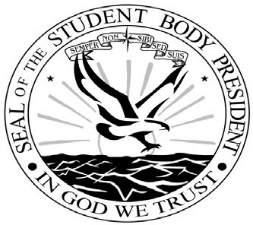
# Student Government

**Constitution and Statutes**

**2021 - 2022**



Updated October 4, 2021

Selma Besirevic

President

Joshua Murry

Senate President

Antwain Marshall

Chief Justice

John Grosso

Vice-President

AJ Likosar

Senate President Pro Tempore

Travis Ford

Deputy Chief Justice

## PREAMBLE

We, the students of the University of North Florida, in order that we may maintain the benefits of constitutional liberty and may create a representative government through which the individual student voice can be heard, and which students can actively participate in this University by promoting cooperation among the Student Body, Faculty, and Administration, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of the Student Government of the University of North Florida.

## ARTICLE I: THE ORGANIZATION

### Section 1: Name

The name of this organization shall be the Student Government of the University of North Florida, hereinafter referred to as Student Government.

### Section 2: Branches of Government

The powers of this government shall be divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. No person belonging to one branch shall exercise any powers appertaining to either of the other branches unless expressly provided herein.

### Section 3: Purpose

The purpose of this government shall be to represent student concerns in all University-wide matters while developing and promoting programs and activities of practical value and interest to students. This shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. The allocation of the Activity and Service Fee Budget, hereinafter referred to as the A&S Fee Budget;
2. The evaluation and establishment of student programs;
3. The support and development of student activities, clubs and organizations, publications, and services;
4. The representation of concerns for student morale, welfare, responsibility, and integrity; and,
5. Other activities as may pertain directly to students.

### Section 4: Qualifications

1. Every Student Government member must be an A&S Fee paying student, enrolled in at least one (1) class during the Fall semester and at least one (1) class during the Spring semester at the University of North Florida, maintain a 2.5 institutional grade point average or higher, unless otherwise approved by the Chief Student Affairs Officer, and not be restricted from participation in Student Government by the University of North Florida’s Student Conduct Office. Students seeking membership to Student Government during their first semester shall be exempt from the GPA requirement during their first semester. Members of Student Government may continue to serve during the summer semester without being enrolled in a class so long as they are still considered students by the University of North Florida.

## ARTICLE II: THE LEGISLATURE

### Section 1: Composition

The legislative powers of the Student Government shall be vested in the Senate, which shall consist of forty (40) senators.

### Section 2: Terms of Senators

1. Elected Senators: Elected Senators shall be elected for terms of one (1) year and shall be limited to a maximum of six (6) terms.
2. Appointed Senators: If a vacancy occurs, the Senate may appoint a substitute to serve for the remainder of the term as prescribed by law.

### Section 3: Representatives of Student Alliance for Inclusion and Diversity

1. Student Alliance for Inclusion and Diversity (SAID) representatives’ seats are perpetual and are filled by the current president of each group or their designee.
2. SAID group representatives are considered non-voting ex-officio representatives in the Senate.

### Section 4: Senate Officers:

The Senate shall choose its officers in the Spring, which shall include a permanent presiding officer selected annually from its membership, who shall be designated as the Senate President. The Senate shall also annually select from its membership a Senate President Pro Tempore, who shall assume the duties of presiding officer in the Senate President’s absence. All other duties and requirements of the aforementioned officers, and/or creation of additional Senate officers shall be prescribed by law.

### Section 5: Apportionment

General Apportionment:

1. The Senate shall consist of forty (40) general Seats, numbered one (1) through forty (40), with one (1) senator occupying each seat.
2. The Senate shall consist of “Chair Seats,” the number of “Chair Seats” corresponds with the number of Elected Legislative Cabinet Members. “Chair Seats” are only occupied by Elected Cabinet Members.
3. The Senate shall consist of representative seats for each Student Alliance for Inclusion and Diversity group (SAID) on campus filled by one (1) representative from each group.

### Section 6: Meetings of the Senate

1. Organizational Meeting: Within one (1) calendar month of each Spring general election, the Senate shall convene for the purpose of organization and selection of all officers as prescribed by law.
2. Regular Meeting: A regular meeting of Senate shall convene during each academic semester a minimum of two (2) times each thirty-one (31) day period, excluding the last week of each semester. The Senate can waive this requirement, for only one (1) meeting per semester, by two-thirds (2/3) vote.
3. Special Meeting: The President, by written proclamation, presented to the Senate President, stating a legitimate purpose, may convene, forty-eight (48) hours after the presentation, the Senate in special meeting during which only such legislative business may be transacted as is within the purview of the proclamation, or of a communication from the President, or is introduced by consent of two-thirds (2/3) of the Senate. The President’s power to convene the Senate may be prevented only upon a petition of one-half of the Senate’s membership. The Senate’s power of prevention cannot be general in nature and must apply only to the President's respective proclamation and order to convene.

