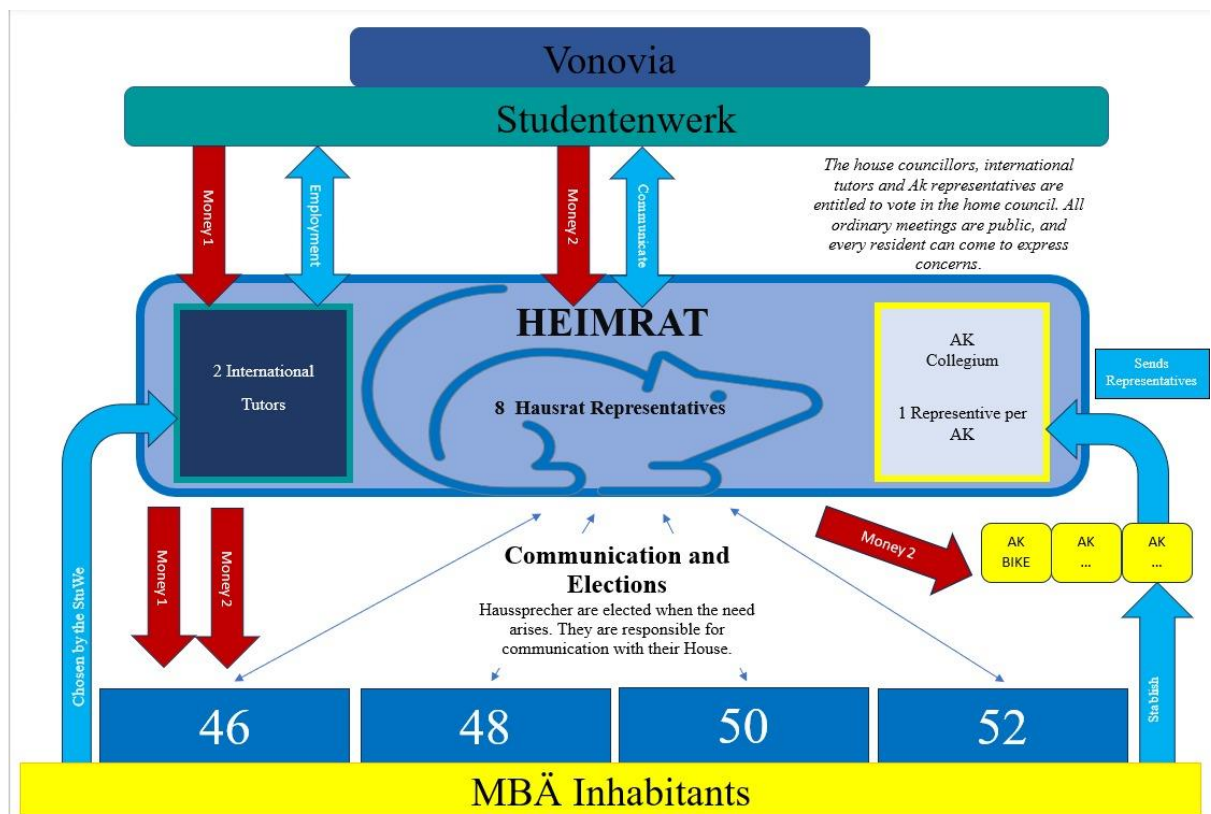


Constitution of the Heimrat

Preamble

Within the old Hausrat, there existed interest in reform with two distinct objectives: 1) to enhance the efficacy of our endeavors and 2) to democratize the system. These two pillars constitute the primary goals of this new constitution. In deliberate contrast to our former constitution, this document is composed in English and will be made publicly accessible for all. An additional objective of this manuscript is to serve as an authoritative reference for all members who are interested in the operations of our dormitories, thereby offering a lens of transparency into our actions.

Visual Representation of the Constitution



Art. 1: Objectives of the Heimrat

The objective of the Heimrat is to be categorized into three distinct areas.

- I) To function as an entity ensuring the freedom and security of all inhabitants, fostering peaceful coexistence. This section pertains to discussions regarding both private and public parties or events, as well as mediation in personal disputes.
- II) To serve as an entity proactively fostering amicable relationships between inhabitants. This section pertains to the organization of activities, whether they are singular events such as parties or tournaments, or the formation of groups with the objective of engaging in a specific activity (e.g., Bikes).
- III) To communicate information from the Studierendenwerk Tübingen-Hohenheim and other matters of public concern. This section pertains to the clarifications of various documents such as contracts or emails, as well as the dissemination of notifications and updates concerning our dormitory, whether they are official (e.g., StuWe, Vonovia) or unofficial (e.g., Breadsharing).

