

BY-LAWS OF THE *UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LAW REVIEW*

ARTICLE I. ADMISSIONS

A. Writing Competition Admission Procedure

1. Before the beginning of the fall semester of each school year, the Editor-in-Chief shall invite the top-ranking applicants to become Members based on the criteria below. The Board will invite a minimum of 30 participants for membership. The top 5 ranking applicants (based on class rank) from each first-year section who have also made a good faith effort in the writing competition will receive invitations. “Good faith effort” is defined as a paper that falls within the top 75% of the papers submitted. The remaining needs of the membership will be filled by selecting applicants with the highest scores on the writing competition who have at least two remaining semesters and are in good academic standing. “Good academic standing” is defined in the *University of Illinois College of Law Handbook*.
2. The Editor-in-Chief shall make all reasonable efforts to contact all invited students. Acceptance from the invited students must be received not later than one week after the start of the fall semester. Any student who fails to accept the invitation for just cause may petition the Board for membership so long as the student has at least two remaining semesters, exclusive of summer sessions. A majority vote of the Board shall determine what constitutes just cause. Notification of the determination shall be in writing, signed by the Editor-in-Chief, and delivered to the student.
3. The writing competition shall be supervised by the Admissions Coordinator in consultation with the entire Board. Before the start of the competition, the Board shall inform the participants of the method by which the Board will evaluate the entries.
4. At the end of the competition, the Board will evaluate each entry and extend membership invitations to those students who have met the necessary requirements for Law Review membership. To be eligible to participate in the competition, a student must have completed one year of law school in good academic standing.
5. In an effort to encourage participation in the writing competition and to improve the quality of entries, the Board will undertake an effort in the spring semester to prepare prospective members for the competition. This effort may include the opportunity for prospective members to participate in a mock writing competition and to receive written comments and suggestions for the improvement of their writing.

B. “Note On” Admission Procedure

In addition to the writing competition admission procedure, any student who has previously participated in the writing competition or who, upon application to the Editor-in-Chief, can show good cause for failure to participate, and who is in good academic standing (as defined in the College of Law’s *Academic Policy Handbook*) may be invited to become a Member by participating in the “Note On” option, defined herein.

1. The Board will accept and evaluate notes submitted by all students in good standing, regardless of Law Review membership, under the standards prescribed by Article III.A.4. All students in good standing will have equal opportunity to have their submissions evaluated without prejudice under the blind-grading scheme established by the Board to review note submissions and shall be allowed to submit a note for evaluation at any time the Board accepts submissions from Law Review Members.
2. Should the Board decide to publish a note written by a student eligible as defined herein who is not already a member of the Law Review, the announcement of the student’s selection for publication shall be accompanied by an invitation for the student to join the Law Review as a member beginning at the start of the subsequent academic semester.
3. Without affecting any student’s right to submit a note for the Board’s consideration, no first-year student at the College of Law shall be eligible to receive an invitation for membership under this Note On procedure.
4. Any student invited under this provision shall become a member only upon that student’s acceptance of the invitation in compliance with Law Review procedures.
5. Any Member invited under this provision shall, upon becoming a member, assume all privileges and obligations of membership as defined in these By-Laws and under the Law Review Member’s Packet.

ARTICLE II. TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

A. Obligations of Membership

1. The Student Note

- a. Each Member shall complete one note of publishable quality during the first school year of his or her membership.
- b. Each Member may write on a topic of his/her choice selected in coordination with his/her assigned Notes & Comments Editor, the Topics Editor (if appointed), and, if need be, the Editor-in-Chief.

- c. All note topics must be of a scholarly nature and approved by the Editor-in-Chief. If a Topics Editor is appointed, then the Editor-in-Chief may delegate the authority to approve notes to the Topics Editor(s).
- d. The Board shall render publication decisions for all notes in the manner prescribed by Article III.A.4. If, however, in the determination of a Member's Notes Editor, that Member's note should be submitted to the Board for an earlier publication decision, the Board may render an accelerated publication decision on such note. If the Board elects to publish such early-submitted note, the Member's writing obligation shall end upon completion of a satisfactory final edit.

