

57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Budget Committee

May 2010 National General Meeting

DAY ONE

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, *Committee Chairperson*, states that as its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either: ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or elect a committee chairperson from within its membership. The National Executive is recommending that National Treasurer Dave Molenhuis be ratified as chair for the Committee.

b. Review of the Committee Agenda

c. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

The Committee will familiarise itself with the Committee Terms of Reference, described in Resolution 1, Section 3.a):

The Budget Committee shall, at the spring general meeting:

- *develop a draft budget for the upcoming fiscal year for submission to the closing plenary of the semi-annual general meeting;*
- *assess the availability of funds for proposed projects and/or purchases, including donations; and*
- *discuss the Federation's long-term financial planning.*

2. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS AND ISSUES

a. Orientation to the Finances of the Federation

- i. Revenue Sources and Major Cost Centres
- ii. Funds and Fund Balances

b. Presentation of 2008-09 Audited Financial Statements

c. Overview of Current Financial Realities and Pressures (In-camera)

d. Review of 2009-10 Budget and Year-to-date Statements

The Committee will review the 2009-10 budget and the comparative year-to-date statement of revenue and expenditures.



FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières
Cert no. SGS-COC-003420
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council



PAGE 2 – BUDGET COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

DAY TWO

3. FINALISATION OF THE 2010-11 BUDGET

a. Presentation of Draft Budget

The first draft of 2010-11 Budget, produced by the National Executive, was circulated four weeks in advance of the meeting. A revised draft with schedules will be presented at this time.

b. Consideration of Amendments

The Committee will consider amendments to the draft 2010-11 budget.

4. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motion will likely be referred to the Budget Committee by the opening plenary.

2010/05:N44 MOTION

Be it resolved that McLarty and Company be reappointed as the Federations' auditor for the 2010-11 fiscal year.

5. DISCUSSION OF THE FEDERATION'S LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

6. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

REPORT

Budget Committee

May 2010 National General Meeting

Committee Composition

Caucus Representatives

Caucus of College and Institute Associations
Caucus of Large Institute Associations
National Aboriginal Caucus
National Graduate Caucus
Caucus of Small University Associations

Provincial Representatives

Alberta Component
British Columbia Component
Manitoba Component
New Brunswick Component
Newfoundland and Labrador Component
Nova Scotia Component
Ontario Component
Québec Component
Prince Edward Island Component
Saskatchewan Component

Constituency Group Representatives

Student Artists' Constituency Group
Racialised Students' Constituency Group
Students with Disabilities Constituency Group
Francophone Students' Constituency Group
International Students' Constituency Group
Part-time and Mature Students' Constituency Group
Queer Students' Constituency Group
Women's Constituency Group

Committee Coordinator

National Treasurer

Committee Staff

Budget Director

Tony Atwal, James Bowen & Shaun Dhakar
Aisyah Abdkahar, Sarah King & Matt Hepner
vacant
Jillian Burford-Grinnell & Kim Wucher
Grayson Lepp, Sean Maguire & Sheldon Willerton

vacant
Gurpreet Kambo, Mark Norris & Cory Nelmes
Marakary Bayo, Sheldon Gardiner & Alison Kealey
vacant
Mark MacKinnon & Mike Walsh
Jody Blimke
Meera Chander, Gilbert Cassar & Caitlin Smith
vacant
vacant
vacant

Craig Budovitch, Sean Carson & Lori MacDonald
Varenka Schwarz & Danielle Sandhu
James Coccola & Michel Turcotte
Marc-André Lépine
Rolli Adenmosun & David Zhou
Mohammed Ali Aumeer, Laura Balanko & Pat Barbosa
Steven Broadely, Chirstopher Gillespie & Corey Scott
Jessica Cave, Amy Hammett & Elizabeth Whyte

Dave Molenhuis

Dave Hare

1. MOTION REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends the following motion be adopted (2010/05:098):

2010/05:098

MOTION

Local 48/Local 93

Be it resolved that McLarty and Company be reappointed as the Federations' auditor for the 2010-11 fiscal year.

2. MOTION DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE

BUDGET-1

MOTION

Local 61/Local 4

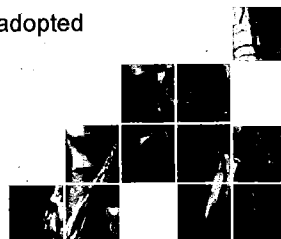
Be it resolved that the audited financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2009 be adopted as presented.



FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières
Cert no. SGS-COC-003420
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council



canadian federation of students(-services) • fédération canadienne des étudiant-e-s(-services)



PAGE 2 – BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

BUDGET-2

MOTION

Local 41/Local 75

Be it resolved that the 2010-11 final draft budget be adopted as presented.

Combined Budget (Final Draft)

Canadian Federation of Students and Canadian Federation of Students-Services

July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Bulk Buying Service: Health and Dental Insurance				
Consortium Membership Fees	573,140.65	420,000.00	290,000.00	380,000.00
Administration and office - depreciation	(477.24)	(800.00)	(361.83)	(800.00)
Administration and office - supplies and equipment	(66.51)	(1,250.00)	(491.93)	(1,250.00)
Administration and office - telephone/fax/internet	(3,642.40)	(3,000.00)	(1,980.50)	(3,000.00)
Payroll fees	(449.46)	(500.00)	(378.08)	(500.00)
Professional fees	(5,131.35)	(10,000.00)	0.00	(20,000.00)
Rent	(31,863.83)	(15,000.00)	0.00	(15,000.00)
Consortium membership meetings		(12,000.00)	0.00	(12,000.00)
Consortium Services and Development - Materials	(10,659.05)	(25,000.00)	(1,279.78)	(25,000.00)
Consortium Services and Development - Travel	(5,163.78)	(5,000.00)	(4,108.71)	(5,000.00)
Preferred Provider Network Development	0.00	(15,000.00)	0.00	(15,000.00)
Website	0.00	(2,000.00)	0.00	(2,000.00)
Other	0.00	(250.00)	0.00	(250.00)
National Executive meetings	(1,077.13)	(3,000.00)	(1,632.77)	(3,000.00)
National general meetings	(3,185.68)	(4,000.00)	(899.50)	(4,000.00)
Refund processing	(7,578.09)	(21,000.00)	(7,710.88)	(21,000.00)
Wages	(179,344.03)	(185,000.00)	(158,875.10)	(190,000.00)
Employer costs and benefits	(23,410.65)	(25,000.00)	(24,997.96)	(28,000.00)
Contingency		(21,000.00)		(15,000.00)
Total National Student Health Network	301,091.45	71,200.00	87,282.96	19,200.00
Travel CUTS				
Referral fees	349,980.00	120,000.00	0.00	-
Royalties	0.00	60,000.00	32,886.30	75,000.00
Advertising and Promotion	0.00	(11,000.00)	(11,000.00)	(5,000.00)
Bad debt allowance	0.00	(114,000.00)	0.00	-
Total CUTS	349,980.00	55,000.00	21,886.30	70,000.00
Interest and Investments				
Investments	73,327.41	3,000.00	0.00	25,000.00
Interest on deposits	5,864.50	2,000.00	1,390.51	1,500.00
Interest from loans		15,000.00	5,883.23	-
Total Interest and Investments	79,191.91	20,000.00	7,273.74	26,500.00
Membership Dues				
Membership dues - British Columbia	826,737.03	816,000.00	652,540.02	810,000.00
Membership dues - Maritimes	81,260.74	83,500.00	45,505.51	80,000.00
Membership dues - Newfoundland and Labrador	196,671.70	195,000.00	198,343.99	198,000.00
Membership dues - Ontario	1,896,232.23	1,850,000.00	1,473,974.58	1,850,000.00
Membership dues - Prairies	417,906.78	415,000.00	429,406.59	425,000.00
Membership dues - Quebec	277,058.22	280,000.00	29,558.24	280,000.00
Membership dues recovery	19,817.43	22,500.00	38,084.07	15,000.00
Allowance for doubtful accounts	0.00	(410,000.00)	-	(458,000.00)
Total Net Membership Dues	3,715,684.13	3,252,000.00	2,867,413.00	3,200,000.00

	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Student Work Abroad Programme				
Total Net SWAP Sales	221,414.00	218,157.00	36,041.00	75,000.00
Other Revenue				
Other - CFS	74,603.94	4,000.00	3,735.80	500.00
Other - CFS.Services	734.39	500.00		500.00
Total Other	75,338.33	4,500.00	3,735.80	1,000.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE	4,742,699.82	3,620,857.00	3,023,632.80	3,391,700.00

EXPENSE

Administration and Office

Automated payroll service	(2,485.09)	(2,600.00)	(2,159.29)	(2,600.00)
Bank and interest charges	(517.59)	(600.00)	(462.15)	(600.00)
Depreciation - computers	(5,035.03)	(5,550.00)	(3,465.38)	(8,000.00)
Depreciation - photocopiers	(29,631.69)	(22,050.00)	(18,378.75)	(7,240.00)
Depreciation - software	(3,177.32)	(1,380.00)	(1,148.33)	(500.00)
Depreciation - other equipment	(174.42)	(3,140.00)	(2,616.25)	(3,000.00)
Hiring	(608.10)	(4,000.00)	0.00	(4,000.00)
Insurance	(4,206.60)	(4,210.00)	(4,207.68)	(4,500.00)
Maintenance	(237.10)	(1,200.00)	(233.51)	(1,500.00)
Office equipment, materials and supplies	(4,157.90)	(4,500.00)	(2,067.23)	(4,000.00)
Postage and courier	(1,592.60)	(2,000.00)	(1,270.57)	(2,000.00)
Software	0.00	(3,500.00)	0.00	(1,200.00)
Translation	(13,472.69)	(17,500.00)	(4,388.84)	(15,000.00)
Wages	(169,913.85)	(143,000.00)	(83,570.76)	(143,000.00)
Employer Cost and Benefits	(26,076.97)	(17,000.00)	(10,288.82)	(17,000.00)
Sub-total	(261,286.95)	(232,230.00)	(134,257.55)	(214,140.00)

Allocations

Allocation - Aboriginal Caucus	(29,647.75)	(35,000.00)	(12,532.64)	(35,000.00)
Allocation - Constituency Groups	(21,765.02)	(48,780.00)	(11,058.40)	(48,000.00)
Allocation - National Graduate Caucus	(60,782.05)	(115,000.00)	(110,441.60)	(115,000.00)
Allocation - BC locals	(151,866.65)	(136,000.00)	(108,756.67)	(110,000.00)
Allocation - Maritime Locals - salaries and expenses	(7,693.96)	(59,500.00)	(47,452.68)	(60,000.00)
Allocation - NL Locals - salaries and expenses	(57,742.10)	(59,500.00)	(51,997.28)	(60,000.00)
Allocation - Ontario locals	(316,313.10)	(302,166.67)	(245,662.43)	(275,000.00)
Allocation - Prairie Locals - salaries and expenses	(56,916.53)	(90,000.00)	(45,658.23)	(90,000.00)
Allocation - Quebec Locals	(66,053.70)	(46,666.67)	(24,519.41)	(46,666.67)
Total Allocations	(768,780.86)	(892,613.34)	(658,079.34)	(839,666.67)