Art. 2: Membership

- I) To become a member of the Heimrat, the applicant must be a resident of the Mühlbackäcker Wohnheim, encompassing houses 46-52 on Konrad-Adenauer Str. in Tübingen.
- II) Additional criteria may apply for specific roles within the Heimrat.

Art. 3: Organization of the Heimrat

- I) The Heimrat comprises three distinct bodies: 1) The Tutors, 2) The Hausrat, and 3) The AK Collegium. Further details are provided in articles 4-6. Together, these bodies collectively constitute the Heimrat. Additionally, there are the 'observants', who may be inhabitants without a recognized office or visitors from other institutions.
- II) All recognized offices are granted the right to vote, with one vote per person. All attendees have the right to voice concerns or opinions.
- III) For a decision to be brought to the floor, the Heimrat must have a quorum of at least six members who either belong to the Hausrat or are Tutors. For a decision to pass, it requires a relative majority of all present members. It is not allowed to abstain from voting.

Art. 4: Tutors

- I) Tutors are responsible for organizing events and fostering a friendly coexistence in the dormitory. For further details, it is important to refer to the official document of the StuWe.
- II) There are only two active Tutors, and the number is determined by the StuWe.
- III) They attain their position by applying to the StuWe and being selected. Applications only occur if one of Tutors resigns.
- IV) They are also responsible for keeping the functioning of the Heimrat according to the constitution and can veto changes to the constitution. For the veto to take effect, both Tutors must vote for it.

No resolution can be stopped more than 2 times. A veto lasts for the duration of a semester. Even during the vetoed semester, it is still possible to propose changes to the amendment. If one of the Tutors accepts, the amendment proceeds without any issues.

- V) They can initiate a vote of no confidence against Hausrat and AK Collegium members. A vote of no confidence can be initiated if the accused has violated constitutional rules, or if a group of residents has requested it. Further details about the vote of no confidence will be described in Articles 5-6.

Art. 5: Hausrat

- I) Hausrat members are responsible for maintaining the dormitories with necessary supplies for the inhabitants' use. They also assist in resolving disputes in their house and serve as Representatives tasked with communication for their respective houses.
- II) Each house has two Representatives, collectively forming the Hausrat for that House.
- III) To become a Representative, an interested individual must be elected within their respective House. If an election cannot take place due to a lack of candidates, the person automatically becomes a Representative. One condition to be a Representative is to have resided in the dorms for the entire term.
- IV) Elections occur at the start of every winter semester or when a position becomes open. Elections are called within the house by the remaining Representative or by the Heimrat. Interested individuals

should communicate their interest and submit a brief application text. Afterward, the election takes place, and the new member is announced. Only after that, the new Representative assumes all rights and obligations. For a candidate to be validly accepted, they must be elected with a relative majority. In the case of a draw, the winner will be chosen by luck.

- V) The Hausrat decides how to allocate their budget and determines the amount to be allocated to the AK Collegium. The Treasurer is the person in charge of creating the budget.
- VI) A vote of no confidence can be initiated against a Hausrat Representative by the Tutors (in case of a violation of the constitutional order) or by at least 10 residents of their house. If the vote is successful (half of the Heimrat + 1), the Representative is removed from office, and another Representative assumes their voting position. This new elected representative must be previously elected by the group of 10 inhabitants.

Art. 6: AK Collegium

- I) The AK Collegium is comprised of the Representatives from the different AKs. Each AK is permitted to send one Representative to the Heimrat Meetings.
- II) The method for choosing AK Representatives is determined internally within each AK.
- III) The AK Collegium is allowed to veto the budget up to three times. If no resolution is reached, the Hausrat budget will be approved. For

the veto to be effective, the Collegium must vote as a collective body.

- IV) If Representatives prove to be disruptive in the assembly, it is permissible to request a temporary ban of that individual. The AK is allowed to send another representative to continue discussions. For the vote to be effective, at least half of the Heimrat plus one must vote in favor. AK representatives do not count for the Heimrat number in this process.

Art. 7: Arbeitskreise (AK)

- I) Arbeitskreise operate independently from us and may decide how to organize themselves, if they respect the proper usage of funds and actively participate in the Heimrat.
- II) For an AK to be accepted, individuals must present their case before the Heimrat. It will then be put to a vote for their recognition. AKs can be established by all inhabitants, provided that a) they are centered around one specific activity, b) that this activity is oriented towards interaction with other inhabitants or towards solving common problems, and c) another AK with the same focus does not already exist."
- III) AKs may be eligible to receive funding from the Hausrat for organizing events or providing services for the public. They are required to be transparent and accountable to the Hausrat regarding any purchases made.

