



Date: 9/6/14 Number: 14-09-C  
Disposition: PASSED

## A Motion to Standardize Timing in Expository

Submitted by: **KATHY GRABER, TCFL**

Second by: \_\_\_\_\_

This revision will be a(n):

Deletion from By-Laws: Article \_\_\_\_, section \_\_\_\_, paragraph \_\_\_\_, page #  
\_\_\_\_

Addition to By-Laws: Article **IX**, section **B1**, paragraph **c**, page # **4**

Other change:

Specific revision: [exact wording is required] (Please show strikethroughs on deletions of original language and bold the added language.)

c. Time: The ten-minute time limit shall include time to set up and remove aids. **Speakers are allowed to pre-set aids/easels along room perimeter prior to the beginning of the round. Time spent pre-setting aids is not timed. If the first speaker chooses to pre-set aids, that pre-set must also be along the room perimeter. Set-up for first speaker may NOT be in the central staging area. Time begins once the aids are set down in the central staging area. Time ends when the last aid or easel is removed from the central staging area. This includes the last speaker in the panel.**

Rationale:

*This eliminates the first and last speaker timing advantage. Timing in Expository tends to be inconsistent and needs to be codified. Currently, it is typical for the first speaker to set up in the central staging area, giving the 1<sup>st</sup> speaker a timing advantage, and possible other advantages as well. His/her easel and boards are already in place, so once the code is called, all the speaker has to do is rise from his/her seat, walk to his/her easel and begin. Every other speaker in the round must retrieve his/her easel and props from the room perimeter and bring them to the central staging area before he/she can begin. First speaker should endure the same inconvenience. Also commonplace is the stopping of the time once the last speaker utters his/her last word. When this occurs, the last speaker does not have to rush to clear his/her VAs from view, which is an advantage. This bylaw revision will standardize and codify timing in Expos, making timekeeping more equitable for all speakers in the round.*



Date: 9/6/14 Number: 14-09-D  
Disposition: PASSED

## A Motion to Require Oral Attribution of Substantially Quoted Sources in Originals

Submitted by: **KATHY GRABER, TCFL**

Second by: \_\_\_\_\_

This revision will be a(n):

Deletion from By-Laws: Article \_\_\_\_, section \_\_\_\_, paragraph \_\_\_\_, page #

\_\_\_\_\_

Addition to By-Laws: Article **IX**, section **2A**, paragraph **4**, page # **3**

Other change:

Specific revision: [exact wording is required] (Please show strikethroughs on deletions of original language and bold the added language.)

4. Quoted Words: No more than 150 words of the speech may be direct quotations from another source. **In addition to the submitted manuscript citation requirement, quoted words exceeding a threshold of 50 from a single source must be orally identified and cited in the delivery of the speech.**

Rationale:

*Currently, a speaker may quote up to 150 words from outside sources, and as long as all quoted material is properly cited both internally and on a Works Cited page in accordance with MLA manuscript guidelines, the submitted written script is within CHSSA rules. However, there is no rule to compel the speaker to notify the judge and audience as to the included quoted material. There is no mandate to identify quoted material in the delivery of the speech. In certain circumstances, this can rise to the level of oral plagiarism. In an event like OPP, where "the primary purpose of the event is to demonstrate the creativity of the contestant," a speaker may gain an advantage by substantially quoting a published, outside source and passing it off as his/her own creation. This bylaw revision makes the delivery of the speech consistent with the written manuscript and eliminates the potential for unethical or unwitting plagiarism.*