Audit

Audit - CFS	(34,890.51)	(30,000.00)	(0.00)	(35,000.00)
Audit - CFS.Services	(34,890.50)	(35,000.00)	(0.00)	(35,000.00)
Total Audit	(69,781.01)	(65,000.00)	(0.00)	(70,000.00)

	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Bulk Buying Service: Handbook Printing				
Design and Layout	(22,219.00)	(24,300.00)	(26,383.39)	(26,000.00)
Printing	(508,658.92)	(782,500.00)	(802,954.38)	(810,000.00)
Shipping	(31,937.97)	(53,400.00)	(50,684.28)	(55,000.00)
Other	(53.08)	(0.00)	(192.60)	(250.00)
Wages	(5,220.48)	(6,000.00)	(5,430.49)	(7,500.00)
Employer Cost and Benefits	(201.54)	(650.00)	(561.15)	(650.00)
Advertising	18,764.81	15,900.00	18,099.20	10,000.00
Recovery	471,610.52	732,700.00	775,309.21	775,000.00
Total Handbook	(77,915.66)	(118,250.00)	(92,797.88)	(114,400.00)
Bulk Buying Service: Orientation				
Materials	(419,205.26)	(540,000.00)	(537,822.96)	(540,000.00)
Storage and Shipping	(29,678.97)	(20,000.00)	(40,366.86)	(45,000.00)
Other	(519.75)	(500.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Wages	(12,761.05)	(12,500.00)	(13,923.52)	(15,000.00)
Employer Cost and Benefits	(1,310.81)	(2,000.00)	(1,287.54)	(2,000.00)
Recovery	384,380.16	514,000.00	513,765.40	540,000.00
Total Bulk Buying of Orientation Materials Service	(79,095.68)	(61,000.00)	(79,635.48)	(62,500.00)
Bulk Buying Service: Website				
Contracted Services	(66,469.49)	(70,000.00)	(47,650.79)	(70,000.00)
Wages	(12,660.10)	(12,500.00)	(13,923.52)	(12,500.00)
Employer Cost and Benefits	(1,083.83)	(1,300.00)	(1,287.54)	(1,300.00)
Recovery	46,757.00	45,000.00	0.00	45,000.00
Total Website Service	(33,456.42)	(38,800.00)	(62,861.85)	(38,800.00)
Building				
Cleaning and Maintenance	(5,246.26)	(14,000.00)	(16,208.90)	(20,000.00)
Depreciation	(33,307.00)	(125,000.00)	(143,400.49)	(172,080.59)
Electricity	(5,591.42)	(11,000.00)	(10,433.98)	(14,000.00)
Gas	(6,898.45)	(7,500.00)	(6,211.01)	(7,500.00)
Legal	(1,888.87)	(500.00)	0.00	(1,500.00)
Other	0.00	(500.00)	(9.43)	(500.00)
Property and casualty insurance	(17,673.12)	(9,620.00)	(12,827.16)	(13,500.00)
Property Tax	(30,503.34)	(35,000.00)	(33,373.50)	(35,000.00)
Security	(126.00)	(500.00)	(330.28)	(500.00)
Water/Sewage	(1,273.49)	(2,500.00)	(583.02)	(2,000.00)
Sub-total	(102,507.95)	(206,120.00)	(223,377.77)	(266,580.59)
Rent, Suite 1A	25,050.00	34,800.00	27,405.00	35,400.00
Rent, Suite 3A	25,200.00	21,000.00	4,393.36	26,400.00
Sub-total	50,250.00	55,800.00	31,798.36	61,800.00
Total Building Expenses	(52,257.95)	(150,320.00)	(191,579.41)	(204,780.59)
Campaigns and Government Relations				
Campaigns Strategy	(346,413.68)	(500,000.00)	(131,074.98)	(400,000.00)
Campaign Donations	(6,750.00)	(8,000.00)	0.00	(5,000.00)
Coalitions and Memberships	(10,022.50)	(8,000.00)	(6,016.00)	(8,000.00)
International Affairs	(20,669.47)	(12,000.00)	(2,450.68)	(12,000.00)
Kevin Coleman Student Rights Defense Fund	0.00	(5,000.00)	0.00	(5,000.00)
Media Strategy	(17,608.30)	(20,000.00)	(25,055.74)	(25,000.00)
Wages	(112,360.03)	(100,000.00)	(54,856.54)	(100,000.00)
Employer Costs and Benefits	(12,338.74)	(15,000.00)	(4,309.50)	(12,000.00)
Sub-total	(526,162.72)	(668,000.00)	(223,763.44)	(567,000.00)

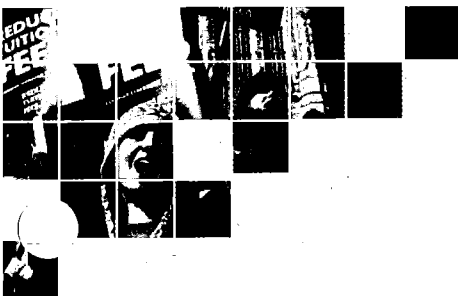
	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Campaigns and Government Relations Research				
Publications	(86.99)	(500.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Subscriptions	(79.54)	(500.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Polling	(28,701.75)	(30,000.00)	(19,516.88)	(30,000.00)
Miscellaneous	0.00	(500.00)	(600.00)	(500.00)
Accommodation, Per Diem and Travel	(538.30)	(2,500.00)	0.00	(2,000.00)
Wages	(11,514.49)	(75,000.00)	(42,401.54)	(55,000.00)
Employer Costs and Benefits	(1,825.68)	(12,000.00)	(4,447.61)	(6,000.00)
Sub-total	(42,746.75)	(121,000.00)	(66,966.03)	(94,500.00)
Communications				
ISP, E-mail, and Listserves	(5,455.95)	(6,300.00)	(16,064.68)	(18,000.00)
Photocopying	(14,668.26)	(15,000.00)	(14,800.35)	(17,500.00)
Telephone, Facsimile, etc.	(9,805.75)	(11,150.00)	(7,583.02)	(9,000.00)
Other	(1,742.57)	(1,000.00)	0.00	(1,000.00)
Website	0.00	(15,000.00)	(14,943.98)	(15,000.00)
Sub-total	(31,672.53)	(48,450.00)	(53,392.03)	(60,500.00)
Discount Program				
ISIC - sales	562,448.84	550,000.00	259,144.00	440,000.00
ISIC - cost of sales	(76,547.58)	(77,000.00)	(72,901.40)	(61,600.00)
ISIC - sales commission	(120,147.00)	(113,200.00)	(118,440.00)	(90,560.00)
ISIC - CUTS administrative charge-back	(142,315.00)	(157,100.00)	(51,686.00)	(125,680.00)
ISIC - CUTS advertising charge-back	(66,703.00)	(76,000.00)	(20,622.00)	(60,800.00)
Net ISIC Sales	156,736.26	126,700.00	(4,505.40)	101,360.00
ISIC - cost of members' cards	(100,000.00)	(110,000.00)	(93,356.12)	(88,000.00)
ISIC - cost of members' cards issuing	(60,000.00)	(80,000.00)		(64,000.00)
ISIC - depreciation	(10,463.32)		(7,792.03)	(6,500.00)
ISIC - materials and printing	(7,306.96)	(3,000.00)	(4,047.85)	(2,400.00)
ISIC - printer depreciation	(5,557.60)	(5,100.00)	(1,687.60)	(4,080.00)
ISIC - postage and courier	(2,601.36)	(1,500.00)	(1,660.24)	(1,200.00)
ISIC/Studentsaver - discount solicitation	(16,041.05)	(12,000.00)	(4,740.20)	(9,600.00)
ISIC/Studentsaver - guidebook and card printing	(215,717.42)	(143,000.00)	(179,636.45)	(114,400.00)
ISIC/Studentsaver - guidebook and card shipping	(1,062.22)	(2,000.00)	(757.12)	(1,600.00)
ISIC/Studentsaver - website	(1,150.02)	(750.00)	(629.40)	(600.00)
Other	(12,657.60)	(400.00)	0.00	(320.00)
Software development and upgrading	0.00	(5,000.00)	0.00	(4,000.00)
Telephone/Fax/Internet	(157.35)	(500.00)	(70.46)	(400.00)
Travel	(875.69)	(1,000.00)	(5,902.46)	(800.00)
Wages and contracts	(39,280.50)	(50,000.00)	(32,115.51)	(40,000.00)
Employer Costs and Benefits	(2,887.46)	(5,000.00)	(2,243.15)	(4,000.00)
Sub-total	(475,758.55)	(419,250.00)	(334,638.60)	(341,900.00)
Total Net Expenses	(319,022.29)	(292,550.00)	(339,144.00)	(240,540.00)
Legal				
Corporate	(2,734.59)	-	(3,245.21)	-
Litigation	(211,733.90)	-	(103,121.29)	-
General Contracts	(87,158.03)	-	(28,788.37)	-
Trademarks	(8,376.23)	-	(18,924.72)	-
Other	(21,822.29)	-	(29,068.27)	-
Sub-total	(331,825.04)	(125,000.00)	(183,147.86)	(165,000.00)
Membership Development and Outreach				
Accommodation	(1,807.86)	(2,500.00)	(574.63)	(2,500.00)
Per Diem	(380.00)	(3,500.00)	0.00	(3,500.00)
Materials	0.00	(1,500.00)	(2,421.76)	(2,500.00)
Membership Drives and Referenda	(58,675.52)	(60,000.00)	(15,261.28)	(60,000.00)
Travel	(3,421.42)	(20,000.00)	(2,019.82)	(10,000.00)
Other	(625.93)	(2,000.00)	0.00	(2,000.00)
Sub-total	(64,910.73)	(89,500.00)	(20,277.49)	(80,500.00)

