

The intent of this proposal is to generate discussion and encourage participation by members to improve this paper. As we move closer to creating the new B.C. component of one national student movement, we must give careful thought in our long range plans to ensure that our needs will be adequately met. So... read on and speak out!

BCSF EXPANSION PROPOSAL

Background

The BC Students' Federation was formed in 1975 by student associations from across the province in response to changes in government policy for post-secondary education. As cutbacks in the funding to post-secondary institutions, the student aid system and employment programs became a common trend in BC and throughout Canada, students formed the organization to effectively represent their concerns to government.

BCSF was not the first provincial student organization in BC. There have been a number of predecessors dating back to the end of the 60's. These organizations were generally loosely knit, being based on student unions rather than individual students. Consequently, they were subject to frequent starts and stops.

With the formation of the BCSF, the decision was made to base the organization on individual student membership through campus referenda. A fee of \$1.00 per student was levied to provide a minimal funding base for the organization. The shift from an association of student societies to one of individual students marked a fundamental step forward for the Federation.

The fee gave the Federation sufficient funds to begin the work of developing an effective voice for student concerns. The programs, activities and services of the last few years reflect good progress towards this goal.

A regular office was established to gather information on student issues. Information on the status of government funding and programs, organizational materials, data on all the institutions in the province, and other relevant information was kept on file for easy use and access. Staff were hired to handle the running of the office and to maintain communication with student associations as well as governments, administrations and the press.

Through the semi-annual conferences, students have guided the use of the Federation's resources. Information gathering and communications on such issues as the provincial and federal student aid systems have culminated in province-side campaigns to press for the changes students need. The card campaign on student aid held last March is an example of the kind of work the Federation has done.

The Federation has shown its usefulness in the past few years. It has established an information network between

institutions, with government, media, and student organizations across the country. "It has built up relationships with other groups in the province concerned with education and government underfunding, to lend mutual support.

Successful presentations of student concerns has established the Federation as the representative of students across the province. The media now recognizes and turns to the BCSF for the student perspective on current issues.

The Federation has now developed to the limit of its resources, though not to the limit of its potential. As the Federation has continued to grow each year, the members have put more and more demands on its resources. For instance, motions were passed at the May conference in Victoria calling for campaigns on student aid, tuition, student rights and responsibilities, unemployment, childcare and housing. Work has been done on most of these areas, but has been limited by financial constraints. The one full-time staff currently employed by the Federation can only handle so much. When time is spent on one area, it necessitates forgoing other, equally important areas.

Inflation has also affected the Federation's ability to grow. The 1980-81 year has seen the operating surplus shrink to almost zero. At the current level of funding, next year's operation will be reduced by at least 10%, severely jeopardizing the Federation's effectiveness.

Expansion

In order to deal with the effects of inflation, and continue to strengthen the Federation, an expansion of current resources must be considered. Any expansion proposal must take into account a number of factors.

Expansion should be sufficient to carry the organization over the next few years. Given an annual inflation factor of approximately 10%, and the time needed to ratify any changes in fee structure through on-campus referenda, it is suggested that expansion allow for operation through to 1984-85.

Alterations to the current BCSF structure and operation could affect the budgeting of funds. Changes in the size of the executive, frequency of caucus meetings, etc., must all be included in the planning of an expansion.

A Proposal: Expansion of Operation

Fee: The Federation is currently funded through a per student fee of \$1.00 per year. In order to facilitate an expansion

and maintain that level of operation through to 1984-85, a fee increase is needed.

A \$3.50 fee, comparable to that of the other provincial student organizations in the country, is proposed. The following is an outline of the proposed expansion, with a budget included at the end.

Staff: The Federation currently has one full-time staff position - an Executive Officer - plus a part-time media co-ordinator and short-term conference co-ordinators.

The EO is responsible for maintaining the BCSF office, liaising with the government and monitoring its actions, communicating with members, non-members, executives, the media, student organizations across the country, and other education-related groups in the province. As well, this person often represents the Federation when the executive is unavailable, handles some of the field visits to campuses, and researches issues.

The media co-ordinator is an occasional position created to handle some of the media work of the Federation.

Conference Co-ordinators are hired part-time for a 4 week period prior to and including the spring and fall conferences.

It is apparent from the job descriptions that staffing is a primary area of limitation. With the EO responsible for much of the day-to-day work for the Federation, it is impossible for this person to do all that is required.