### Section 7: Definition of Legislation

1. Bills: Bills shall be legislative proposals to appropriate finances, approve Constitutional amendments and revisions, adopt statutory amendments and revisions, and other binding acts.
2. Joint Resolutions: Joint Resolutions shall be resolutions stating the will of Student Government.
3. Senate Resolutions: Senate Resolutions shall be the formal expression of the opinion of the Senate, or the legislative vehicle used for the internal regulation of the senatorial policies and procedures.

### Section 8: Passage of Legislation

1. The origination and passage of legislation in Senate shall be prescribed by law.
2. The passage of Senate Resolutions that only express the official opinion of the Senate shall require a majority vote and are not subject to the executive veto power outlined in Section 8 of this Article.
3. The passage of Senate Resolutions that amend or revise Senatorial policies and procedures shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of Senate and are not subject to the executive veto power outlined in Section 8 of this Article.

### Section 9: Executive Approval and Veto

1. Every Bill or Joint Resolution passed by majority vote of the Senate shall be presented, by the Senate President, to the President as prescribed by law, but not to exceed five (5) business days.
2. The Bill or Joint Resolution shall become law if the President approves and signs it, or fails to veto it within five (5) business days after its presentation.
3. If any legislation, except a General Appropriation Bill, is vetoed by the President, a presidential veto shall extend to the entire Bill or Joint Resolution.
4. If a General Appropriation Bill is vetoed by the President, the President may veto any specific appropriation, but may not veto any qualification or restriction without vetoing the appropriation to which it relates. The President may not approve any general appropriation which becomes law or is appropriated after their term of office.
5. If a Joint Resolution is vetoed by the President, it shall automatically return to the Senate as a Senate Resolution.
6. After a Bill, Joint Resolution, or specific appropriation has been vetoed, the President shall transmit written and/or oral objections to the Senate at the next regular meeting.
7. Once the vetoed legislation is presented to the Senate, the Senate has three options:
8. **Override the Veto:** If any Senator motions to override the vetoed legislation at the next Regular Meeting following the Presidential veto, the vetoed legislation shall be placed on the floor of the Senate and be subject to normal parliamentary motions. It must be passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. By overriding the veto, the bill can be reenacted, or the specific appropriation be reinstated over which the President shall have no veto authority. Any bill reenacted under this provision shall immediately become law. Any specific appropriation re-instated under this provision shall be allocated with all reasonable brevity.

1. **Amend the Vetoed Legislation:** Vetoed Bills or specific appropriations that are amended in any way after Senate reconsideration shall become de facto a new piece of legislation and be subject to Presidential veto authority.
2. **No Action Taken:** If no Senator motions to override the veto at the next regular session, the vetoed Bill or specific appropriation cannot be brought back to the floor. This provision applies only to vetoed legislation for the purpose of Senate re-enactment or reinstatement and in no way shall infringe upon the ability of Senate to bring any previously vetoed Bill or specific appropriation back through normal legislative procedures, subject again to presidential veto.

### Section 10: Prohibited Laws

1. Senate shall not enact a Bill or Joint Resolution that conflicts with or violates any Federal law, State law, Local law or ordinance. This shall include but not be limited to Bills of Attainder and Ex Post Facto laws. The Student Government Judicial Branch shall negate and remove, if presented for Judicial Review, existing Student Government law if it conflicts with this provision.
2. Senate shall not enact a Bill or Joint Resolution which adds any qualification or restriction for membership in the Student Government not already outlined in Article I, Section 4. The Judicial Branch shall negate and remove, if presented for Judicial Review, existing Student Government law if it conflicts with this provision.

### Section 11: Enactment of Student Government Statute

1. The Senate shall enact under the procedures outlined in Section 8 of this Article, constitutional bylaws to be known as Student Government Statutes, with the exception of bylaws concerning elections, which shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senate
2. Enacted Student Government Statutes shall take effect at the start of the next fiscal year, unless the Senate votes to immediately enact the statute.
3. Student Government Statute may be enacted sooner if three-fourths (3/4) of the Senate determines the issue to be of urgency to the wellbeing of Student Government and the Student Body after which it will follow the normal legislative process.