	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
National Congress (November)				
Accommodation and meals - first delegates	(24,918.32)	(27,500.00)	(25,560.35)	(27,500.00)
Accommodation and meals - additional delegates	(109,962.13)	(110,000.00)	(115,901.97)	(110,000.00)
Accommodation and meals - executive members	(2,870.90)	(4,000.00)	(3,632.37)	(4,000.00)
Accommodation and meals - regular staff	(2,412.73)	(3,500.00)	(3,140.20)	(3,500.00)
Childcare - delegates	(2,125.00)	(2,500.00)	(2,731.67)	(3,500.00)
Childcare - executive members	(240.00)	(500.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Childcare - staff	(1,587.35)	(500.00)	(385.00)	(500.00)
Disabled access	(2,596.95)	(3,000.00)	(1,786.00)	(3,000.00)
Guest speakers - fees, travel, accommodation, etc.	(2,234.80)	(4,500.00)	(6,659.90)	(6,000.00)
Materials and printing	(13,024.44)	(13,500.00)	(13,747.42)	(14,500.00)
Miscellaneous	(730.76)	(500.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Rental costs - rooms and related equipment	0.00	(300.00)	0.00	(300.00)
Rental costs - vehicles	(513.05)	(750.00)	(748.39)	(750.00)
Temporary meeting staff - accommodation and meals	(683.08)	(1,000.00)	(770.65)	(1,000.00)
Temporary meeting staff - travel	0.00	(500.00)	(270.75)	(500.00)
Temporary meeting staff - salaries	(2,500.00)	(2,500.00)	(1,800.00)	(2,500.00)
Translation & interpretation - simultaneous interpretation	(17,958.41)	(18,000.00)	(18,641.33)	(18,000.00)
Translation & interpretation - contract translation	(6,925.60)	(12,000.00)	(17,156.02)	(12,000.00)
Translation & interpretation - other	0.00	(300.00)	0.00	(300.00)
Travel - first delegates	(21,657.42)	(23,000.00)	(22,108.32)	(23,000.00)
Travel - additional delegates	(93,994.80)	(100,000.00)	(85,577.54)	(100,000.00)
Travel - executive members	(2,440.31)	(3,500.00)	(1,258.30)	(3,500.00)
Travel - regular staff	(2,516.35)	(3,000.00)	(2,362.87)	(3,000.00)
Small budget subsidies - registration fees	(7,070.85)	(8,000.00)	(6,504.11)	(8,000.00)
Small budget subsidies - travel pool fees	(5,606.22)	(6,600.00)	(5,366.82)	(6,600.00)
Sub-total	(324,569.47)	(349,450.00)	(336,109.98)	(352,950.00)
Registration fees - additional delegates	113,050.00	111,625.00	115,425.00	111,625.00
Travel pool fees - additional delegates	94,517.53	92,825.00	93,605.00	92,825.00
Sub-total	207,567.53	204,450.00	209,030.00	204,450.00
Total Net Cost	(117,001.94)	(145,000.00)	(127,079.98)	(148,500.00)

National Congress (Spring)

Accommodation and meals - first delegates	(26,780.59)	(27,500.00)		(27,500.00)
Accommodation and meals - additional delegates	(125,736.64)	(105,000.00)	(123,472.43)	(105,000.00)
Accommodation and meals - executive members	(1,643.30)	(5,000.00)		(5,000.00)
Accommodation and meals - regular staff	(80.00)	(3,000.00)		(3,000.00)
Childcare - delegates	(1,505.00)	(2,500.00)		(2,500.00)
Childcare - executive members	0.00	(500.00)		(500.00)
Childcare - staff	(734.75)	(500.00)		(500.00)
Disabled access	(3,337.00)	(3,000.00)		(3,000.00)
Guest speakers - fees, travel, accommodation, etc.	(1,134.80)	(4,500.00)		(4,500.00)
Materials and printing	(14,148.71)	(13,500.00)	(2,385.06)	(13,500.00)
Miscellaneous	(796.81)	(500.00)		(500.00)
Rental costs - rooms and related equipment	(5,922.00)	(7,500.00)	(1,200.00)	(7,500.00)
Rental costs - vehicles	(605.84)	(750.00)		(750.00)
Temporary meeting staff - accommodation and meals	(520.92)	(750.00)		(750.00)
Temporary meeting staff - travel	(157.28)	(500.00)		(500.00)
Temporary meeting staff - salaries	(1,400.00)	(2,500.00)		(2,500.00)
Translation & interpretation - simultaneous interpretation	(16,705.50)	(18,000.00)		(18,000.00)
Translation & interpretation - contract translation	(7,758.34)	(12,000.00)	(3,701.35)	(12,000.00)
Translation & interpretation - other	0.00	(300.00)		(300.00)
Travel - first delegates	(23,217.13)	(21,500.00)		(21,500.00)
Travel - additional delegates	(75,365.61)	(100,000.00)	(18,413.92)	(100,000.00)
Travel - executive members	(3,141.01)	(3,500.00)		(3,500.00)
Travel - regular staff	(746.20)	(3,000.00)	(261.45)	(3,000.00)
Small budget subsidies - registration fees	(9,529.43)	(8,500.00)		(8,500.00)
Small budget subsidies - travel pool fees	(7,766.48)	(9,500.00)		(9,500.00)
Sub-total	(328,733.34)	(353,800.00)	(149,434.21)	(353,800.00)
Registration fees - additional delegates	126,825.00	115,000.00		115,000.00
Travel pool fees - additional delegates	108,078.53	100,000.00		100,000.00
Sub-total	234,903.53	215,000.00	0.00	215,000.00
Total Net Cost	(93,829.81)	(138,800.00)	(149,434.21)	(138,800.00)

	FISCAL 2009 COMBINED ACTUALS (Audited)	FISCAL 2010 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Revised)	FISCAL 2010 YEAR-TO-DATE	FISCAL 2011 COMBINED BUDGET (Final Draft)
National Executive Meetings				
Accommodation - Executive	(9,413.67)	(11,000.00)	(5,670.71)	(12,000.00)
Accommodation - Staff	(2,722.73)	(4,000.00)	(2,645.38)	(4,000.00)
Childcare - Executive	(150.00)	(500.00)	0.00	(2,000.00)
Childcare - Staff	(1,750.00)	(2,000.00)	(600.00)	(1,000.00)
Per Diems - Executive Members	(5,098.40)	(5,000.00)	(3,032.50)	(5,000.00)
Per Diems - Staff	(3,327.72)	(3,500.00)	(3,066.67)	(4,000.00)
Travel - Executive	(23,142.26)	(25,000.00)	(10,769.05)	(25,000.00)
Travel - Staff	(6,364.68)	(7,000.00)	(7,860.19)	(8,000.00)
Equipment, Materials, and Teleconference	(1,318.37)	(500.00)	(1,227.48)	(1,000.00)
Sub-total	(53,287.83)	(58,500.00)	(34,871.98)	(62,000.00)
National Executive Salaries				
Gross Salary - Chairperson	(40,395.16)	(41,251.82)	(34,905.20)	(41,500.00)
Gross Salary - Deputy Chairperson	(40,395.16)	(41,251.82)	(34,905.20)	(41,500.00)
Gross Salary - Treasurer	(40,395.16)	(41,251.82)	(34,905.20)	(41,500.00)
Overlap/Transition	(4,671.96)	(7,000.00)	(6,346.40)	(8,000.00)
Mandatory Employer Costs	(8,200.81)	(9,000.00)	(7,254.52)	(9,000.00)
Moving Expenses	(1,000.00)	(2,500.00)	(855.04)	(2,500.00)
Employer Health Benefits	(5,487.84)	(6,800.00)	(6,535.80)	(7,600.00)
Sub-total	(140,546.09)	(149,055.46)	(125,707.36)	(151,600.00)
Office Rent and Related Costs				
Base Rent and Operating Costs	(115,562.11)	-	-	-
Property and casualty insurance	(6,246.21)	-	-	-
Security	(484.84)	-	-	-
Office Move	(18,964.04)	(27,500.00)	(34,457.59)	-
Total Office Operating Expense	(141,257.20)	(27,500.00)	(34,457.59)	0.00
Students' Union Directory				
Postage and courier	(1,783.28)	(2,100.00)	(1,386.75)	(1,800.00)
Production contract	(18,015.78)	(17,150.00)	(17,140.20)	(5,000.00)
Printing	(13,030.50)	(11,500.00)	(11,485.22)	(9,000.00)
Contingency	(8.48)	(0.00)	0.00	(500.00)
Directory Sales	6,335.05	7,000.00	6,993.60	7,000.00
Sub-total	(26,502.99)	(23,750.00)	(23,018.57)	(9,300.00)
Other Expense and Contingency				
Miscellaneous - CFS	(279.09)	(5,000.00)	(1,832.13)	(5,000.00)
Miscellaneous - CFS.Services	(502.48)	(2,500.00)	(2,211.08)	(2,500.00)
Bad debts	371.20	(25,000.00)		(25,000.00)
Contingency	-	(97,560.00)		(96,000.00)
Sub-total	(410.37)	(130,060.00)	(4,043.21)	(128,500.00)
TOTAL EXPENSE	(3,231,750.82)	(3,575,378.80)	(2,604,515.26)	(3,391,027.26)
TOTAL INCOME	4,742,699.82	3,620,857.00	3,023,632.80	3,391,700.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	(3,231,750.82)	(3,575,378.80)	(2,604,515.26)	(3,391,027.26)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	1,510,949.00	45,478.20	419,117.54	672.74



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

REPORT

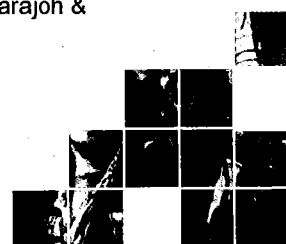
Campaigns and Government Relations Forum