2. Other Obligations of Membership

- a. The Board may require Members and Associate Editors to cite check, proofread, and edit the papers selected for publication in the Law Review.
- b. The Editor-in-Chief, or other members of the Board acting in his/her stead, may assign Members and Associate Editors other tasks. In all cases, the Board shall seek an equitable distribution of labor and shall ensure that Associate Editors assume duties commensurate with the credit awarded.
- c. The following shall not affect the obligations of a Member: (i) being elected to the Board of Editors; (ii) being appointed to a position listed in Article IV; or (iii) being promoted to Associate Editor.

B. Privileges of Membership

1. In each issue, the names of the Board of Editors, of every person in an Appointed Position, of every Associate Editor, and of every Member shall appear on the Masthead of the Law Review.
2. Subject to the rules established by the Board of Editors, each Member is entitled to use the Law Review offices.
3. Each Member is entitled to vote at all Law Review meetings.
4. A Member whose note has been accepted for publication retains the option to decline publication. This decision will not affect the Member's continued status as a Member or the Member's academic credit for Law Review. Offers of

publication will be contingent upon the student-author submitting an acceptable post-publication draft.

ARTICLE III. THE BOARD OF EDITORS

A. The Board of Editors

1. The Board of Editors (the Board) shall consist of no more than eighteen editors elected as provided in Part C of this Article. Each board shall, in keeping with the provision at Art. III.A.2 below and based on the perceived needs of the next volume, constitute the offices of the subsequent Board under the following guidelines: There shall be one Editor-in-Chief, one Managing Editor, one Executive Editor, one Executive Production Editor, one Managing Articles Editor, from four to seven Articles Editors, from four to six Notes and Comments Editors, and up to four Symposium Editors.
2. Each Board should make the determination setting the next Board's composition by majority vote at the earliest possible date, but under no circumstances shall the announcement of the subsequent Board's composition and a posting of all available offices for candidate declaration occur less than two weeks prior to the cutoff for candidate declaration set forth in Art. III.C.3. In the event that a Board for any reason fails to comply with these requirements for setting the composition of the subsequent Board, no changes to the composition of the Board shall occur in that year.
3. The relationship of Board members is that of equals. Final authority and responsibility for producing the Law Review rests with the Board as a whole.
4. A vote of the Articles Editors and Editor-in-Chief, according to the method decided upon under Article III.B.6.b, is necessary to select lead articles for publication; provided, however, that at least a majority vote of the Articles Editors and Editor-in-Chief is necessary to select lead articles for publication. The Managing Articles Editor shall not share responsibility for the selection of articles.
5. The Board of Editors shall decide whether to publish any student's work, but the Board may, by majority vote, delegate this decisional authority to the Notes and Comments Editors as a group. The Board shall not guarantee publication to any student before the student's note completes the editing process. The Editor-in-Chief shall inform the Membership about the selection process at least three weeks before the date on which notes are to be submitted for consideration. The Editor-in-Chief shall announce the decision of the Board not less than six weeks after the date on which notes are to be submitted for consideration. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, publication decisions shall be rendered before the end of the academic year.

6. At a meeting called by the Editor-in-Chief (or by the Managing Editor if the office of the Editor-in-Chief is vacant), the Board of Editors shall by a majority vote of those members of the Board present fill the unexpired term of any position permanently vacated for any reason. Any continuing Member who will not graduate before the end of the term of office is eligible, provided that a Member holding another office in the Law Review must relinquish that office upon election to the vacated office.
7. At the end of their respective terms, the Editor-in-Chief; the Managing Editor; the Executive Editor; the Executive Production Editor; the Managing Articles Editor; the Articles Editors, as a group; the Notes and Comments Editors, as a group; the Symposium Editors, as a group; shall produce a written report. Among other things, this report should detail the editors' goals and accomplishments, recommendations for the incoming editors, problems encountered, and a description of job procedures. The Editor-in-Chief shall consolidate the various reports into one document.
8. The Board may make interpretive rulings on these By-Laws.

B. Division of Responsibility and Authority

1. Editor-in-Chief

The Editor-in-Chief has supervisory authority and responsibility for producing the Law Review. The Editor-in-Chief's responsibilities include the following:

- a. with the recommendations of other Board members, appointing editors to assist the Board;
- b. establishing the overall publication schedule, and supervising the Managing Editor's implementation of that schedule;
- c. coordinating the process for selection of lead articles;
- d. extending formal offers to those articles selected for publication;
- e. chairing meetings of the Board of Editors;
- f. handling Law Review correspondence and public relations;
- g. supervising and coordinating the activities of appointed editors;
- h. performing, along with the Managing Editor, Executive Editor, and Executive Production Editor, all second, mechanical, and final edits. The Editor-in-Chief shall coordinate the second, mechanical, and final edits among the Editor-in-Chief, the