### Section 12: Additional Powers and Duties

The Senate shall:

1. Approve and allocate the fiscal budget of the Student Government, subject to the provisions of Section 9 of this Article and Chapter 1009.24 of the Florida Statutes.
2. Establish its own meeting times, rules, procedures, and may with two-thirds (2/3) concurrence remove a member due to the excessive accumulation of absence points.

## ARTICLE III: THE EXECUTIVE

### Section 1: Executive Powers

All Executive Powers of the Student Government shall be vested in the President of the Student Government assisted by the Vice President and such administrative officers as the President shall appoint in accordance with this article. The Student Government President shall hereinafter be referred to as the President, the Student Government Vice President as the Vice President.

### Section 2: Terms of the President and Vice President

1. Terms: The President and Vice President shall be elected for terms of one (1) year, and shall be limited to a maximum of two (2) terms.

### Section 3: Vacancies

1. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the President, the Vice President shall assume office for the remainder of the term.
2. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice President, the President shall have the power to appoint a new Vice President, subject to majority approval from Senate.
3. If a vacancy occurs in both the office of the President and the office of the Vice President, the Senate President shall assume the office of the President for the remainder of the term.

### Section 4: Executive Cabinet

1. The President shall have the power to appoint all Executive Cabinet Officers with majority approval from Senate. The removal of Executive Cabinet Officers shall be prescribed by law.
2. The creation, termination, and/or funding of Executive Cabinet Positions shall be prescribed by law.
3. The President must appoint a qualified individual to the position of Treasurer within the first 30 days of taking office. An extension may be filed for approval to the Senate President for an additional 30 days.

### Section 5: Additional Duties and Powers of the President

The President shall:

1. Be the chief executive of Student Government;
2. Administer and enforce all laws of Student Government;
3. Co-sign, along with the Student Government Business Manager, on all expenditures from Executive Branch indexes;
4. Call and preside over executive meetings of Student Government and student assemblies when appropriate;
5. Oversee executive agency operations; and
6. Address the Student Body using the most popular form of communication regularly throughout their term.

### Section 6: Duties and Powers of the Vice President

1. The Vice President shall assume the duties of the President only in extreme circumstances, such as physical incapacitation, which make it impossible to discharge the duties of the office, or upon their request.
2. The Vice President shall coordinate the efforts of the Executive Cabinet and shall serve as coordinator for the formulation and completion of Executive Cabinet projects.

### Section 7: Duties and Powers of the Treasurer

1. The Treasurer shall serve as the executive liaison to the Student Body on all matters pertaining to A&S Fee procedures.
2. The Treasurer shall work with the Senate Budget and Allocation Committee, Student Government Accountant, and Student Government Business Manager in monitoring all A&S Fee accounts and advising all A & S Fee requesters on proper procedure and regulations.
3. The Treasurer shall fulfill all job responsibilities as well as duties prescribed by law.
4. This position shall be a member of the Executive Cabinet and regularly report to the Senate and B&A committee. The appointment, termination, and duties of this position shall be prescribed by law.

### Section 8: Duties and Powers of the Attorney General

1. The Attorney General shall be an executive position appointed by the President and confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate.
2. The Attorney General shall be the Chief Executive Prosecutor in all Student Government matters.
3. The Attorney General shall fulfill all job responsibilities as well as duties prescribed by law.

### Section 9: Duties and Powers of the Student Advocate

1. The Student Advocate shall be in an executive position appointed by the President and confirmed by a majority vote of the Senate.
2. The Student Advocate shall be the Chief Public Defender in all Student Government matters.
3. The Student Advocate shall fulfill all job responsibilities as well as duties prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV: THE JUDICIARY

### Section 1: Judicial Powers

The Judicial Power of Student Government shall be vested in the Judicial Branch

### Section 2: Composition of the Judicial Branch

1. The Judicial Branch shall be composed of nine (9) total justices.
2. A Chief Justice shall be elected annually from within the Judicial Branch to serve as the presiding officer and shall serve a one (1) year term.
3. A Deputy Chief Justice shall be appointed annually from within the Judicial Branch by the Chief Justice and shall assume the duties of the Chief Justice in the event of their absence.
4. Other officers that the Judicial Branch deems necessary shall be chosen according to the Judicial Policies and Procedures.