May 2010 National General Meeting

Forum Participation

Member Local Representatives

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| Local 1 | Carleton University Students' Association | Khaldoon Bushaq & Alex Sirois |
| Local 3 | UBC Students' Union - Okanagan | Rob Nagai & Spencer Robins |
| Local 7 | NSCAD University Students' Union | Elise Graham & Karen Hawes |
| Local 8 | University of Winnipeg Students' Association | Daniel Gurevich, Lana Hastings, Ava Jerao & Colleen McIvor |
| Local 9 | University of Regina Students' Union | Desarae Eashappie & Kaytlyn Barber |
| Local 11 | University of King's College Students' Union | Dan Brown & Omri Haiven |
| Local 15 | Thompson Rivers University Students' Union | Jordan Harris, Jennifer Palma & Krystal Smith |
| Local 18 | Douglas Students' Union | Anna Lusk & Anna Schachner |
| Local 19 | University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union | Daniel Vandervoort |
| Local 24 | Ryerson Students' Union | Liana Salvador & Andrew McAllistar |
| Local 27 | Queen's University SGPS | Anne Marie Grondin |
| Local 32 | Lakehead University Student Union | Kristina DiFabio |
| Local 33 | Emily Carr University Students' Union | Salvador Nunez & Chantelle Veillette |
| Local 35 | Memorial University of Newfoundland Students' Union | Amber Haighway, John Jeddore & Meghan McCarthy |
| Local 36 | Grenfell College Student Union | Kieran Smith |
| Local 37 | Brandon University Students' Union | Kelsey McDonald & Ashley Lemon |
| Local 41 | Student Federation of the University of Ottawa | Iain Branigan, Paige Galette, Sam Kabbara & Tyler Steeves |
| Local 42 | Alberta College of Art and Design Students' Assoc. | Martha Affleck |
| Local 44 | University of Victoria Students' Society | Jessica Humphries |
| Local 45 | Marine Institute Students' Union | Jamire Duggan & Brianna Viscount |
| Local 46 | College of the North Atlantic Students' Union | Dominique Wells |
| Local 49 | University of Windsor Students' Alliance | Andrew Bell |
| Local 53 | Okanagan College Students' Union | Chad Athay & Brianne Berchowitz |
| Local 61 | Vancouver Island University Students' Union | Mikael Jensen |
| Local 62 | University of Guelph Graduate Students' Association | Michael von Keitz, Reza-Sepehr Esfahani & Eric Pringle |
| Local 66 | Northwest Community College Students' Association | Danielle Branco |
| Local 68 | York Federation of Students | Yusuf Mohamed & Vanessa Hunt |
| Local 69 | AG des étudiants de l'Université Sainte-Anne | Maxime Audet |
| Local 71 | Trent Central Student Association | Jordann Pool, Brea Hutchinson & John Paul Nyereka |
| Local 73 | Students' Unions of Vancouver Community College | Kevin Ching |
| Local 75 | Camosun College Student Society | Matteus Clement & Nicole Rushton |
| Local 78 | Carleton University Graduate Students' Association | Austin Miller & Kelly Black |
| Local 82 | Algoma University Students' Association | Lance Adjetej |
| Local 92 | George Brown Students' Association | Leslie Brown, Shasa Boshoff, Gregory Evans & Betty Nguyen |
| Local 90 | First Nation University of Canada Students' Union | Stewart Manhas |
| Local 93 | Glendon College Students' Union | Brittaney Caron |
| Local 96 | University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association | Mohammad Sadek |
| Local 97 | University of Toronto APUS | Joeita Gupta, Richard McKergow & Katie Wolk |
| Local 98 | University of Toronto Students' Union | Zexi Wang |
| Local 99 | Scarborough Campus Students' Union | Salman Mohammad, Pagabivan Thavarajoh & Matthew Zajch |
| Local 100 | Graduate Students' Union of the Memorial University | Shawn Anctil |
| Local 103 | University of Manitoba Students' Union | Tara Gosek |
| Local 104 | Association of Laurentian Part-Time Students | Marwa Dimassi & Derek Allair |
| Local 105 | Continuing Education Students' Assoc. of Ryerson | Astrid Arijanto |



PAGE 2 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Local 107 Association étudiante du La Cité collégiale

Local 108 Dawson Student Union

Local 109 University of Toronto at Mississauga Students' Union

Local 110 Laurentian University Graduate Students Association

Thierry Laurin

Amanda Arella & Nadia Kanji

Kumari Giles & Munib Sajjad

Rafiq Rahemtali

Forum Coordinators

National Chairperson

CFS-Ontario Chairperson

Katherine Giroux-Bougard

Shelley Melanson

Forum Staff

Maritimes Organiser

Newfoundland and Labrador Organiser

CFS-BC Communications and Research Officer

Rebecca Rose

Keith Dunne

Ian Boyko

1. MOTIONS DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE

CMP-1

MOTION

Local 90/Local 35

Be it resolved that the 2010-11 Campaigns Strategy be adopted.

2. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:022):

2010/05:022

MOTION

Local 98/Local 93

Whereas the quality and affordability of public transit is a daily concern that affects the ability of students to travel to class and work; and

Whereas Canada is the only country in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) without a national transit strategy and associated government financial commitments; and

Whereas the Federation's We Ride campaign has led to important transit victories in cities and towns across Canada, including securing discounted student pricing for transit, expanded service to and from colleges and universities, and the removal of age-caps for student fares; and

Whereas many member local representatives have been working at the municipal level to improve transit and secure discounts and have found local transit systems to be underfunded and incapable of effectively addressing student concerns; therefore

Be it resolved that work be undertaken with labour unions and environmental and community groups that share a commitment to affordable public transit to call on the Government of Canada to provide stable funding for public transportation and adopt a national strategy for public transportation that guarantees its accessibility, affordability, and sustainability.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:026):

2010/05:026

MOTION

Local 98/Local 93

Whereas students have historically shaped broader social and political change through promoting and advocating for a more equitable society; and

Whereas the Federation's founding principle, that education is a right, enshrines universal accessibility of education, free from any barrier; and

Whereas inequities based on, but not limited to, race, gender, sex, (dis)ability, sexual orientation, age or citizenship status affect students' capacity to access education and to do so in an environment free from discrimination; and

Whereas students' unions are advocates for the rights of all students to be free of discrimination and inequities and are charged with promoting this right; and

Whereas the issues associated with the promotion of equity and with marginalised constituencies may not be apparent to all student representatives or students' unions; and

Whereas many students' unions may not have the resources or experience to undertake equity campaigns on their own; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to undertake equity campaigns and promote equity at their respective college or university; and

Be it further resolved that research be undertaken into how students' unions around the world have worked to promote equity on- and off-campus; and

Be it further resolved that materials promoting equity be produced for local students' unions; and

Be it further resolved that an equity handbook be developed based on this research and made available online for members' and general use.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:032):

2010/05:032 MOTION

Local 73/Local 93

Whereas the Federation supports strong sustainable and environmental policy and tanker traffic will inevitably end in an oil spill causing extreme environmental devastation; and

Whereas as the Federation supports the rights of the First Nations peoples to their land and autonomous First Nations governments; and

Whereas coastal First Nations have issued a declaration banning crude oil tankers from their territories and an immediate stop to the Enbridge Pipeline Project; therefore

Be it resolved that the ban on crude oil tankers on the coasts of Canada be supported; and

Be it further resolved that the call for an immediate halt to the Enbridge Pipeline Project be supported.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:044):

2010/05:044 MOTION

Local 78/Local 93

Whereas university libraries are incurring increased costs to provide timely access to academic publications; and

Whereas increased cost to university libraries are being passed on to students in increased tuition fees and ancillary fees; and

Whereas the Open Access publishing model allows new works to be distributed in a timely manner free to the academic community and the public via the web; and

Whereas the Open Access movement supports a no user-fee model for accessing publicly-funded research publications; and

Whereas the Federation has produced factsheets and other materials supporting Open Access as a sustainable alternative to the current and costly monopoly of the print publishing industry; and

Whereas the National Graduate Caucus has an ongoing campaign to support Open Access initiatives for scholarly publishing; therefore

Be it resolved that the worldwide Open Access Week from October 18 to 24, 2010 be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that members locals be encouraged to host events supporting the adoption and support of Open Access publishing by universities, research funding agencies and the broader academic community.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:056):

2010/05:056 MOTION

Local 24/Local 93

Whereas working to ensure that campuses are fully accessible and barrier-free is an important aspect of ensuring inclusive space for all students, faculty and staff in colleges and universities; and

Whereas accessibility audits allow students, professors and administrators to identify a comprehensive list of improvements that are needed to remove physical barriers on campus; and

Whereas sharing practices on how to conduct accessibility audits can enable students' unions to help identify barriers and potential improvements regardless of available resources; therefore

PAGE 4 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to submit best practices from their own campuses that include measures implemented to help eliminate barriers on campus for students, staff and faculty with disabilities, to the National Executive; and

Be it further resolved that these submissions be utilised in order to develop a toolkit for undertaking accessibility audits on college and university campuses.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:058) with subsequent amendment (CMP-02):

2010/05:058 MOTION

Local 24/Local 93

Whereas First Nations University of Canada (FNUUniv) has been a leader in Indigenous education for over 30 years and has experienced continued enrolment growth, signifying the demand for its programmes; and

Whereas FNUUniv is the only institution of its kind in Canada and has the highest concentration of Indigenous programming in the world; and

Whereas withdrawing funding will prevent thousands of students from across the country from accessing an education that is rooted in Indigenous knowledge; and

Whereas fewer Aboriginal learners will benefit from post-secondary education and the existing gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal higher education rates will continue to grow; and

Whereas funding from the federal government has been guaranteed annually under the Indian Studies Support Program for funding First Nations post-secondary institutions and the federal government must honour this obligation to fund the FNUUniv; therefore

Be it resolved that the federal government's recent decision to cut its \$7.2 million in annual funding to the First Nations University of Canada be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Canada be called upon to immediately reverse the decision to withdraw core funding and provide extended, stable and permanent funding for the First Nations University of Canada; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters.

CMP-02 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 90/Local 61

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:058 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that the federal government's recent decision to cut its \$7.2 million in annual funding to the First Nations University of Canada be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write letters to their Member(s) of Parliament to call upon the federal government to immediately reverse the decision to withdraw the annual core funding and provide extended, stable, and permanent funding for the First Nations University of Canada; and

Be it further resolved that member locals and provincial components be encouraged to participate in a National Day of Action on National Aboriginal Day to "protect the home of treaty education", the First Nations University of Canada; and

Be it further resolved that coalition partners be sought to participate in the Day of Action, including international organisations, Aboriginal organisations, and non-Aboriginal organisations; and

Be it further resolved that campaign materials be created and distributed to member locals for the Day of Action."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:060) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-03):

2010/05:060 MOTION

Local 24/Local 93

Whereas a recent report from the MacDonald-Laurier Institute entitled *Free to Learn: Giving Aboriginal Youth Control over Their Post-Secondary Education* recommended that the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP) be entirely replaced with a bank account opened by the government for every First Nations child in Canada that would accumulate interest to help fund higher education when they are ready to access it; and

Whereas the National Aboriginal Caucus has condemned the report for normalising the continued underfunding of post-secondary education funding for First Nations people; and

Whereas there has been little to no consultation with Aboriginal organisations on how to improve the PSSSP; and

Whereas the recommendations from the MacDonald-Laurier Institute is one in a string of reports that have sought to remove the responsibility to determine how to allocate PSSSP funds from First Nations control; and

Whereas the federal government has indicated it is looking to reform Aboriginal education, including the possible of Aboriginal control of the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP); therefore

Be it resolved that the Macdonald-Laurier report *Free to Learn: Giving Aboriginal Youth Control over Their Post-Secondary Education* be condemned; and

Be it further resolved the federal government be called upon to work with Aboriginal organisations including the National Aboriginal Caucus to improve the PSSSP.