Art. 8: Roles

I) Chair:

- 1) The Chair is responsible for conducting a meeting, organizing topics to be discussed, and controlling the flow of discussion in case it escalates.
- 2) The Chair must be appointed at the beginning of the Semester.
Everyone can be elected chair. A Co-Chair might be designated in case the chair is not able to be present.
- 3) The Chair must be present to attend the common meetings. It is allowed to not be present to a maximum of 3 common meetings. For this to be valid, the must inform at least 3 days before the meeting, the points to be discussed must be presented to the designated Co-Chair, General Secretary and the Commissioner for Communication.
- 4) It is the responsibility of the Chair to communicate when common meetings are taking place, and what the agenda for that meeting is with at least 3 days of anticipation.

II) General Secretary:

- 1) The General Secretary is responsible for taking notes during meetings and maintaining the archives.
- 2) The position is voluntary. The General Secretary can be elected at the beginning of the semester if multiple members wish to assume this role or if nobody else is interested in doing so.
- 3) The general secretary must be present in all meetings. If its not possible to attend, a co-Secretary must be appointed, and given the responsibility to take the notes.

III) Treasurer:

- 1) The treasurer is responsible for accounting and creating the budget as a leader of a commission.
- 2) The position is voluntary. It can be elected if multiple members wish to assume this role or if nobody else is interested in doing so.

IV) Commissioner for Communications

- 1) The commissioner for communications is responsible for the management of all social media, as well as for the creation of post and official communication through other communication channels.
- 2) The commissioner must be elected at the start of the semester. If no member is willing to participate, it must be designated.
- 3) The commissioner is allowed to delegate responsibilities but is responsible for the effective execution of their functions.

V) Commissioner for the Gemeinschaftsraum.

- 1) The commissioner for the Gemeinschaftsraum oversees taking care of the Gemeinschaftsraum. This includes keeping it clean, taking care of the inventory in the Gemeinschaftsraum.
- 2) The commissioner must be elected at the beginning of the semester. It can be appointed if no voluntary is found.
- 3) One of their responsibilities is to assess necessities at the beginning of the semester, as well as taking note of the inventory.

VI) Cellar Master

- 1) The Cellar Master is responsible for overseeing the maintenance of the cellar. This includes keeping it clean, managing the inventory, and serving as a point of reference for accessing items from the cellar.
- 2) The cellar master must be elected at the beginning of the semester. It can be appointed if no voluntary is found.
- 3) One of their responsibilities is to assess necessities at the beginning of the semester, as well as taking note of the inventory.

VII) Commissioner for technical support

- 1) The commissioner for technical support is a reference person for problems regarding anything technical, mainly the printer.
- 2) This person is elected at the beginning of the semester.

VIII) Other commissioners

- 1) Commissioners is the general term for someone in charge of a specific area. This also applies to events, where a member is elected as commissioner and takes charge of the organization of that event.
- 2) These positions are voluntary. They can be elected if multiple members want to take on these roles or if nobody else wants to do it.

Art. 9: Inhabitants and their rights

- I) All inhabitants are permitted to participate in activities. While there may be some restrictions in certain cases, it is impossible to completely prohibit participation.
- II) All inhabitants are allowed (and encouraged) to form and participate in Aks and Commissions. However, the autonomy of these bodies cannot override the right to participate.
- III) All inhabitants have the right to vote for their Representatives. This right also includes the ability to vote against Representatives in a vote of no confidence.
- IV) All inhabitants can express their opinions and make them known. In the case of significant issues, it is the right of all inhabitants to call for a Plenary Assembly to discuss matters concerning all houses. To convene such an assembly, there must be a group of at least 20 inhabitants willing to discuss it, and they should bring it to the attention of a Heimrat member or ask for it in an open meeting. For the meeting to be valid, the group of inhabitants must be present in the discussion.

Art. 10: Meetings

- I) Closed meetings pertain to private matters, including internal financial discussions or information about private individuals. These will be convened internally when necessary.
- II) Open Meetings are the standard type of meetings. During these sessions, we will address issues, organizational matters, and more. They have set times. Each semester, the meeting time will be chosen.

- III) In cases of emergency or for consultation before significant projects, a Plenary Assembly can be convened. In this special type of meeting, each participant will have both a voice and a vote, regardless of their office. For this type of meeting to be called, half of the Heimrat +1 must vote it.

Art. 11: Changes to the constitution

- I) For the constitution to be changed, the bill must obtain at least $2/3$ positive votes from the Hausrat and the Tutors.
- II) Only 1 bill can be proposed pro semester.