I motion to amend the amount needed to go to the assembly from $500 to $750.

Adham: Second.

Juan: Objection.

Shub: It is my understanding that we are not giving them money, that if they wanted $300 for food, we are buying them $300 worth of food and giving it to them.

Justin: Our funding would take the form of making a purchase order.

Art: I am just thinking of what would cost more than $750. And I still think that this stipulation is more prolonging to be used. I would like to see a shorter time of processing for funding.

Colin: The initial reason I made this, because I am in support of this, but if they are spending a fourth of their money, I think that might be important to bring back to the body.

Sam: Our greatest enemy here is time, not students. That is the key to social movements, you have to be able to mobilize and move quickly and effectively.

Vote to change $500 to $750 for bringing funding requests back to the SUA:

In favor: 17 | Opposed: 10 | Abstentions 6, motion passes.

Andrew: One thing I was thinking about was that if the committee can make funding decisions on its own without the SUA’s involvement, how would we get feedback from there, would it be possible to announce that back to the assembly?

Brad: Yeah, first off, I don’t think that the committee is entirely making a decision without SUA involved since it is composed of SUA members, and I could definitely make an announcement.

Dylan: Call to question.

Lila: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.

Vote for over 750 2/3rds of subcommittee and simple majority for SUA.

Juan: Motion for roll call.
Michael: **Second.**


In favor: 29 | Opposed: 3 | Abstentions: 0, **motion passes.**

Justin: Right now there is a motion on the table that the subcommittee with funding requests over 750 that the subcommittee with a 2/3s vote and simple majority from SUA.

Lila: **Call to question.**

Andrew: **Objection.**

Vote to vote:

In favor: 18 | Opposed: 13 | Abstentions: 1 **Call to question fails.**

Andrew: Who is this committee made up of?

Justin: The committee was made last meeting, but Brad can talk about it further.

Brad: I made an announcement that those who were interested that they email me, and it is still open.

Adham: Point of information, is this committee only for elected and appointed or is it alternates as well?

Justin: Alternates with the approvals from college government.

Seamus: Reserve my right to make a motion, I think we’ve been talking in circles, **call to question.**

Michael: **Second.**

Art: **Objection.**
Vote to vote:

In favor: 18 | Opposed: 12 | Abstentions: 0, call to question fails.

Shub: I realize that we set a limit of 750, and since the subcommittee is composed of SUA I don’t think that it’s necessary for it to come back to the SUA space. It is lacking efficiency. I feel like we are making it difficult for our students to use our the money that we have allocated for them.

Juan: **Motion to extend time by 10 minutes.**

Serene: **Second.**

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, **motion passes.**

Brad: I don’t want to go into debate of this, but because of the construction of how the committee is going to work, I realize that me setting a meeting time will not work with everyone’s schedules. I was arguing last week that the original funding proposals should be brought back, but to a certain extent, if someone takes that much money, that makes it less accessible for other students to use it if it’s available for all.

Art: Reserve my right to make a motion. I definitely want to see students who have actions against tuition increases to be able to get that money, but this subcommittee is only prolonging that even further. **I move to amend that motion so that the OD and the EVC co-chair an advisory committee so that they have the clearance to fill out purchase orders.**

Juan: **Second.**

Dylan: **Objection.**

Shub: I have qualms with making this an advisory committee since that defeats the purpose of us gathering, and I also have qualms with it being co-chaired by the EVC office because I feel like this money might just be used as an additional funding pot for EVC activities. My primary concern is that the subcommittee does not matter, it’s just an advisory committee and whoever’s heading that committee can unilaterally decide what they want to do with that at the end of the day.

Art: There are other student groups on this campus that would like the money to help efforts to help fight against tuition increases.

Dylan: Direct response, I did make it clear, as one of the authors of this motion that there were other students and groups that could ask for funding.

Vote on amendment to have subcommittee be an advisory committee instead and have the OD and EVC co-chairs of that committee.
In favor: 2 | Opposed: 24 | Abstentions: 5 **motion fails.**

Seamus: **Call to question.**

Michael: **Second.**

Vote on main motion:

In favor: 24 | Opposed: 4 Abstentions; 3, **amendment passes.**

**Funding Requests:**

Disc Golf Sponsorship Request

Jose: I reserve my right to make a motion, I think the disc golf course will benefit the school, community and with that in mind, I motion to fully fund.

Dylan: **Second.**

Michael: **Objection.**

Brad: I would like this to happen, however, this sponsorship line item was created for non RSO for funding, whether that be Hack UCSC or Kresge pride, other groups that will be coming for funding from this line item. I want this to happen as early as possible, but at the same time, I am against using this money for a RSO when the money is allocated for non RSO.

Lila: I think we shouldn’t fully fund just because they are an RSO and it’s not official but they came to Stevenson and we want to give them some money from our budget since it will be a large part of Stevenson, since it’s right on the OPERS field.

Michael: Reserve my right to make a motion, I think this is wonderful, but I don’t think we should be fully funding them because they are a RSO, so **I motion to amend to fund 1000.**

Juan: **Second.**

Adham: **Objection.**

Rachel: I love that some of the colleges are willing to put in money, but I don’t think that we should base any of our decisions in SUA off of that. Did they say a number that they minimally needed?

Justin: I do recall that the presenter said they would like any help they could get.

Andrew: I think that 1000 is a good number partly because that was SOFA’s original recommendation considering this is for student orgs and we have 7000 for the rest of the year.
Michael: I would like to point out that 1000 covers their materials fee. I think that is a fair amount.

Simba: I completely agree with Brad, that this money is for non RSOs, if we really wanted we could move money from the winter RSO, and there will be other funding requests throughout the year and I don’t think we should jump and pay them the full amount right away, and I feel like we are rushing this.

Art: I don’t think we should use Sponsorship money to fund a non RSO, but also this labor and material and we are funding cement and labor according to this budget. Also there was a stipulation last year that stated that we should not use the sponsorship money to fund non-RSOs.

Justin: I’ll try to find it and call a recess.

[5 minute recess]

Justin: I looked through minutes when the budget was being made last quarter, but the assembly did not create any bylaws for how that money would be spent.

Seamus: Call to question.

Michael: Second.

Vote to change $2000 to $1000

In favor: 19 | Opposed: 4 | Abstentions: 3, amendment passes.

Israel: Call to question.

Vote to fund Disc Golf 1000.

In favor: 26 | Opposed: 1 | Abstention 1, we will fund Disc Golf $1000.

Closing Remarks from Presiding Officer:

Justin: Our last meeting of the quarter is next week.

Brad: I know we don’t normally meet here, it would make it much more easier if we all took a bit of time to reorganize the tables.

Lila: Motion to adjourn.

Max: Second.

Justin: Are there any objections? Seeing none, motion passes.