### Section 3: Terms of Justices

Terms: Upon installation, Justices may serve a maximum of six (6) years as long as they remain qualified. Acting Justices may also resign their position at any time for any reason.

### Section 4: Installation of Justices

Procedure: When there is a vacancy on the Judicial Branch, the President shall forward a Judicial Nominee to the Rules and Oversight Committee to be vetted. The Rules and Oversight Committee will forward the Judicial Nominee to the Senate for majority confirmation. Upon majority confirmation from Senate, the Judicial Nominee shall immediately be installed as an acting Justice.

### Section 5: Jurisdiction and Judicial Processes

1. Powers: The Judicial Branch shall have the power of Judicial Review over all matters under the purview of Student Government. This power shall include and be limited as prescribed by law.
   1. The Judicial Branch must negate and remove existing Student Government Statute, appropriation, law, Joint Resolution, Executive Order, and/or Senatorial policy when it conflicts with any provisions of the Student Government Constitution.
   2. Prior to any judgment that negates or removes existing Student Government Statute, appropriation, law, Joint Resolution, Executive Order, and/or Senatorial policy that is being challenged on the grounds that it violates Federal law, State law, Local law or ordnance, or University regulation, the Judicial Branch may consult with the University of North Florida’s General Counsel.
   3. The Judicial Branch may issue a temporary stay against the application of a Student Government Statute, appropriation, law, Joint Resolution, Executive Order, and/or Senatorial policy in time sensitive matters not to exceed ten (10) business days, in order to provide ample time for a judicial hearing and decision. The Judicial Branch shall not issue more than two (2) stays for any one complaint or issue.
   4. The Judicial Branch shall serve as the final deciding body for all disputes between Student Government student employees, members, and/or elected officials which involve Student Government law. Judicial relief in such cases shall be prescribed by law but must always be comparable to the judicial power exercised by courts in the United States Federal Court System.
2. General Restrictions: The aforementioned power of the Judicial Branch outlined in Section 5 of this Article cannot be enacted unless an A & S fee paying student files a written complaint. Furthermore, the complainant cannot be a member of the Judicial Branch and any judgment rendered must be within the purview of the complaint.
3. Constitutional Restriction: The Judicial Branch may not change, amend, negate, or remove any provision of the Student Government Constitution at any time for any reason.

### Section 6: Administration: Practice and Procedure

1. Quorum for all Judicial Branch hearings shall be set at more than half of the current membership of the Judicial Branch. Membership shall be defined as the total number of Justices, excluding vacant seats and those on a leave of absence.
2. The Chief Justice shall serve as the chief administrative officer of the judiciary, and, in accordance with the Judicial Policies and Procedures, shall be vested with the authority to:
3. Assign duties among the Justices of the Judicial Branch;
4. Conduct and preside over Judicial Branch proceedings;
5. Rule on procedural questions that arise during the course of the judicial proceedings;
6. Report in writing to the Respondent of any complaint filed with the Judicial Branch;
7. Be responsible for administering the “Oath of Office” to all Student Government officers;
8. Inform the Senate of the condition of the Judicial Branch; and
9. Report to the Senate such defects in the laws as may have been brought to the attention of the Judicial Branch and suggest such amendments or additional legislation which is deemed necessary.

1. The Judicial Branch shall establish its own meeting times, rules, and procedures as prescribed by law.
2. The Judicial Branch may, with two-thirds (2/3) concurrence of all active justices, remove a justice due to the excessive accumulation of absence points.
3. The Judicial Branch shall conduct open hearings for all cases.

## ARTICLE V: ELECTIONS

### Section 1: Organization

1. There shall be an Office of Elections responsible for the unbiased production and maintenance of all Student Government elections.
2. The leadership of the office of Elections shall consist of a Supervisor of Elections whose qualifications, purpose, and duties shall be prescribed by law.

### Section 2: Eligible Voters

1. Every student currently registered and paying A&S Fees to the University of North Florida shall be entitled to vote in all General and Special Elections.
2. All Students paying A&S fees to the University of North Florida shall be eligible to vote for Senatorial Seats one (1) through forty (40).
3. Student Government will enact no law to this section which adds any additional eligibility criteria or law which unfairly hinders a registered student’s right to vote.