It is therefore recommended that the staff be expanded to three full-time positions to allow for more concentrated staff work. The following additional positions, with job descriptions, are suggested:

Researcher

A full-time researcher would provide the Federation with accurate detailed information on issues. Such research would enable the Federation to better plan its actions, as well as provide solid back-up for our positions by presenting well-documented proposals to government and government agencies.

The researcher would be responsible for:

- a) compiling and classifying information on current issues. This would include gathering statistical data and research from other organizations, as well as monitoring the education system for changes and trends.
- b) preparing briefs and detailed reports for governments, administrations, the press and students as well as some materials for the BC Student.
- c) maintain a reference library of information on areas of student concern
- c) monitor the media in conjunction with the above.

A researcher could allow the Federation to submit its own proposal for an accessibility study to correlate the effects of the current government policy of underfunding. Such information would be invaluable in backing student demands. Work could also be done on the problems students face with the current student aid system, on housing starts and the student market, on the number of unemployed students and the kinds of jobs and wages they generally get.

As well, the Federation could build up a research library - with complete information on student issues available to local associations and other groups.

Fieldworker

This person would be responsible for visiting campuses on a regular basis. S/he would be hired on the basis of organizing experience and would help local associations with on-campus work. As well, this person would act as a field representative for the Federation, carrying news and information to local student associations and the executive.

Currently, the National Union of Students provides some fieldworking in B.C. This person is split between B.C. and Alberta and so can spend only limited time with B.C. campuses. With the restructured student movement, the national office will no longer be hiring field staff. Thus, a provincial fieldworker is needed to ensure that all campuses are visited regularly.

The addition of two staff would free the EO to concentrate more effectively. The EO would then be able to spend her/his time liaising with the government, and media, and maintaining an effective communication network throughout the province. The EO would also spend more time on administrative matters.

Materials and Communication

The Federation currently publishes 2 issues of the BC Student, plus one or two leaflets on specific issues. The BCSF newsletter is published occasionally throughout the year.

An increase in materials, to include 4 BC Students, regular Newsletters, plus leaflets and posters on specific issues, would provide better, more up-to-date information to local associations and students at large. As well, such an increase of materials would raise the profile of both the Federation and local associations on campus.

Communication is a fundamental component of any organization. Increases in the telephone, mail and printing line items would allow better contact throughout the Federation and would also make the Federation more responsive to unexpected developments.

General

With the expansion of staff and communication, a general increase in the level of operation will be needed. Increased funds must be allocated for travel, printing, office expenses, capital expenditures, etc.

The attached budget outlines projected expenditures.

Implementation

Although it is up to the plenary of the Federation to make the initial decision on a new fee level, it is the individual members who must make the ultimate decision. If passed by the conference, a series of referenda on each member campus will be held to ratify the new fee.

For this reason, the changeover to the new fee will require a time period to allow for referenda on all member campuses. An 18 month period would sufficiently allow flexibility for each member to run such a referendum when they choose.

Following this timeline, all member campuses should have held a vote by the end of the 81-82 academic year. The decision of how to deal with those members who do not hold a referendum in this period, or who, for whatever reason, fail to pass the referendum, can be made by the plenary at the end of the 18 months.

PROJECTED BUDGET

1982-83

Revenue

Current enrollment: The 80-81 budget of the Federation is estimated at \$27,600. At \$1.00 per student or student equivalent (for part-time students), that means 27,600 members.

Calculation of enrollment changes: This fall's figures indicate a 6% enrollment increase throughout the system. Given the growth expected in B.C. over the next few years, an average 2% annual enrollment increase was calculated.

Inflation Calculation: Inflation over the three years was calculated by taking the total estimated revenue for 82-83, 83-84, and 84-85, dividing it over the whole period, assuming a 10% inflation rate each year. The "buying power" of each year will be the same, even though the actual dollar figure increases.

Current Membership	27,600
With calculation for enrollment increases	
82-83	27,460*
83-84	28,000
84-85	28,580
Total Revenue at \$3.00/student over 3 year period	\$252,100
Broken down with inflation	
82-83	\$ 76,160
83-84	\$ 83,780
84-85	\$ 92,160

*Figure does not include Langara VCC campus.