Managing Editor, the Executive Editor, and the Executive Production Editor;

- i. reviewing final author page proof changes;
- j. acting as liaison with administration in completing progress, status, and year-end reports (this does not preclude other Board or Law Review Members from consulting faculty and the Dean's office);
- k. acting in extraordinary situations that may arise, which are not within the provisions of these By-laws, if the action would be distinctly beneficial to the Law Review. The Board must ratify the action at the earliest opportunity;
- l. exercising the authority to break a tie vote of the Board on any matter requiring the approval of a majority of the Board of Editors. To break such a tie, the Editor-in-Chief may cast one additional vote;
- m. negotiating with prospective authors regarding the standard publication agreement and, when necessary, amending the standard agreement to procure lead articles and book reviews for publication.

2. Managing Editor

The Managing Editor shall share secondary supervisory authority and responsibility for producing the Law Review with the Executive Editor and the Executive Production Editor. The Managing Editor's responsibilities include the following:

- a. executing the day-to-day implementation of the publication schedule as established by the Editor-in-Chief;
- b. coordinating, prioritizing, and establishing deadlines for the work of the Law Review's Administrative Assistant and Journal Secretary;
- c. supervising and coordinating the activities of Administrative Editors;
- d. reporting to and consulting with the Editor-in-Chief on a regular basis;
- e. performing second, mechanical, and final edits, along with the Editor-in-Chief, the Executive Editor, and the Executive

Production Editor. The Managing Editor shall be assigned editorial duties at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief;

- f. chairing meetings of the Board of Editors in the absence of the Editor-in-Chief.

3. Executive Editor

The Executive Editor shall share secondary supervisory authority and responsibility for producing the Law Review with the Managing Editor and the Executive Production Editor. The Executive Editor's responsibilities include the following:

- a. at the direction of the Managing Editor, preparing the list of sources necessary for cite check;
- b. assigning and supervising the gathering of sources for cite check;
- c. coordinating with the assigned Editor and Members to obtain sources from other libraries and, when necessary, from authors;
- d. performing second, mechanical, and final edits, along with the Editor-in-Chief, the Managing Editor, and the Executive Production Editor. The Executive Editor shall be assigned editorial duties at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

4. Executive Production Editor

The Executive Production Editor shall share secondary supervisory authority and responsibility for producing the Law Review with the Managing Editor and the Executive Editor. The Executive Production Editor's responsibilities include the following:

- a. coordinating the distribution, assignment, and completion of follow-up packets with Members and Associate Editors;
- b. coordinating the work of all Associate Editors;
- c. applying formats and styles to working edits to produce article page proofs;
- d. editing the foreword of each issue, the annual index, and tributes;
- e. performing second, mechanical, and final edits, along with the Editor-in-Chief, the Managing Editor, and the Executive

Production Editor. The Executive Production Editor shall be assigned editorial duties at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

5. Managing Articles Editor

The Managing Articles Editor shall have primary responsibility for the administrative duties related to the Articles Editors. In addition, the Managing Articles Editor will share with the Articles Editors responsibility for editing articles selected for publication. However, the Managing Articles Editor shall not share responsibility for the selection of articles. The Managing Articles Editor's duties shall include the following:

- a. deciding, in consultation with the Articles Editors, upon a method for assigning submitted articles to the Articles Editors for purposes of review and then, in a timely fashion, assigning submitted articles to the appropriate Articles Editor;
- b. managing the Law Review inbox and responding to correspondence related to the Articles Editors and performing any other administrative tasks in a timely fashion;
- c. monitoring the article selection process and facilitating communication between the Articles Editors and the executive board;
- d. performing the first edits on articles as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and according to the schedule as provided by the Managing Editor;
- e. performing other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor.

6. Articles Editors

The Articles Editors shall have primary responsibility for the selection of lead articles. The Articles Editors' responsibilities include the following:

- a. deciding, in consultation with the Managing Articles Editor, upon a method for assigning submitted articles to the Articles Editors for purposes of review;
- b. deciding, in consultation with the outgoing Articles Editors, upon a method by which submitted articles will be reviewed and selected for publication in a timely manner;

- c. during the article selection process, meeting or consulting on a regular basis to discuss pending article submissions;
- d. supervising the selection and preparation of book reviews for publication;
- e. performing the first edits on articles and book reviews as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and according to the schedule as provided by the Managing Editor;
- f. performing other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor.