CMP-03

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 90/Local 9

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:060 be amended to include:

"Be it further resolved that a detailed response to recent reports on Aboriginal education including, but not limited to *Free to Learn*, be published."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:062):

2010/05:062

MOTION

Local 24/Local 93

Whereas in October, 2009, the Desautels Faculty of Management at McGill University announced its intention to privatize its Master's of Business Administration program by instituting a self-funded model; and

Whereas this decision has resulted in an increase in fees from \$1,500 to \$29,500 representing a 1,863 percent increase in tuition fees; and

Whereas this sharp increase in fees will pose a barrier to future students who enrol in McGill's MBA program; and

Whereas the privatisation of all programs in higher education should be opposed; therefore

Be it resolved that the self-funded model of education implemented for the Master's of Business Administration at McGill University be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Federation's position be communicated to the President of McGill University and the Dean of the Desautels Faculty of Management; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Quebec be called upon to block the attempts of the Desautels Faculty of Management to implement a fully-funded fee structure, and all other efforts to offer private post-secondary education in Quebec; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:064):

2010/05:064

MOTION

Local 24/Local 93

Whereas water is essential to life, and the right to it is enshrined in two human rights; and

Whereas Canada has an abundance of fresh water and most Canadians take the safety of their tap water for granted, yet many First Nations communities must haul and/or boil their water, drink bottled water, and accept water rations; and

Whereas 109 First Nation communities in Canada are without safe drinking water; some for longer than a decade; and

Whereas waters are being poisoned by industry, contaminated with uranium, and can contain harmful chemicals and bacteria such as E. Coli; and

Whereas many children get sores and boils on their bodies from water due to an inadequate sanitation infrastructure resulting in illness and disease in later life; and

PAGE 6 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas the Chiefs of Ontario, a co-ordinating body for 134 First Nation communities in the province, have declared that decision-making processes related to the use and care of waters is a right maintained by First Nations and was not handed over with the making of treaties; therefore

Be it resolved that the Empty Glass for Water Campaign, asserting that access to clean, safe water is a human right, be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that a letter be written to Prime Minister Stephen Harper condemning the water crisis facing Canada's First Nations communities and encouraging the Government of Canada and the provinces to immediately provide resources to high risk communities to implement their plans to provide safe, potable water for their communities; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to endorse, support and promote the Empty Glass for Water Campaign, including but not limited to, donations, writing letters of support and encouraging their membership to actively participate in the campaign.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:082):

2010/05:082 MOTION

Local 68/Local 93

Whereas tuition fees pose the most significant barrier to accessing post-secondary education; and

Whereas student financial assistance has been used by the federal and provincial governments as a justification for high tuition fees; and

Whereas forcing students to borrow money to be able to pay for more of the cost of their own education facilitates privatisation and pushes the individual costs to the after-study period when students must pay more through compound interest on their student loans; and

Whereas a comprehensive analysis of the cost of administering financial aid through institutional departments, provincial bureaucracies and the federal bureaucracy does not currently exist; and

Whereas directing the costs of loans, grants and student loan bureaucracies toward the upfront reduction of the costs of tuition fees could be a more effective strategy to promote access and fund post-secondary education; therefore

Be it resolved that research be gathered on the total costs of administering the National Student Loans Program, including the costs dedicated at every provincial loan program to offer student loans and the costs to cover the in-study period of student loans; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to investigate the costs of administering financial aid offices locally and that these costs be communicated to the National Executive; and

Be it further resolved that the results of this research be used to lobby for reform of the current system of student financial assistance that has been put in place to mitigate the impact of high tuition fees.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:84):

2010/05:084 MOTION

Local 68/Local 93

Whereas Navitas is a private, for-profit Australian company that recruits and teaches international students who have not passed TOEFL exams and who often need more assistance in meeting entrance requirements of universities and colleges in Canada; and

Whereas Navitas currently operates at the University of Manitoba, where there have been problems of facility usage and in some cases has actually bumped University of Manitoba classes so that Navitas classes can use the best facilities; and

Whereas the faculty association at Dalhousie University was highly critical of a proposed partnership with Navitas at their school; and

Whereas a partnership at the University of Windsor's business school with another international recruitment agency, Study Group International, was rejected in February; and

Whereas international companies that offer education to international students at public Canadian post-secondary institutions often set their own admissions criteria and offer direct admittance into a college or university, raising concerning ethical questions about the privatisation of post-secondary education; therefore

Be it resolved that the practice of private, for-profit education companies offering instruction through public post-secondary education institutions be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Canada and provincial governments be called upon to prohibit the operation of these private education companies within public post-secondary institutions; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to oppose partnerships that are presented on campus with for-profit international education recruiting and training companies such as Navitas, Kaplan and Study Group International.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:086) with subsequent amendment (CMP-04):

2010/05:086 MOTION

Local 68/Local 93

Whereas the occurrence of sexual assault on college and university campuses compromises the safety of all members of the campus community; and

Whereas the vast majority of victims of sexual assault self-identify as women; and

Whereas incidents of sexual assault require immediate and urgent response on the part of institutional administrations to ensure the safety of all members of the campus community, particularly those who self-identify as women; and

Whereas it is the right of all members of the campus community including students, staff, faculty and visitors, to be notified when a sexual assault has occurred on our campus; and

Whereas college and university administrations often delay reporting incidents of sexual assault to the campus community; and

Whereas it is the responsibility of the administration to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety of the campus community; therefore

Be it resolved that a campaign be adopted to establish sexual assault protocols on college and university campuses; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to lobby their respective campus administrations for the creation of a notification policy and protocols for reporting sexual assault to the campus community in a timely manner.

CMP-04 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 27/Local 107

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:086 be amended to read:

“Be it resolved that a campaign be adopted to encourage the establishment of campus sexual assault protocols that compel timely responses from the administration; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to lobby their respective campus administrations for the creation of a policy and protocols for reporting sexual assaults to the campus community in a timely manner.”

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:088):

2010/05:088 MOTION

Local 68/Local 93

Whereas post-secondary education news is normally absent from mainstream newspapers unless there is a major announcement or event; and

Whereas student perspectives are often absent or minimized in mainstream press coverage on issues related to post-secondary education; and

Whereas there only exists one national magazine that focuses on post-secondary education and it is published by the Association of Universities and Colleges, Canada (AUCC); and

Whereas student voices must be part of the national dialogue on higher education; therefore

Be it resolved that work be undertaken to start a national magazine on higher education in Canada that focuses on trends and changes to educational policies, issues and events that have a national scope and other issues that are of importance to the college and university system; and

Be it further resolved that student journalists be sought to contribute to the magazine, including through discussions with the Canadian University Press.

PAGE 8 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:090) with subsequent amendment (CMP-05):

2010/05:090 MOTION

Local 68/Local 93

Whereas Abousfian Abdelrazik, a Canadian citizen visiting his native Sudan, was labelled a terrorist by the United States in July 2006 and detained by Sudanese authorities at the request of the Canadian government; and

Whereas despite being subsequently cleared by the Sudanese government, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the federal government refused to grant Abdelrazik travel papers and blocked his return to Canada following his imprisonment in Sudan; and

Whereas during Abdelrazik's 4 years detained in Sudan he was tortured and subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment;

Whereas in 2009 a Federal Court ruled that his Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms had been violated and ordered the Canadian government to facilitate his return;

Whereas despite being exonerated the federal government continues to impose sanctions on Abdelrazik that make it impossible for him to live an independent life, including prohibiting him from working;

Be it resolved that that the Federation condemn the federal government's violations of Abousfian Abdelrazik's basic human rights; and

Be it further resolved that the Federation write to the Prime Minister of Canada to demand that the government respect Abousfian Abdelrazik's basic human rights and lift all sanctions against him.

CMP-05 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 35/Local 36

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:090 be amended to include:

"Be it further resolved that support be provided to students who experience harassment or discrimination based on culture during international travel to and from their university."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:092) with subsequent amendment (CMP-06):

2010/05:092 MOTION

Local 108/Local 93

Whereas this year the Federation partnered with the Sierra Youth Coalition and Polaris Institute to organise Bottled Water Free Day;

Whereas on this day events were held on over 60 campuses across the country;

Whereas the privatisation of public water resources continues to be a problem on university and college campuses across the country; therefore

Be it resolved that the Federation designate March 10, 2011 as the next Bottled Water Free Day; and

Be it further resolved materials promoting this day be produced and distributed to member locals; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to pass resolutions of support for this day, and organize events on campus on and leading up to the day itself.

CMP-06 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 9/Local 53

Be it resolved that the first clause of Motion-2010/05:092 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that, until Canada is bottled water free, the second Wednesday of each March be designated as Bottled Water Free Day, unless otherwise decided by the National Executive; and"

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:104) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-07):

2010/05:104 EMERGENCY MOTION
Local 97/Local 15

Be it resolved that the work of the Fight Fees Coalition be endorsed, including this important and precedent-setting legal challenge and undertake to follow its progress; and

Be it further resolved that a \$5,000 donation be made to the legal funds for the work of the Coalition, including the precedent-setting case and ongoing efforts to preserve the rights of students to organize; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to endorse the work of the Coalition and the legal challenge and make donations and provide in-kind support.

CMP-07 MOTION TO AMEND
Local 97/Local 90

Be it resolved that the second clause of Motion-2010/05:104 be amended to read:

"Be it further resolved that a \$3,000 donation be made to the legal funds for the work of the Coalition, including the precedent-setting case and ongoing efforts to preserve the rights of students to organize; and"

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:106):

2010/05:106 EMERGENCY MOTION
Local 11/Local 32

Be it resolved that the government of Nova Scotia be commended for its decision to ban the sale of bottled water in all provincial facilities that have potable water; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write letters to Nova Scotia Premier Darrell Dexter expressing their support for a provincial ban on the sale of bottled water.

3. MOTIONS DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE

CMP-08 EMERGENCY MOTION
Local 24/Local 53

Be it resolved that the proposed Bill 94 of the Quebec National Assembly be condemned on the basis that it denies access to public services for women who wear the niqab; and

Be it further resolved that the statement published by the "No Bill 94 Coalition" be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that a letter be written to the Quebec Premier, Minister of Immigration and Cultural Communities, Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Culture and Communication and the Status of Women that expresses concerns with the limitation to education and public services for women who wear the niqab and further that the letter demands that Bill 94 be withdrawn, and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters of condemnation and concern; and

Be it further resolved that a \$300 donation be made to the No Bill 94 Coalition for its organising efforts.

CMP-09 EMERGENCY MOTION
Local 7/Local 11

Be it resolved that on Saturday, June 26, 2010 a student day of action be organised under the title *From the Classroom to the Streets: Keep Education Public*;

Be it further resolved that a national convergence be co-ordinated for the "Peoples First: We Deserve Better" rally taking place at Queens Park on June 26th, 2010;

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to develop materials to be shared nationally; and that resource distribution be facilitated by the National Executive;

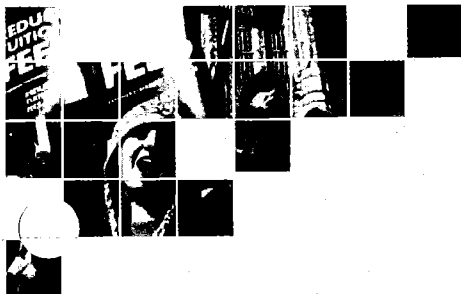
Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to develop resource packages that include but are not limited to information pertaining to protesters' rights, emergency contacts, support services, and medical assistance; and

PAGE 10 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Be it further resolved that a donation of \$ 1000.00 be made to the *Peoples Summit 2010* support organising efforts; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to make donations to support G20 organising.