MODEL BUDGET

1982-83

Expenditures

Accounting and Legal	\$ 1,200
Advertising	150
B.C. Student	2,000
Capital Expenditures	1,000
Campaigns/Printing	4,500
Office Expenses	800
Insurance	300
Postage	500
Telephone	3,500
Travel and Expenses:	
Staff	5,000
Executive	3,000
Membership	1,800
Wages and Benefits	49,500
Small Budget Members	1,500
Publications	250
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>

At the last Annual General Meeting (May 1980) there was discussion to the effect that there was need for change in structure of the Federation. The proposed expansion is also reason to review structure. The executive was mandated by the AGM to discuss proposed change with both members and non-members. The executive scheduled two meetings of the Universities Caucus in late July and early August. Two College Caucuses were called, one in the lower mainland in July and an interior meeting October 12. All institutions were sent a copy of the executive's response to national restructuring discussions as of mid-summer, and most have participated in the ensuing formulation of objectives and principles for restructuring. Out of this, the executive has identified 3 problems that could be addressed by provincial structural change. The executive believes that these changes will bring about real and significant change to the Federation.

Currently, there are large sectors of students who are under-represented in the plenary: vocational and university students. While the majority of post-secondary institutions have vocational programs, the nature of vocational studies prevent strong representation in either the local student societies or the provincial plenary. University students have total representation on three student councils, but this makes them a minority in the plenary. The problem is not that the plenary votes against these students or their unique problems, but rather that the carrying out of policies concerning these students has not happened. The executive believes that this situation would be rectified by ensuring that these students are formally represented on the executive committee.

To that end, the executive recommends for consideration the following changes to the executive structure:

- 1) one executive member mandated by plenary to represent universities,
- 2) one executive member mandated by plenary to represent vocational students,
- 3) and one voting services representative on the executive who shall be elected by the services plenary.

A second problem is one that is shared by student societies who offer a lot of services. It is no accident that the four largest non-members (UBC, PVI, BCIT, and U. Vic) all run significant student operated businesses. In the past, the Federation has vaguely looked in the direction of the Association of student Councils (AOSC) when discussion arose about services. It has become clear that if a genuine attempt is to be made to build the level of services offered to students in B.C., structural change within BCSF is necessary. To this end,

the executive feels it appropriate that the plenary recommend to the Board of Directors of AOSC that the position of Board Rep. for B.C./Alberta be split, so that B.C. would have its own Board Rep. It is further recommended that the B.C. rep. on the Board also be a member of the provincial executive committee, with full voting rights. It is anticipated that such a presence on the executive will ensure that the Federation will be able to assist student societies in developing student services.

The third problem was put forth mainly by the universities: if they were to become members, how would additional revenues be allocated? While neither the executive nor the plenary are in a position to allocate future revenues, the executive agrees that expansion in research and media work would be necessary if the Federation were to adequately represent the students of the province. The executive would like to initiate some discussion on this topic during the conference.

RESTRUCTURING INFORMATION FOR THE BC CAUCUS

It is important to remember that no matter what the structure of the new national organization is, it is the personal commitment that will make the new student movement work.

There are certain mechanical functions that we believe are necessary for the development of the new national organization. These include:

a) Congruent membership; the emergence of ONE national organization requires common membership in all of the component parts.

b) Representation by institution or by student council. As outlined in yesterday's restructuring discussions, one vote per student council seems to be the most acceptable and representative method.

c) Integration of the political and service components of the new movement. These components should remain separate financial structures, boards of directors or executives, etc. "Politics and services are the same things at different ends of a continuum."

Plenaries and Policies

The delineation between the jurisdiction over policy and the role of plenaries should be kept simple. Provincial plenaries should have control over provincial policy, and the national plenary should have control over the national and federal policies. Since this will be one integrated organization, and each council will have equal voice at the plenaries, we do not feel that the national plenary would adopt policy that may infringe on a provincial policy.

Structure of the Executive

The executive of the provincial component should be determined by the province in relation to its needs. The national executive should be composed of a provincial rep from each province, the chair (full time?), the treasurer (full time?), the services representative, the representative from the Quebec organization,

Integrated Fee

We think that there should be an integrated fee structure; that is, the national fee will be the same for each province, and the province should be able to determine (through its plenary) the fee it deems necessary for the maintenance of the provincial component.

PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONSTITUENCY GROUPS

At this stage in the development of the new national student organization, we feel that priority should be given to the development of provincial components in each region rather than the development of constituency groups. Constituency groups should be encouraged to develop at a provincial level. Funding should be given to steering committees of the constituency groups and the women's caucus to meet (nationally) between conferences to facilitate the completion of projects undertaken.