7. Notes and Comments Editors

The Notes and Comments Editors shall have supervisory authority over the Members' preparation of their student notes. The Notes and Comments Editors' responsibilities include the following:

- a. aiding new Members in topic selection;
- b. assisting new Members in the construction of their student notes;
- c. supervising the preparation of lectures selected for publication;
- c. performing the first edits on student notes and lectures selected for publication as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and according to the schedule as provided by the Managing Editor;
- d. performing other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor.

8. Symposium Editors

The Symposium Editors shall have supervisory authority over the preparation of the symposium for publication. The Symposium Editors responsibilities shall include the following:

- a. attending, whenever possible, the symposium;
- b. supervising the acceptance and preparation of symposium articles for publication;
- c. performing the first edits on symposium articles as assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and according to the schedule as provided by the Managing Editor;

- d. performing other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief and the Managing Editor.

C. Election of the Board of Editors

1. Only Members who have at least two semesters (exclusive of summer sessions and the semester during which he/she is elected) to complete for graduation are eligible for election to the Board of Editors.
2. The Board of Editors shall be elected at a meeting of the entire Law Review Membership, the date and time of which shall be designated by the current Editor-in-Chief. In no event shall the election be held later than the last day of classes before spring break.
3. Candidates will be required to declare themselves at least forty-eight hours prior to the election meeting and may provide a writing sample available for perusal by all Members. Candidates are eligible to seek more than one office, provided that they so declare their intentions; candidates not elected to one office may thus run again.
4. On election evening, candidates will be allowed to present a short statement on their own behalf. The Board of Editors may augment campaign information concerning each candidate with short comments at the election meeting.
5. The election of the Executive Board shall be conducted prior to the election of all other Editorial Board Positions according to the following procedures:
 - a. The election of the Editor-in-Chief is to be conducted first. The candidate who receives a majority shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, a run-off election will be held between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.
 - b. The election of the Managing Editor is to be conducted second. The candidate who receives a majority shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, a run-off election will be held between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.
 - c. The election of the Executive Editor is to be conducted third. The candidate who receives a majority shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, a run-off election will

be held between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.

- d. The election of the Executive Production Editor is to be conducted fourth. The candidate who receives a majority shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, a run-off election will be held between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.
6. The election of remaining Editorial Board positions shall be conducted after the election of the Executive Board. Available positions will be those established by the current Editorial Board as provided in Part A of this Article. The Editor-in-Chief, taking into account the number of people seeking each office, shall determine the order.

If an editorial position is to be filled by a single candidate, the candidate who receives a majority shall be declared elected. In the event that no candidate receives a majority, a run-off election will be held between the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes.

If an editorial position is to be filled by multiple candidates, each member shall have the same number of votes as the positions available but may only vote once for a candidate (no cumulative voting). The candidates with the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

7. No candidate shall be elected to the Board of Editors who is not present at the election meeting unless exigent circumstances preclude their attendance.
8. Each candidate shall submit to the Editor-in-Chief, at least forty-eight hours before the election, a brief written statement concerning their candidacy. The Editor-in-Chief shall make a reasonable effort to disseminate the statements to the membership.

D. Transition Period

1. The period between the date of the election of the new Board of Editors and the end of classes for the spring semester shall be a transition period.
2. During this period, the newly elected Board shall begin planning for and working on the publication of its issues, the annual writing competition, the selection of appointed Editors, and other activities related to its year. During this period, the outgoing Board of Editors shall continue its work to finalize issues and shall train the newly elected Board on all aspects of the publication process.

3. The newly elected Board shall officially assume office on April 15. After that date, the newly elected Board is required to complete all unfinished work.

ARTICLE IV. APPOINTED POSITIONS

A. Eligibility

The Editor-in-Chief has discretion to appoint or not to appoint third-year members to the following positions: Admissions Coordinator, Administrative Editor, Topics Editor, Development Editor and/or Internet Editor. The Editor-in-Chief is not required to fill all of the positions listed. The Editor-in-Chief has sole discretion on how many third-year members are appointed to each position. In order to be considered for an appointed position, a Member must satisfy the following requirements:

1. he/she must be in his/her second semester of service on the Law Review;
2. he/she must not have been elected to any position listed in Article III;
3. he/she must have made satisfactory progress on his or her note; and
4. he/she must be capable of executing the work of the Law Review.