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Campaigns and Government Relations Forum

May 2010 National General Meeting

DAY ONE

1. ROUNDTABLE INTRODUCTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS UPDATE

2. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS PLAN

a. Presentation of Draft 2010-11 Campaigns Strategy

The Campaigns Strategy forms the basis for the Federation's campaigns and government relations work for the year to follow. Each year, prior to the May national general meeting, the National Executive prepares a draft Campaigns Strategy for presentation to the general meeting for consideration.

A presentation about the issues addressed in the draft strategy will be provided.

DAY TWO

3. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the Campaigns and Government Relations Forum by the opening plenary:

2010/05:N06

MOTION

Local 98/

Whereas the quality and affordability of public transit is a daily concern that affects the ability of students to travel to class and work; and

Whereas Canada is the only country in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) without a national transit strategy and associated government financial commitments; and

Whereas the Federation's We Ride campaign has led to important transit victories in cities and towns across Canada, including securing discounted student pricing for transit, expanded service to and from colleges and universities, and the removal of age-caps for student fares; and

Whereas many member local representatives have been working at the municipal level to improve transit and secure discounts and have found local transit systems to be underfunded and incapable of effectively addressing student concerns; therefore

Be it resolved that the work be undertaken with labour unions and environmental and community groups that share a commitment to affordable public transit to call on the Government of Canada to provide stable funding for public transportation and adopt a national strategy for public transportation that guarantees its accessibility, affordability and sustainability.

2010/05:N08

MOTION

Local 98/

Whereas students have historically shaped broader social and political change through promoting and advocating for a more equitable society; and

Whereas the Federation's founding principle, that education is a right, enshrines universal accessibility of education, free from any barrier; and

Whereas inequities based on, but not limited to, race, gender, sex, (dis)ability, sexual orientation, age or citizenship status affect students' capacity to access education and to do so in an environment free from discrimination; and

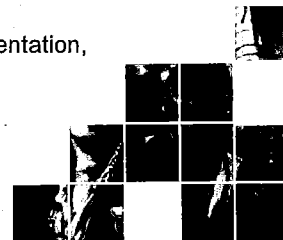


FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières



Cert no. SGS-COC-003420
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council

canadian federation of students(-services) • fédération canadienne des étudiant-e-s(-services)



PAGE 2 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas students' unions are advocates for the rights of all students to be free of discrimination and inequities and are charged with promoting this right; and

Whereas the issues associated with the promotion of equity and with marginalised constituencies may not be apparent to all student representatives or students' unions; and

Whereas many students' unions may not have the resources or experience to undertake equity campaigns on their own; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to undertake equity campaigns and promote equity at their respective college or university; and

Be it further resolved that research be undertaken into how students' unions around the world have worked to promote equity on- and off-campus; and

Be it further resolved that materials be produced promoting equity for local students' unions; and

Be it further resolved that an equity handbook be developed based on this research and made available online for members' and general use.

2010/05:N11

MOTION

Local 73/

Whereas the Federation supports strong sustainable and environmental policy and tanker traffic will inevitably end in an oil spill causing extreme environmental devastation; and

Whereas as the Federation supports the rights of the First Nations peoples to their land and autonomous First Nations governments; and

Whereas Coastal First Nations have issued a declaration banning crude oil tankers from their territories and an immediate stop to the Enbridge Pipeline Project; therefore

Be it resolved that the ban on crude oil tankers on the coasts of Canada be supported; and

Be it further resolved that the call for an immediate halt to the Enbridge Pipeline Project be supported.

2010/05:N17

MOTION

Local 78/

Whereas university libraries are incurring increased costs to provide timely access to academic publications; and

Whereas increased cost to university libraries are being passed on to students in increased tuition fees and ancillary fees; and

Whereas the Open Access publishing model allows new works to be distributed in a timely manner free to the academic community and the public via the web; and

Whereas the Open Access movement supports a no user-fee model for accessing publicly-funded research publications; and

Whereas the Federation has produced factsheets and other materials supporting Open Access as a sustainable alternative to the current and costly monopoly of the print publishing industry; and

Whereas the National Graduate Caucus has an ongoing campaign to support Open Access initiatives for scholarly publishing; therefore

Be it resolved that the worldwide Open Access Week from October 18 to 24, 2010 be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that members locals be encouraged to host events supporting the adoption and support of Open Access publishing by universities, research funding agencies and the broader academic community.

2010/05:N23

MOTION

Local 24/

Whereas working to ensure that campuses are fully accessible and barrier-free is an important aspect of ensuring inclusive space for all students, faculty and staff in colleges and universities; and

Whereas accessibility audits allow students, professors and administrators to identify a comprehensive list of improvements that are needed to remove physical barriers on campus; and

Whereas sharing practices on how to conduct accessibility audits can enable students' unions to help identify barriers and potential improvements regardless of available resources; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to submit best practices from their own campuses that include measures implemented to help eliminate barriers on campus for students, staff and faculty with disabilities, to the National Executive; and

Be it further resolved that these submissions be utilised in order to develop a toolkit for undertaking accessibility audits on college and university campuses.

2010/05:N24

MOTION

Local 24/

Whereas First Nations University of Canada (FNUUniv) has been a leader in Indigenous education for over 30 years and has experienced continued enrolment growth, signifying the demand for its programmes; and

Whereas FNUUniv is the only institution of its kind in Canada and has the highest concentration of Indigenous programming in the world; and

Whereas withdrawing funding will prevent thousands of students from across the country from accessing an education that is rooted in Indigenous knowledge; and

Whereas fewer Aboriginal learners will benefit from post-secondary education and the existing gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal higher education rates will continue to grow; and

Whereas funding from the federal government has been guaranteed annually under the Indian Studies Support Program for funding First Nations post-secondary institutions and the federal government must honour this obligation to fund the FNUUniv; therefore

Be it resolved that the federal government's recent decision to cut its \$7.2 million in annual funding to the First Nations University of Canada be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Canada be called upon to immediately reverse the decision to withdraw core funding and provide extended, stable and permanent funding for the First Nations University of Canada; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters.

2010/05:N25

MOTION

Local 24/

Whereas a recent report from the MacDonald-Laurier Institute entitled *Free to Learn: Giving Aboriginal Youth Control over Their Post-Secondary Education* recommended that the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP) be entirely replaced with a bank account opened by the government for every First Nations child in Canada that would accumulate interest to help fund higher education when they are ready to access it; and

Whereas the National Aboriginal Caucus has condemned the report for normalising the continued underfunding of post-secondary education funding for First Nations people; and

Whereas there has been little to no consultation with Aboriginal organisations on how to improve the PSSSP; and

Whereas the recommendations from the MacDonald-Laurier Institute is one in a string of reports that have sought to remove the responsibility to determine how to allocate PSSSP funds from First Nations control; and

Whereas the federal government has indicated it is looking to reform Aboriginal education, including the possible of Aboriginal control of the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP); therefore

Be it resolved that the Macdonald-Laurier report *Free to Learn: Giving Aboriginal Youth Control over Their Post-Secondary Education* be condemned; and

Be it further resolved the federal government be called upon to work with Aboriginal organisations including the National Aboriginal Caucus to improve the PSSSP.

2010/05:N26

MOTION

Local 24/

Whereas in October, 2009, the Desautels Faculty of Management at McGill University announced its intention to privatize its Master's of Business Administration program by instituting a self-funded model; and

Whereas this decision has resulted in an increase in fees from \$1,500 to \$29,500 representing a 1,663 percent increase in tuition fees; and

PAGE 4 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas this sharp increase in fees will pose a barrier to future students who enrol in McGill's MBA program; and

Whereas the privatisation of all programs in higher education should be opposed; therefore

Be it resolved that the self-funded model of education implemented for the Master's of Business Administration at McGill University be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Federation's position be communicated to the President of McGill University and the Dean of the Desautels Faculty of Management; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Quebec be called upon to block the attempts of the Desautels Faculty of Management to implement a fully-funded fee structure, and all other efforts to offer private post-secondary education in Quebec; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters.

2010/05:N27

MOTION

Local 24/

Whereas water is essential to life, and the right to it is enshrined in two human rights; and

Whereas Canada has an abundance of fresh water and most Canadians take the safety of their tap water for granted, yet many First Nations communities must haul and/or boil their water, drink bottled water, and accept water rations; and

Whereas 109 First Nation communities in Canada are without safe drinking water; some for longer than a decade; and

Whereas waters are being poisoned by industry, contaminated with uranium, and can contain harmful chemicals and bacteria such as E. Coli; and

Whereas many children get sores and boils on their bodies from water due to an inadequate sanitation infrastructure resulting in illness and disease in later life; and

Whereas the Chiefs of Ontario, a co-ordinating body for 134 First Nation communities in the province, have declared that decision-making processes related to the use and care of waters is a right maintained by First Nations and was not handed over with the making of treaties; therefore

Be it resolved that the Empty Glass for Water Campaign, asserting that access to clean, safe water is a human right, be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that a letter be written to Prime Minister Stephen Harper condemning the water crisis facing Canada's First Nations communities and encouraging the Government of Canada and the provinces to immediately provide resources to high risk communities to implement their plans to provide safe, potable water for their communities; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to endorse, support and promote the Empty Glass for Water Campaign, including but not limited to, donations, writing letters of support and encouraging their membership to actively participate in the campaign.

2010/05:N36

MOTION

Local 68/

Whereas tuition fees pose the most significant barrier to accessing post-secondary education; and

Whereas student financial assistance has been used by the federal and provincial governments as a justification for high tuition fees; and

Whereas forcing students to borrow money to be able to pay for more of the cost of their own education facilitates privatisation and pushes the individual costs to the after-study period when students must pay more through compound interest on their student loans; and

Whereas a comprehensive analysis of the cost of administering financial aid through institutional departments, provincial bureaucracies and the federal bureaucracy does not currently exist; and

Whereas directing the costs of loans, grants and student loan bureaucracies toward the upfront reduction of the costs of tuition fees could be a more effective strategy to promote access and fund post-secondary education; therefore

Be it resolved that research be gathered on the total costs of administering the National Student Loans Program, including the costs dedicated at every provincial loan program to offer student loans and the costs to cover the in-study period of student loans; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to investigate the costs of administering financial aid offices locally and that these costs be communicated to the National Executive; and

CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA – PAGE 5

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Be it further resolved that the results of this research be used to lobby for reform of the current system of student financial assistance that has been put in place to mitigate the impact of high tuition fees.