Staffing

We feel that the fieldworker is one of the most important staff positions, both at the national and provincial level and that more emphasis should be placed on fieldworkers than office people. Each province should be responsible for the care and maintenance of their fieldworker and the province should be able to hire their own fieldworker as they are most likely to understand their needs.

We were unable to come to grips with the problem of maintaining a national perspective (if the fieldworker is hired by the province and spends all her time there, how can she keep in touch with national issues?)

Timeframe

We would like to see a founding conference of the new national organization in the spring of 1983. At this conference, there should be a policy review of all standing NUS and provincial policy.

At this time, all the campuses should have run referendum to join the new organization, therefore the membership should be congruent at this time.

The Ballad

We believe that the constitution, the bylaws, and all that kind of legal stuff should be written in the form of a ballad. After all, we all know that folklore and ballads tend to withstand the test of time and they are not nearly as boring as written documents.

Remember folks, this is not the last word in the BC restructuring proposal; it is simply something for the BC caucus to bounce ideas off of.



Federation of
Alberta Students



Fédération Des
Etudiants De l'Alberta

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE FOR THE NATIONAL STUDENT ORGANIZATION

As Approved at the FAS Fall Conference, 1980

We, the students of Canada, recognize the need to speak with one voice in asserting our legitimate needs and concerns, wish to express our support for one national student organization whose basic aim will be as follows:

1. to organize students on a democratic, cooperative basis in advancing our own interests, and in advancing the interests of our community;
2. to provide a common framework with which students can communicate, exchange information, and share experience, skills and ideas;
3. to ensure the effective use and distribution of the resources of the student movement, while maintaining a balanced growth and development of student organizations;
4. to bring students together to discuss and cooperatively achieve necessary educational, administrative or legislative changes wherever decision-making affects students;
5. to facilitate cooperation among students in organizing services which supplement our academic experience, provide for human needs, and which develop a sense of community with our peers and with society;
6. to articulate the real desire of students to fulfill the duties, and be accorded the rights, of citizens in our society and in the international community;
7. to attempt to achieve our ultimate goal - a system of post-secondary education which is accessible to all, which is of high quality and which is rationally planned, which recognizes the legitimacy of student representation, the validity of student rights and whose role in society is clearly recognized and appreciated.



Federation of
Alberta Students



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FURTHER MOTIONS REGARDING NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL RESTRUCTURING

Approved at the FAS Fall Conference, 1980

That the Alberta NUS CC Representative be directed, at the next NUS Conference, to attempt to have NUS modify its principles in accordance with the amendments made at the FAS Fall Conference, 1980.

That all member institutions of FAS be encouraged to attend and participate in the next NUS Conference, May 1980, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Appendix I

Report of the restructuring committee
October 1980

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE FOR THE NATIONAL STUDENT ORGANIZATION

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PRINCIPLES OF RESTRUCTURING

- 1) All Canadian students will be invited and encouraged to participate fully in discussing the future of the national student movement. The objective of broad involvement and input is to be maintained as a guiding principle for student organizations.
- 2) Students need one national student organization with single membership to unify and integrate the elements of the student movement. Only a single and encompassing organization can effectively reflect the overall interests and desires of students.
- 3) Existing national and provincial student organizations will be replaced by

building one new organization. With broad input and participation, students will ensure that their common needs are served by the new structures they design for their national movement.

- 4) Students national organization will incorporate two functions or aspects of students interests. One type of component of the organization will organize students to deliver services, meeting their material, social and recreational needs and desires. Another type will organize students to represent their interests to other groups and to effect changes.
- 5) The organized student movement will also link together components at different levels, each capable of independent action. Components representing all Canadian Students will have structural avenues for communication and co-operation with those representing students of particular provinces or regions.
- 6) Membership in the national student organization must be determined by local referenda. Democratic decision making ensures that students will be given the choice of belonging to the new organization and of committing themselves actively to its development.
- 7) Students will be represented in all components by their elected local councils, which have the primary responsibility for liaison between students and their national organization. As the functioning representatives of integral student populations, councils will co-operate with each other to make decisions in plenaries by casting one vote apiece.
- 8) Students in Quebec and students in the rest of Canada should co-operate closely and effectively. The right and desire of Quebec students to organize their own student structures must be recognized as a basis for all such co-operation.
- 9) Implementation of these principles requires that each student population and each region have the flexibility to proceed when ready, based on its particular situation. However, such flexibility must depend upon a firm common commitment to these long-term principles.