B. Appointed Positions

1. Admissions Coordinator

The Admissions Coordinator shall plan and supervise the writing competition in consultation with the entire Board of Editors. Such work requires the Admissions Coordinator to help select a topic, research relevant issues, summarize relevant cases, and develop possible resolutions. The Admissions Coordinator is responsible to, and shall perform other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief.

2. Administrative Editor

The Administrative Editors shall prepare the cite check packets and perform other administrative tasks as assigned. The Administrative Editors are responsible to, and shall perform other tasks assigned by the Managing Editor.

3. Topics Editor

The Topics Editor shall identify potential note topics, conduct sufficient research to determine that a viable issue exists, and consult with each new Member to ensure that the Member has selected an appropriate note topic. The Topics Editor must ensure that no two Members have selected a similar topic. If the Editor-in-

Chief elects to delegate the authority to do so, the Topics Editor may approve note topics. The Topics Editor is responsible to, and shall perform other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief.

4. Development Editor

The Development Editor shall organize informal social events for the Membership of Law Review and provide appropriate snacks for cite-check sessions. The Development Editor is responsible to, and shall perform other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief.

5. Internet Editor

The Internet Editor shall plan, supervise the maintenance of, and keep current the Law Review website. The Internet Editor is responsible to, and shall perform other tasks assigned by the Editor-in-Chief.

ARTICLE V. ASSOCIATE EDITORS

A. Eligibility

All Members shall be promoted to Associate Editor upon satisfactory completion of two semesters as a Member, *provided that*

1. he/she was not elected to any position listed in Article III or appointed to any position listed in Article IV;
2. he/she made satisfactory progress on his or her note;
3. he/she is capable of executing the work of the Law Review; and
4. he/she was not denied promotion by the Board of Editors under Section B.

B. Denial of Promotion

1. Subsequent to the election of their successors in office but before their successors take office, the current Board of Editors, by two-thirds vote, may deny a Member promotion to Associate Editors. In determining whether promotion should be denied, the Board shall consider:
 - a. the quality of the Member's work for the Law Review;
 - b. the Member's cooperation with the Board; and
 - c. the Member's ability to perform satisfactorily the duties of Law Review membership.

2. One week before the Board votes to deny promotion to any Member, the Editor-in-Chief shall notify the Member. The Member will be permitted to submit a brief written statement to the Board on their behalf, provided the statement is submitted forty-eight hours before the scheduled vote. In the event the Board votes to deny promotion, the Editor-in-Chief shall notify the Member within one week of such vote.
3. Any Member ineligible to be promoted to Associate Editor under Section A, or denied promotion by the Board pursuant to this Section, shall remain a Member with all the privileges and obligations pertaining thereto.

C. Duties

1. Associate Editors shall perform the duties assigned to them by the Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Executive Editor, and Executive Production Editor. The Board will ensure that Associate Editors assume duties commensurate with the credit awarded.
2. Associate Editors may, in the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief in consultation with the Managing Editor, Executive Editor, and Executive Production Editor and taking into account the needs of the Law Review, be required to attend cite-check sessions and participate on the same terms and conditions as Members.
3. Failure to fulfill the obligations of membership, or resignation without good cause as determined by the Board of Editors, will result in the loss of Associate Editor status and of any academic credit for Law Review activities received during their third year of law school.

ARTICLE VI. CHANGES IN LAW REVIEW AFFILIATION; DENIAL OF CREDIT

A. Resignation

1. Any student may resign from Law Review by submitting a written statement of the reasons for resigning to the Editor-in-Chief. In the event that the resigning party is the Editor-in-Chief, the student shall submit a written statement of the reasons for resigning to the Managing Editor.
2. Any student submitting a resignation shall forfeit his/her Law Review affiliation, retroactive to the first day of class of the semester in which the student resigns.
3. Any student having resigned may be reinstated to his/her former position only by majority vote of Members present at a duly constituted Law Review meeting.