### Section 3: Candidacy

* 1. To qualify as a candidate for Student Government Presidential/Vice Presidential elective office and/or Senatorial elective office, one must:
     1. Be an A&S Fee paying student
     2. Be enrolled in at least one (1) class during the semester in which the election is taking place.
     3. Currently hold a 2.5 institutional grade point average or higher, and not be restricted from participation in Student Government by the University of North Florida’s Student Conduct Office. A student is exempt from the GPA requirement if this is their first semester with the University.
     4. Be capable of fulfilling a full term.
     5. A student who is graduating at the end of the semester in which the election is taking place is not qualified for Student Government elective office.
     6. Exclusive qualifications for Student Government Presidential/Vice Presidential elective office, one must run on a two-person ticket, with a clear distinction of which office each individual is seeking.

### Section 4: Types of Elections

1. General Elections: Elections that will be held exactly once (1) during the fall and spring semesters for the purpose of determining which candidates will assume all Student Government elective offices, with the exception of any Special Election called pursuant to Section 4 of this article.
2. Special Elections: All other elections which are not General Elections.

### Section 5: Senatorial Elective Offices

1. Seats one (1) through twenty (20) shall be at-large Senatorial Seats open for election during the fall General Election.
2. Seats twenty-one (21) through forty (40) shall be at-large Senatorial Seats open for election during the spring General Election.
3. The Student body may, upon written petition presented to the Supervisor of Elections bearing the names, student N numbers, and signatures of at least ten percent (10%) of the student body call a Special Election for one, several, or all of the seats occupied by appointed Senators or left vacant by elected ones. This Special Election shall be held within twenty (20) business days from the date of the presentation.
4. All further Senatorial election requirements and procedures shall be prescribed by law.

### Section 6: Executive Elective Offices

1. The Presidential/Vice-Presidential Election shall be held during the spring General Election.
2. All further executive election requirements and procedures shall be prescribed by law.

### Section 7: Validation

In the absence of a legitimate challenge to the validity of the entire General, or Special Elections, the Senate shall validate election results no later than twelve (12) business days after the last day of the election if all appeals to the Judicial Branch have been resolved.

### Section 8: Installation

1. The installation process shall begin at the next Senate meeting following the validation of either the General, or Special Elections results, as in accordance with Section 6 of this Article. Upon installation, elected officials shall assume all abilities and responsibilities of their respective office.
2. The swearing in of elected candidates must be held within fifteen (15) business days after the election has been validated by the Senate.
3. Elected candidates shall be sworn into office by the Chief Justice, or another member of the Judicial Branch as designated by the Chief Justice, using the following oath:

“I (name of Individual), do hereby swear (or affirm) to uphold the office of (Title), and to abide by the laws of the United States of America, the Constitution of the Student Government of the University of North Florida, and to represent the student body to the best of my ability, so help me God.”

1. If one affirms, they may omit the words, “so help me God.”

## ARTICLE VI: AMENDMENT PROCESS

### Section 1: Proposal of Amendments

The following shall be the two processes for the proposal of amendments to this Constitution:

1. Amendments to this Constitution shall be proposed by a Constitutional Convention formed and established by the Senate President and the President concurrently no more than once every three (3) years, with equal representation from both branches. The Chief Justice, or any justice designated by the Chief Justice, shall serve as the chair of the committee and shall vote only in the event of a tie.
2. All proposals recommended by majority vote of the Constitutional Convention shall be forwarded to the Senate and must be approved by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the Senate, or a written petition presented to the Supervisor of Elections bearing the names, student N numbers, and signatures of at least ten percent (10%) of the student body.
3. The Senate President and the President may serve on the committee as ex-officio non-voting members.

### Section 2: Procedure after Proposal

1. All proposed amendments shall be published in the major student publication and otherwise made available to the Student Body for ten (10) business days prior to the vote by the Student Body.
2. Proposals made via the Constitutional Convention and approved by Senate or as written petition bearing the names and signature of at least ten percent (10%) but less than twenty percent (20%) of the student body shall be introduced as a constitutional referendum at the next General Election.
3. Proposals made via a written petition bearing the names and signatures of twenty percent (20%) or more of the student body may be introduced, at the discretion of the petitioner(s), as a Special Constitutional Referendum, which shall be voted on by the student body within fourteen (14) business days of its presentation and shall have the following restrictions.
   1. Special Constitution Referendums can individually encompass only a singular subject.
   2. Special Constitutional Referendums cannot be proposed during the summer semester.

### Section 3: Ratification

The proposed amendment shall immediately become part of this Constitution if more eligible students vote “Yea” than “Nay” at the General or Special Election and upon Senate validation of said election.