PLENARY RESPONSIBILITIES

Each component of the organization is to be directed by a corresponding autonomous plenary. There would be no enforcement of binding decisions through legalistic clauses or penalties.

The national political plenary would develop a "national program" for the entire organization. Positions and campaigns on issues, counter-proposals and tactics relating to the federal government and the broad strategic lines of other work would be developed by the national plenary. Provincial plenaries would monitor and develop policy on provincial matters and be responsible for direct tactical organization and mobilization of students. They will also serve as discussion forums for the national program. Under this system, the spirit and nature of the national program should be respected by the provincial plenaries.

Likewise, national services programs and policy are the responsibility of the national services plenary and regional services programs are the responsibility of the regional plenaries of the provincial components. The regional plenaries will provide for communication, the discussion of ideas and initiation of policy.

There will be a policy review procedure for all existing organizations and initial policy will be established at an inaugural conference for the one organization. The practical means for the institution of such a review will be investigated.

MEMBERSHIP AND VOTING

Five basic structural principles are important in the consideration of membership and voting in the structuring of our student movement:

1) It was recognized that one of the most fundamental principles relating to this topic was that of one vote per autonomous student council. There are various reasons for this. It was felt that any kind of weighted voting structure would result in regionalism. It was argued that smaller institutions would be less inclined to participate, if weighted voting or representation by population were instituted.

2) The second principles discussed and agreed upon was that in a case of overlapping membership, only one council shall be recognized.

3) The third principle agreed to was that of joint membership. However, it was agreed that provinces will carry out implementation within a national framework and that they co-ordinate the implementation between themselves.

4) It was agreed that all students will declare their choice to participate in the new organization by referendum.

5) Finally, the need to determine some form of associate membership will help to ensure flexibility. This was seen as an interim mechanism which would provide for the greatest possible participation in a national student organization consisting of student members. It should be noted that associate membership entails partial membership, therefore an institution could not become a member in all components.

EXECUTIVE STRUCTURE

The executive structure of the new national organization will be characterized by communication and co-operation between its various components. The nine provincial representatives to the national political executive shall be members of their provincial components' executive; and would therefore be elected to this position by the membership of their provincial component.

The national political executive would also have two to three full-time paid positions. The positions would include a chairperson and a treasurer. These positions would be elected by the national political plenary.

Representatives of the four constituency groups will sit on the national executive. They would be nominated by their particular constituency group and ratified by the entire plenary. Such a mechanism, however, cannot be implemented immediately. Therefore, positions will continue to be filled under the present Member-at-Large system until constituency groups have fully developed.

The executive structure of the new national organization shall have separate political and service components. In order to facilitate information exchange, there will be a reciprocal exchange of executive members between the two components. The executive members, so exchanged, would have full voting rights on the board to which they are sent.

Service structures or executives will exist at either the regional or national level. Such a committee would be responsible for implementing national services policies, but would also be responsible for developing and implementing provincial services.

There will be a non-voting Quebec representative on the national political executive. The women's commissioner will be a full member of the national executive.

FEES

The national organization would have a per student fee which would be collected through local councils.

In the short-term, the one membership fee will be composed of the provincial and national fees which would be budgeted by the corresponding plenary.

CONSTITUENCY GROUPS

The following points concerning constituency groups have been agreed on:

- 1) That the new national student organization supports the idea of constituency groups.
- 2) That these constituency groups would be linked to the political plenaries.
- 3) That the specific criteria determining what is or is not a constituency group be decided at a later date.
- 4) That there be a guaranteed minimum funding provided in the structure of the constituency groups.

5) That procedures for establishing policy areas are to be dealt with by constituency groups.

6) That there be no special privileges for membership in a constituency group by non-members in the new organization.

CAUCUSES AND COMMITTEES

A caucus will be a loose, informal grouping of people with some common interests or perspective, usually only meeting at conferences. A committee might arise from a caucus or might be responsible for a specific project of issue and could meet between conferences and report at them. A caucus might set up a steering committee, make a budget request and evolve into a constituent group over time.

CONSTITUTION

There was recognition that each component requires a degree of individuality, an individual constitution and a corporate identity.