B. Denial of Scholastic Credit

1. By a two-thirds vote of the Board of Editors, the Board may deny the scholastic credit of any student if the person has without justification failed to abide by these By-laws or to fulfill the obligations of membership.
2. No student may receive scholastic credit for service on the Law Review for the semester in which he/she resigned unless the student is reinstated during the same semester and the Board of Editors, by a two-thirds vote, determines that the student has substantially fulfilled all the obligations of membership set forth in Article II, Article III, or Article IV, as the case may be.
3. No student may receive scholastic credit for service on Law Review for any semester during which he/she was suspended pursuant to Part D of this Article unless the Board of Editors, by a two-thirds vote, determines that the student has substantially fulfilled all the obligations of membership set forth in Article II, Article III, or Article IV, as the case may be. This section shall apply regardless of whether the student petitioned for suspension or was suspended by vote of the Board of Editors.

C. Termination of Law Review Affiliation

1. Members of the Board

The Law Review affiliation of a member of the Board may be terminated only by resignation or by a two-thirds vote of persons present at a duly constituted Law Review meeting. A member of the Board may be removed from office only by resignation or by a two-thirds vote of persons present at a duly constituted Law Review meeting. In no event, however, shall the Law Review status of any member of the Board be affected by a two-thirds vote of those present at a duly constituted Law Review if that two-thirds does not constitute a majority of the entire membership of the Law Review.

2. Other Members

The Law Review affiliation of an Appointed Editor, Associate Editor, or Member may be terminated only by resignation or, for good cause, by unanimous vote of the Board of Editors. For purpose of this subsection, "good cause" includes the unjustified failure of an Editor, Associate Editor, or Member to perform in good faith any two Law Review obligations not related to the authorship of publishable papers (including but not limited to proofreading, cite checking, and topic research) or any obligation related to the authorship of publishable papers. No

finding of "good cause" shall be made before the person subject to termination has been afforded the opportunity to oppose termination in a meeting with the Board of Editors. Any Appointed Editor, Associate Editor, or Member whose Law Review affiliation has been terminated may be reinstated by majority vote of persons present at a duly constituted Law Review meeting, and no person so reinstated shall thereafter be terminated solely on the basis of conduct that occurred prior to reinstatement.

D. Suspension of Duties

In circumstances of severe hardship a Member may petition for a temporary suspension of duties. The Board of Editors shall determine if there is just cause for granting a temporary suspension and, upon a finding of just cause, the Board shall release the Member from all duties for a period of one semester or for a shorter period if the circumstances so require. At the end of the suspension period, the Member shall be reinstated automatically as an active participant and shall be assigned new duties within a reasonable time. The failure to accept new duties, without a showing of just cause, shall result in termination of membership. If any student violates any duty of membership or engages in any other inappropriate misconduct, the Board of Editors upon a two-thirds vote shall have the power, *sua sponte*, to suspend that Member or Editor for any time period no greater than one year.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS

A. Notice

Reasonable notice of all meetings shall be posted.

B. Quorum

No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless a quorum is present. A quorum shall constitute one-half of the Law Review membership present at the College of Law.

C. Secretary

Before each meeting, the Editor-in-Chief or the Board member acting in his/her stead shall designate a person to act as Secretary of the meeting.

D. Resolutions

Unless set forth elsewhere in these By-laws, resolutions shall be adopted or business transacted by the vote of a majority of those Members present at a duly constituted meeting.

E. Regular Meetings

The Law Review shall hold at least one regular meeting each semester. An additional meeting shall be held in the spring semester for election of the Board of Editors.

F. Review Position Statements

Any Member may present a position on any legal, political, or educational issue. On petition to the Editor-in-Chief of Members, the Law Review membership shall vote on the position. The vote shall be by secret ballot and shall be held within two weeks of the petition. By a two-thirds vote the position shall become the position of the Law Review and shall be released to persons and press designated by the membership. Every Member shall have the right to sign dissenting statements to accompany release of the Law Review statement. The Editor-in-Chief has authority to supervise the balloting and to require that all statements be concise. The text of this By-law shall accompany all Law Review statements.

ARTICLE VIII. NONDISCRIMINATION POLICY

The Law Review shall not discriminate in any matter, including membership invitations or publication decisions, on the basis of race, gender, ethnicity, religion, age, physical disability, sexual orientation, or political affiliation.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

No amendments to these By-laws shall be made except in writing and upon a majority vote of all Members present at a duly constituted meeting; nevertheless any amendment to Article I shall be made in writing and upon a two-thirds vote of all Members present at a duly constituted meeting. A Member may be considered among those technically present at a meeting and vote via e-mail, proxy, or any other suitable medium that the Board permits, so long as that Member is informed of the issue in question and consents to the provided alternative means.