2010/05:N37

MOTION

Local 68/

Whereas Navitas is a private, for-profit Australian company that recruits and teaches international students who have not passed TOEFL exams and who often need more assistance in meeting entrance requirements of universities and colleges in Canada; and

Whereas Navitas currently operates at the University of Manitoba, where there have been problems of facility usage and in some cases has actually bumped University of Manitoba classes so that Navitas classes can use the best facilities; and

Whereas the faculty association at Dalhousie University was highly critical of a proposed partnership with Navitas at their school; and

Whereas a partnership at the University of Windsor's business school with another international recruitment agency, Study Group International, was rejected in February; and

Whereas international companies that offer education to international students at public Canadian post-secondary institutions often set their own admissions criteria and offer direct admittance into a college or university, raising concerning ethical questions about the privatisation of post-secondary education; therefore

Be it resolved that the practice of private, for-profit education companies offering instruction through public post-secondary education institutions be condemned; and

Be it further resolved that the Government of Canada and provincial governments be called upon to prohibit the operation of these private education companies within public post-secondary institutions; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to oppose partnerships that are presented on campus with for-profit international education recruiting and training companies such as Navitas, Kaplan and Study Group International.

2010/05:N38

MOTION

Local 68/

Whereas the occurrence of sexual assault on college and university campuses compromises the safety of all members of the campus community; and

Whereas the vast majority of victims of sexual assault self-identify as women; and

Whereas incidents of sexual assault require immediate and urgent response on the part of institutional administrations to ensure the safety of all members of the campus community, particularly those who self-identify as women; and

Whereas it is the right of all members of the campus community including students, staff, faculty and visitors, to be notified when a sexual assault has occurred on our campus; and

Whereas college and university administrations often delay reporting incidents of sexual assault to the campus community; and

Whereas it is the responsibility of the administration to take the necessary steps to ensure the safety of the campus community; therefore

Be it resolved that a campaign be adopted to establish sexual assault protocols on college and university campuses; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to lobby their respective campus administrations for the creation of a notification policy and protocols for reporting sexual assault to the campus community in a timely manner.

2010/05:N39

MOTION

Local 68/

Whereas post-secondary education news is normally absent from mainstream newspapers unless there is a major announcement or event; and

Whereas student perspectives are often absent or minimized in mainstream press coverage on issues related to post-secondary education; and

PAGE 6 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas there only exists one national magazine that focuses on post-secondary education and it is published by the Association of Universities and Colleges, Canada (AUCC); and

Whereas student voices must be part of the national dialogue on higher education; therefore

Be it resolved that work be undertaken to start a national magazine on higher education in Canada that focuses on trends and changes to educational policies, issues and events that have a national scope and other issues that are of importance to the college and university system; and

Be it further resolved that student journalists be sought to contribute to the magazine, including through discussions with the Canadian University Press.

2010/05:N40

MOTION

Local 68/

Whereas Abousfian Abdelrazik, a Canadian citizen visiting his native Sudan, was labelled a terrorist by the United States in July 2006 and detained by Sudanese authorities at the request of the Canadian government; and

Whereas despite being subsequently cleared by the Sudanese government, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the federal government refused to grant Abdelrazik travel papers and blocked his return to Canada following his imprisonment in Sudan; and

Whereas during Abdelrazik's 4 years detained in Sudan he was tortured and subjected to inhumane and degrading treatment;

Whereas in 2009 a Federal Court ruled that his Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms had been violated and ordered the Canadian government to facilitate his return;

Whereas despite being exonerated the federal government continues to impose sanctions on Abdelrazik that make it impossible for him to live an independent life, including prohibiting him from working;

Be it resolved that that the Federation condemn the federal government's violations of Abousfian Abdelrazik's basic human rights; and

Be it further resolved that the Federation write to the Prime Minister of Canada to demand that the government respect Abousfian Abdelrazik's basic human rights and lift all sanctions against him.

2010/05:N41

MOTION

Local 108/

Whereas this year the Federation partnered with the Sierra Youth Coalition and Polaris Institute to organise Bottled Water Free Day;

Whereas on this day events were held on over 60 campuses across the country;

Whereas the privatisation of public water resources continues to be a problem on university and college campuses across the country; therefore

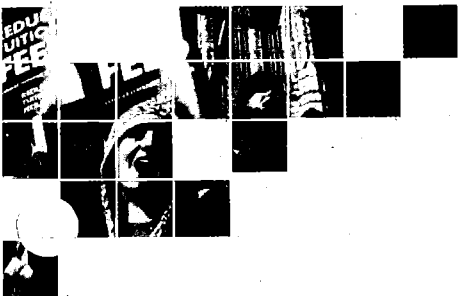
Be it resolved that the Federation designate March 10, 2010 as the next Bottled Water Free Day; and

Be it further resolved materials promoting this day be produced and distributed to member locals; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to pass resolutions of support for this day, and organize events on campus on and leading up to the day itself.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

REPORT

Organisational and Services Development Committee

May 2010 National General Meeting

Committee Composition

Caucus Representatives

Caucus of College and Institute Associations

Caucus of Large Institute Associations

National Aboriginal Caucus

National Graduate Caucus

Caucus of Small University Associations

Provincial Representatives

Alberta Component

British Columbia Component

Manitoba Component

New Brunswick Component

Newfoundland and Labrador Component

Nova Scotia Component

Ontario Component

Québec Component

Prince Edward Island Component

Saskatchewan Component

Constituency Group Representatives

Student Artists' Constituency Group

Students with Disabilities Constituency Group

Francophone Students' Constituency Group

International Students' Constituency Group

Part-time and Mature Students' Constituency Group

Queer Students' Constituency Group

Racialised Students Constituency Group

Women's Constituency Group

Committee Coordinator

British Columbia National Executive Representative

Ontario National Executive Representative

Committee Staff

Director of Organising

Fieldworker (Ontario)

Internal Coordinator (Ontario)

National Student Health Network Coordinator

Organiser

Bobby Chavarie, Corinne Rines & Christian Wright

Alanna Makinson, Krisna Saravanamuttu & Toby Whitfield

Eric Halliwell, Jaden Keittah & Kyle Wilson

Rose da Costa & Phil Robinson

Darlene Klitsgaard, Katie Marocchi & Jade Visser

vacant

Kirk Chavarie, Joanna Colpitts & Nathan Lane

Murat Ates, Katie Haig-Anderson & Stacy Senkbeil

Carson Butts

Amy Hannaford, Jessica McCormick & Terry Randell

Liam Hanks, Max Herrington & Gabe Hoogers

Vickita Bhatt, Eric Blondin & Angela Regnier

Mathieu Perron

vacant

Jarrett Crowe & Shane Keepness

Rodney Diverlus, Heather Laube & Danielle Sampson

David Lubbers, Jeremy Salter & Dina Skvirsky

Patrick Imbeau & Nadine Tkatchezskaia

Renelle Als-Lee, Osmel Maynes & Jambo Mirzabekov

Steve Beasley, Darshika Selvasivam & Dave Westmacott

Adam Awad, Denise Hammond & Brodie Metcalfe

Amir Bashir, Sandy Hudson & Nimmi Takkar

Meghan Gallant, Tiffany Kalanj & Gilary Massa

Michael Olson

Hamid Osman

Lucy Watson

Federico Carvajal

Ashkon Hashemi

Tom Rowles

Joel Duff

1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2009/11:039):

2009/11:039 MOTION

Local 75/Local 41

Whereas an online presence and institutional independent email is both an expectation and necessity in this day and age; and

Whereas one of the purposes of the Federation is to provide services for members; and

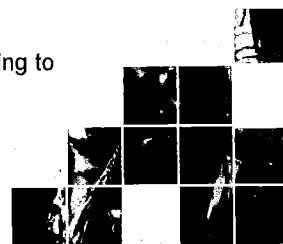
Whereas the Federation has developed an easy to use web interface and provides hosting to member locals at a charge; and



FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières
Cert no. SGS-COC-003420
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council



canadian federation of students(-services) • fédération canadienne des étudiant-e-s(-services)



PAGE 2 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas Facebook and other web mediums provide direct competition and Federation web hosting pricing is not currently competitive; therefore

Be it resolved that a free basic web hosting and email package be provided to all member locals;

Be it further resolved that the current web hosting pricing structure be reviewed with the aim of reflecting current market prices and bandwidth allowances; and

Be it further resolved that sufficient financial resources be allocated to ensure the technological stability of its hosting services.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2009/11:068) with subsequent amendment (2010/05:010):

2009/11:068 MOTION

Local 97/Local 41

Whereas the International Student Identity Card (ISIC) often referred to as the "student lifestyle card", is available to all full-time high school, college and university students above the age of 12; and

Whereas the ISIC Card acts as the only internationally recognized student ID card for over 4.5 million full-time students from 120 countries around the world, who utilize the card to take advantage of offers on travel, shopping, museums and more; and

Whereas the ISIC card is unavailable to part-time students, many of whom choose to study part time for a variety of reasons such as disability, family and childcare responsibilities, financial hardships etc as well as the effects of long-term systemic oppression on the basis of race, gender, age etc; and

Whereas the International Youth Travel Card (IYTC) is available to part-time students below the age of 25 (as a substitute for the ISIC Card), this still openly discriminates against mature students; and

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students has included in its preamble a mandate of non-discrimination based on course load (and status as part-time students); therefore

Be it resolved that a national campaign be implemented to secure the ISIC Card for part-time students; and

Be it further resolved that the International Students Travel Services be lobbied to start issuing ISIC cards to part-time students; and

Be it further resolved that a working group be struck comprising members of various part-time unions to guide this work over the long run and lobby the Student Travel Service.

2010/05:010 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 48/Local 93

Be it resolved that Motion-2009/11:068 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that the ISIC Association of the World Youth Student Educational Travel Confederation be lobbied to allow for International Student Identity Cards to be issued to part-time students."

The Committee recommends that motion (2009/11:183) be ruled out of order:

2009/11:183 MOTION

Local 79/Local 26

Whereas the Holland College Student Union is not an independent student union; and

Whereas the Holland College student union does not currently pay fees to the CFS; and

Whereas the CFS bylaws require that a member be both independent and obligated to pay fees to the national organization; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Federation of Students immediately recognize that Holland College is not a member of the Federation.

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 3
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motions (2009/11:089 and 2009/11:219):

2009/11:089 MOTION

Local 21/Local 41

Whereas the membership of the Federation has only manual access to records of the Federation through their student union; and

Whereas with association executive turnaround, it has become increasingly difficult for some student locals to obtain manual records of the Federation; and

Whereas the membership is more likely to visit the Federation's website for Federation records; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of the Federation to make its records as accessible as possible to encourage membership involvement in the Federation; and

Whereas National Executive meeting minutes, annual and semi-annual general meeting minutes and Caucus meeting minutes often contain time sensitive information; therefore

Be it resolved that all National Executive minutes, all annual general meeting minutes, all Caucus meeting minutes be posted on the Federation's website within thirty (30) days after the completion of each meeting.