The national organizations statement of purpose, which will be approved through referenda, will be the nucleus around which provincial plenaries can build their constitution and by-laws. Each plenary could amend its own constitution and by-laws.

QUEBEC

The new student organization will seek all possible avenues of co-operation with organized Quebec students, while recognizing their right to organize separately. An agreement to an exchange of non-voting representatives on the executive bodies was reaffirmed.

OTHER GROUPS

It was agreed that the new student organization be receptive to affiliation with any organized student groups. Examples of these groups are:

- Association of Students of the North West Territories
- Canadian Association of Part-time University Students
- Associations of Native Students
- Manitoba Association of Student Councils

IMPLEMENTATION

I. Overview of the process

The enthusiasm and participation generated by the National-Provincial

Meeting of September, 1980, have presented Canadian students with a unique opportunity to begin building an integrated, effective and representative national student organization. That opportunity must be taken. The interest, commitment and agreement that students across Canada have displayed must be converted into some concrete progress this year, so that the momentum of restructuring can be maintained.

There is a second crucial reason for attempting to ensure the process of restructuring this year. If it is to proceed, it will require immense efforts and resources. It will require organizing continuing national, provincial and local discussions; meetings and communications to hammer out agreements; maintaining the profile of restructuring and of enthusiasm for participation; re-introducing new delegates, executives and councils to restructuring; and taking goals and objectives to students themselves for their input and reaction. These are staggering tasks to be carried out over a period of years, and will be a heavy burden for the existing organizations that must achieve them successfully before a new organization can be created.

The national and provincial organizations which will be responsible for the promotion and implementation of restructuring must be able to plan for the demands that restructuring will place on their resources and must plan for meeting those demands.

Some campuses are eager to begin running referenda now that the nature and some details of restructuring have been agreed upon. The number of students who commit themselves in referenda to joining a new organization will increase steadily as more referenda are run and passed. At some point in time enough students will have committed themselves to a new organization that an inaugural conference of those who have joined can be called to bring the organization into being.

In the interim, before the conference occurs, the final details of the structure and operations of the new organization will have to be determined at a constitutional conference. All current national and provincial organizations will then play a critical role in the guiding the national student movement through the phase of general referenda. As referenda pass, the fees committed by students will be built up in a restructuring fund, which will finance the restructuring process itself by paying for the staff, materials, meetings and the time committed by existing national and provincial student organizations to build and maintain the idea of one representative national student movement. This will insure active and stable leadership until the new organization is fully formed.

While we are not establishing deadlines to force action, making those agreements that allow action will also allow the necessary momentum of restructuring to be established. The enthusiasm that exists can be translated into some initial, concrete achievements, thus generating more enthusiasm that can carry the final discussions and agreements on restructuring to completion. We have the energy, hope and potential; with planning and a sense of direction, we can succeed.

II. Fees

A) National political component

The fee for the operations of the national political component is based on the level and range of services estimated in the comparative budget of the "Revised Financial Model". That model represents a reasonable projection of the

expenditures which a restructured organization would undertake through that component. The methodology of the paper indicates that these services translate into a fee of \$3.00.

B) National services component

The national services component will receive a fee of \$1.00 to finance its' service programmes. One of these will be the issue of joint International Student Identity Card/membership cards to all members, in conjunction with a comprehensive, expanded discount plan.

C) Total national fee

The total, integral amount of the national fee is therefore \$4.00. This must be the amount of the national component of all restructuring fee paid over, roughly, the next five-year planning period. No division or alteration of these fees is conceivable without a great deal of confusion, inequity and political and financial uncertainty.

D) Implementation of fee and integration with national component

No deadlines or schedules will be set at this conference. The only goal is to make the decisions necessary to begin the referendum process and to allow the passage of a few referenda this year.

Provinces should begin investigating and planning for the integration of restructuring referenda with any upcoming provincial referenda. Provincial organizations and caucuses should:

- decide on the level of their provincial fee
- decide on the options to be available to their member campuses for referenda (see below)
- decide on a schedule for referenda to occur in each province

In general, three kinds of options are available for a referendum on campus:

- 1) national component only (\$4.00)
- 2) national component combined with a provincial fee which is already being passed on other campuses (add two fees together - one question for total amount)
- 3) national component combined with new provincial fee (add two together as above. Province to set amount of provincial fee)

The option to be avoided if at all possible is that of separate national and provincial fee referenda run in the same region and during the same planning period. The worst possible case is a two - question referendum.