### Section 4: Friendly Amendments

1. Friendly amendments shall be defined as those amendments that do not alter the intent or any possible legal interpretation of our Constitution.
2. Friendly amendments may be made to this Constitution in the form of a Special Joint Resolution. This Joint Resolution must include all the friendly amendments that are to be made and must present them in their full context. In order for any such joint resolution to take effect the following procedure must be adhered to:
   1. Senate must pass any such resolution unanimously.
   2. The resolution must be signed by the President.
   3. The Joint Resolution shall be submitted to the Judicial Branch and prior to the bill taking effect the entire Judicial Branch must meet in order to discuss the proposed changes and determine if there is conflict with the above definition of a friendly amendment.
   4. If the changes are approved unanimously by the Judicial Branch the Joint Resolution shall take effect.

## ARTICLE VII: IMPEACHMENT

### Section 1: Method

Procedural requirements of the impeachment of Senatorial, Executive, Judicial Members and/or independent offices of Student Government shall be prescribed by law, pursuant to the following requirements.

1. For a member of the Executive Branch to be impeached, two-thirds (2/3) of Senate and a majority of the Judicial Branch must concur.
2. For a member of Legislative Branch to be impeached, two-thirds (2/3) of Senate and a majority of the Judicial Branch must concur.
3. For a member of the Judicial Branch to be impeached, two-thirds (2/3) of Senate and the President must concur. If the President does not concur, the Senate may still impeach the Justice with a three-fourths (3/4) vote of concurrence.
4. For a member of any independent office in Student Government to be impeached, two-thirds (2/3) of senate and a majority of the Judicial Branch must concur.
5. Upon receipt of a petition of 20% of the currently enrolled A & S Fee paying students of the University of North Florida requesting that an elected or appointed Student Government official be removed from office, within 60 days after the filing of a petition, a referendum must be held in which a majority vote of the students will remove the officer from their seat. Also, the grounds for removing a Student Government officer must be expressly contained within the petition and are limited to the following: malfeasance, misfeasance, neglect of duty, incompetence, permanent inability to perform official duties, or conviction of a felony.

### Section 2: Removal

Upon fulfillment of the requirements enumerated in Section 1 of this Article, the impeached official shall immediately be removed from office and may not seek appointment for any Student Government Office until after the next General Election.

## HISTORY:

SB-96S-917 April 4, 1996

SB-97S-979 February 24, 1997

CA-00S-1325 March 17, 2000

CA-02SB-1567 July 26, 2002

CA-03S-1653 March 13, 2003

CA-05S-1854 NO DATE

CA-05S-1855 NO DATE

CA-05S-1866 February 27, 2005

CA-05S-1867 February 27, 2005

CA-05SB-1930 July 25, 2005

CA-05SB-1932 October 10, 2005

CA-06S-1982 February 13, 2006

CA-06S-1983 April 3, 2006

CA-06S-1984 February 13, 2006

CR-08F-2251 September 15, 2008

CR-08F-2257 September 15, 2008

CR-08F-2263 November 24, 2008

CR-09F-2356 September 28, 2009

CR-10F-2430 August 30, 2010

CR-10F-2448 October 4, 2010

CR-12F-2629B September 24, 2012

CR-12F-2629B(A) September 24, 2012

CR-13S-2680 February 25, 2013

JR-13F-2705 October 21, 2013

CR-13SB-2700 December 6, 2013

CR-14SA-2772 November 17, 2014

CR-14SB-2776 November 17, 2014

CR-15S-2840 March 30, 2015

CR-15S-2845 March 30, 2015

CR-15SA-2862 November 9, 2015

CR-15F-2900 November 9, 2015

CR-16S-2926 March 21, 2016

JR-16SA-3003 June 8, 2016

CR-16F-3045 October 3, 2016

CR-17F-3222 (November 3, 2017)

CR-17F-3223 (November 3, 2017)

CR-17F-3224 (November 3, 2017)

CR-17F-3225 (November 3, 2017)

CR-17F-3226 (November 3, 2017)

CR-17F-3227 (November 3, 2017)

JR-17F-3228 (September 29, 2017)

JR-20F-3517 (November 20, 2020)

CR-20F-3518 (November 20, 2020)

CR-20F-3519 (November 20, 2020)

CR-20F-3520 (November 20, 2020)

CR-20F-3521 (November 20,2020)

CR-20F-3522 (November 20, 2020)

JR-21SB-3568 (July 16, 2021)