III. Nature of referenda and campaign

The restructuring referendum asks one question, requesting a commitment to joining the new organization, to pay a fee towards that organization (which will be used in the short-term to develop its structures and membership), and requesting acceptance of the organization's statement of purpose. The referendum or campaign must contain as detailed a description as possible of the organization, if not the name for it.

Such a referendum could have two forms:

- 1) \$4.00 - to join the national components only.
- 2) \$4.00 plus the provincial fee - join three components at once for the total fee.

IV. Name of the new organization

A name would be necessary in all but perhaps the first few referendum campaigns to identify the new organization.

As a new organization, the restructured organization needs a new name. That name should contain or consist of a simple element which can be incorporated into the name of all components of the organization.

The Restructuring Committee noted the AOSC Board, in its minutes, proposed the name "National Union of Students Canada (NUSC)", based on the standard interprovincial nomenclature.

V. Short-term structural modifications involving existing organizations

- 1) Amendment of the NUS/UNE constitution so that any member association passing a restructuring referendum ceases to pay the \$1.00 NUS membership fee.
- 2) Amendment of the NUS/UNE constitution to offer membership rights in the NUS/UNE to any association which passes a restructuring referendum. Such associations would have the option to apply for a vote in NUS/UNE (and hence AOSC) as a means to control the fees they agreed to pay in the short-term.
- 3) Creation of an AOSC Board-NUS Central Committee joint committee to administer the national restructuring fund (provinces would control any provincial restructuring funds). NUS/UNE will receive an automatic \$1.00 from any of its members who pass a restructuring referendum, and in addition will be able to apply to the fund for restructuring - related costs (the costs of promoting and developing the structures of a new organization and of maintaining its principles and its concept). AOSC will automatically receive \$1.00 from all students committing themselves to the new organization.

VI. Legal advice

Legal advice on restructuring procedures should be sought in the short-term.

VII. Further discussions

A) National-provincial meeting (January ?)

- provinces to bring back decisions on referendum fees, options, schedules, et cetera, for co-ordination with other provinces
- begin planning long-term referendum schedule
- finalize referendum arrangements, conditions, planning
- examine structures of new organization with a view to developing constitutional framework

No referenda should be held until after the provincial organization has met. Also funding for the meeting will have to be arranged (c. \$4000.00 minimum).

B) Lethbridge conference

This conference will also be designated as an AOSC semi-annual meeting on restructuring. The NUS and AOSC sections of the conference will further develop the new organization and schedules for implementation.

C) Constitutional conference (Lethbridge ?)

The constitutional conference would finalize the structures of the new organization and look at implementation schedules. The constitutional conference would be the last step before general referenda on the new organization. The Lethbridge conference would act as the constitutional conference would be held at Lethbridge if there was general agreement on the proposed structures.

D) Inaugural conference (1987?)

The Inaugural conference would bring the new organization into existence. When the new organization had been brought into existence, the old organizations would dissolve themselves at their next conferences. At the first conference of the new organization there would be a policy review report and the new organization would adopt its initial policy.

The inaugural conference would be called when three predetermined criteria are satisfied:

- 1) a minimum number of associations have run successful restructuring referenda
- 2) a minimum number of students have joined
- 3) The membership of the new organization has a regional balance

Appendix II

National Student Organization

National Political Component

1985 Comparative Budget

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Assumed Costs</u>
1. Advertising	250
2. Bank Charges	2,000
3. Capital Expenditures	500
4. Caucuses and Committees	3,000
5. Executive Travel and Expenses	35,000
6. Chairperson's Salary and Expenses	17,250
7. Chairperson's Expenses	4,000
8. Conferences	1,000
9. Constituency Groups	10,000
0. Contingencies	12,500
1. Provincial Development Fund	25,000
2. Equipment Rental	300
3. Fees	100
4. Insurance	500
5. Loan Repayment	2,000
6. National Data Bank	3,500
7. Newspaper	1,000
8. Office Supplies and Expenses	1,500
9. Postage	8,500
0. Printing	14,000
1. Professional Fees	4,500
2. Publications	800
3. Rent/Renovations	11,000
4. Repairs	700
5. Small-Budgeted Members	9,000
6. Staff Travel and Expenses	24,000
7. Telephone	16,000
8. Temporary Wages	300
9. Wages and Benefits	<u>120,000</u>
 TOTAL	 \$329,450