2009/11:219 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 41/Local 69

Be it resolved that Motion-2009/11:089 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that minutes of the plenaries of the general meetings be posted on the Federation's website within thirty (30) days after their adoption."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:024):

2010/05:024 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 98/Local 93

Whereas there has been some discussion regarding the use of electronic voting for membership referenda;

Whereas in the past year there have been at least three students' union elections in Canada where the security of electronic voting systems was breached; and

Whereas there are a myriad of concerns with online voting and the Federation's Bylaws were never intended to allow such voting; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 4.f.i. be amended to read:

f Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted by paper ballot and cannot be conducted in any other manner. Voting must take place at voting stations or, subject to the agreement between the prospective member association and the Federation, at a general meeting of the prospective member association or by a mail-out ballot.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.g.i be amended to read:

g. Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted by paper ballot and cannot be conducted in any other manner. Voting must be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement of the Referendum Oversight Committee, by mail-out ballot.

PAGE 4 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:028) with subsequent amendment (OSD-1):

2010/05:028 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 98/Local 93

Whereas there has been no conflict of interest demonstrated by any member of the Federation's National Executive; and

Whereas it is nonetheless desirable to have a code of ethics to prevent both the actual occurrence of a conflict of interest, as well as the perception of such a conflict; and

Whereas it is desirable for the Federation to serve as a model of transparency and accountability; and

Whereas the code of ethics below was developed with reference to numerous similar codes that are used in the public and private sectors; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operational Policy titled "Executive Committee Code of Ethics" be adopted:

National Executive Code of Ethics

Preamble

It is the Federation's desire that members of the National Executive conduct themselves with integrity that is beyond reproach and in a manner that:

- avoids any conflicts of interest;
- protects confidential information, in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;
- complies with all applicable governmental laws, regulations, and rules; and
- adheres to good disclosure practices, in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest can occur when a member of the National Executive jeopardises her position of trust by having a private interest in the outcome of a decision. The Federation can suffer damage by the perception as well as the reality of the conflict itself. The boundaries defining what constitutes a conflict are not static but shift as the goals and mandates of the Federation evolve.

To avoid involvement in a conflict of interest, members of the National Executive shall not:

- engage in any business or transaction or have a financial or other personal interest that may improperly impact upon the performance of their official duties, including:
 - i. having a material interest in any business organisation that has dealings with the Federation; and
 - ii. having immediate relatives who have a material interest in a business organisation that has dealings with the Federation.
- demand, accept or offer, or agree to accept from a person or company having dealings with the Federation, a commission, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind, directly or indirectly; and
- engage in any business undertaking that interferes with the performance of their duties as members of the National Executive.

Members of the National Executive shall disclose any business, commercial, financial or other interest where such interest might be construed as being in actual or potential conflict with their official duties. Members who do not declare their interests and who are subsequently found to be in a conflict of interest situation, will have breached this policy.

Confidentiality

In order to adhere to principles of integrity and privacy, to avoid breach of confidentiality, members of the National Executive shall:

- not disclose to any member of the public, either orally or in writing, any confidential information acquired by virtue of their position in the Federation;
- not use any confidential information acquired by virtue of their position at the Federation for their personal and private financial benefit or for that of their friends or relatives; and

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 5

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- not permit any unauthorised person to inspect or have access to any confidential documents or other information.

Compliance with Laws

Members of the National Executive, in the course of their position with the Federation, shall comply with all applicable government laws, rules and regulations, including without limitation:

- Federation Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and policy;
- Canada Corporations Act;
- Privacy Act;
- Collective Agreements and all employment related laws and policies.

Commitment to the Code of Ethics

Members of the National Executive shall be provided with an orientation to the Code of Ethics upon the commencement of their position. Members shall be required to sign a declaration of commitment to the Federation's Code of Ethics in order to be ratified to the National Executive.

OSD-1

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 98/Local 108

Be it resolved that the second bullet point in the preamble in the policy proposed in Motion-2010/05:028 be amended to read:

- "- protects confidential information, in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act;"

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:034) with subsequent amendment (OSD-2):

2010/05:034

MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 73/Local 93

Whereas the Federation's anti-harassment policy is currently divided between two policies; and

Whereas this policy should be as clear as possible so that members of the Federation are fully aware of the organisation's position and policy on harassment; therefore

Be it resolved that the section entitled Anti-Harassment in the Operations Policy on National General Meetings be removed; and

Be it further resolved that the Student Issues policy on Sexual Harassment be repealed; and

Be it resolved that the following Operations Policy be adopted:

Anti-Harassment

Preamble

Harassment is the abusive or demeaning treatment of a person that has the effect of creating a hostile or intimidating environment for that person. Harassment may occur in the following situations:

- through the abuse of power that one person holds over another, or through the misuse of authority;
- through offending or demeaning a person on the basis of their race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, nationality, religion or religious beliefs, family or marital status, physical or mental disability, age, gender, sexual orientation, or gender orientation, whether these be actual or perceived; and/or
- through abusive treatment which leaves a person feeling threatened or intimidated.

Sexual harassment is a display, by word or deed, of sexual attentions towards another person of a nature which may be reasonably considered to be vexatious, abusive, or threatening. Without limiting the generality of that definition, sexual attention shall be deemed to be "vexatious, abusive, or threatening" if the harasser, directly or indirectly, offers the harassee an advantage or opportunity, real or perceived, in return for sexual favours, or directly or indirectly threatens or imposes on the harassed any denial of advantages or opportunity.

Sexual harassment may include unwanted sexual attention or solicitation which has the effect of interfering with an individual's work or participation, or which creates a negative emotional or psychological environment for work or participation within the Federation. For example: remarks, jokes

PAGE 6 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

or innuendoes about a person's body, attire, age, marital status, gender, sexuality, sexual orientation, perceived sexual orientation or perceived gender orientation;

Although sexual harassment typically involves a person in a superior position as the initiator, it is recognised that people in subordinate or equal positions may also be initiators. Although sexual harassment is generally directed towards women, both men and women can be harassed by members of either sex.

Policy

The Federation will not tolerate harassment or sexual harassment of any form. The Federation shall employ the following procedure for dealing with incidents of harassment which may occur at any Federation event. Throughout this process the principles of confidentiality and due process shall be strictly adhered to:

Advisor

The Federation shall retain for the duration of all general meetings the services of a Harassment Advisor who will be available on a 24-hour basis. The Advisor shall be experienced in dealing with incidents of harassment and sexual harassment, shall possess training in peer support, advocacy and active listening, and a minimum of three (3) years of demonstrable employment experience in a related field. The Advisor shall be bilingual.

Orientation

Time will be allocated for a presentation on harassment policy during the opening plenary at every national general meeting.

Complaints

Any participant at a Federation event who believes that she or he has been subjected to harassment is encouraged to utilise the Federation's process for dealing with incidents of harassment. If the person would like to make a direct request of the harasser in an attempt to prevent further incidents of objectionable behaviour, that person is encouraged to do so. Should the complainant wish to have the incident dealt with through the available process, the complainant may approach the Harassment Advisor, who shall hear the complaint and counsel the complainant.

With the consent of the complainant, the Advisor may attempt to find an amicable resolution to the incident by speaking with the alleged harasser and by acting as an intermediary between the two parties.

At any time, the complainant may launch a formal complaint. The Advisor may assist in the formulation of the complaint, and shall remain available to advise the complainant throughout the process.

The Harassment and Grievance Committee

For each formal complaint brought forward, a committee shall be struck composed of the Harassment Advisor, one member of the National Executive, and one delegate from the meeting at which the alleged harassment took place. Both the delegate and the National Executive member must be satisfactory to both the complainant and the respondent. Committee members cannot have been involved in the case previously.

The Advisor on the committee shall advise both the complainant and the respondent of the nature of the allegation, the process to be followed, and their rights within that process.

The committee shall be empowered to undertake a confidential and independent investigation of the complaint. The committee may call witnesses who may prove useful in determining the nature of the incident. At all times the committee shall be cognisant of and respect the right of each party to know and respond to all allegations, as well as the principles of natural justice.

The complainant shall reserve the right to discontinue proceedings at any time.

All proceedings and records of the committee shall remain strictly confidential.

Remedies

Should the Grievance Committee determine that the incident(s) did constitute harassment, it may provide for a remedy. Any remedy should take into account such factors as the severity and frequency of the harassment, whether the harassment was deliberate or inadvertent, and any circumstances that either aggravated or mitigated the situation.

Remedies may include but shall not be limited to the following: an apology from the harasser to the harassed, recommendations for outside counselling for the harasser, and prevention of contact between the parties, which may be brought about by banning the harasser from all selected Federation activities.

A simple majority shall determine the Grievance Committee decision. Reprisals constitute further harassment. An appeal must be made in writing, stating the grounds of the appeal, to one of the harassment advisors or one of the At-large Members of the National Executive.

Appeals

An appeal may be launched within 30 days of the grievance committee's decision if either party wishes to question the findings, remedies or process of the committee. An appeal must be made in writing, stating the alleged breach(es), to one of the harassment advisors, or one of the At-Large members of the National Executive.

The Appeals Committee shall consist of one Harassment Advisor, one representative chosen by the appellant, and one representative appointed by the Grievance Committee, both of whom must have been a participant in the meeting at which the alleged harassment took place, as a delegate, a national or component elected representative, or as a national or component staff member. No member of the appeals committee shall have any previous involvement with the case. The appeals committee shall hear submissions from both the respondent and the appellant regarding the legitimacy of the process followed, the suitability of the remedy, or the finding(s) in question, and shall render their decision on a majority vote.

Records

Records of all cases shall be confidentially maintained by the National Chairperson, at the Federation, and only active committee members shall have access to these files, on a need-to-know basis, based on the relevancy of the file to the case they are currently working on.

The Harassment Advisors will submit, within six (6) weeks after the conclusion of each general meeting, a non-identifying report which will include the number of complaints, nature of complaints, number of cases resolved, number of cases not resolved.

OSD-2

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 73/Local 15

Be it resolved that the following clause be deleted from Motion-2010/05:034:

"Be it further resolved that the Student Issues policy on Sexual Harassment be repealed;" and

Be it further resolved that the second bullet in the preamble and the end of the third paragraph of the preamble in the policy proposed in Motion-2010/05:034 be amended include "gender identity or orientation"; and

Be it further resolved that the second bullet point in the preamble of the policy proposed in Motion-2010/05:034 be amended to include the word "language" after "gender orientation"; and

Be it further resolved that the pronouns "she" and "he" be replaced with "they" throughout the policy proposed in Motion-2010/05:034; and

Be it further resolved that the final paragraph of the preamble in the policy proposed in Motion-2010/05 be amended to read:

"Although sexual harassment typically involves a person in a superior position as the initiator, it is recognised that people in subordinate or equal positions may also be initiators. Although sexual harassment is generally directed towards women, as people of any gender can be harassed by members of any sex."

PAGE 8 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:036) with the subsequent amendment (OSD-3):

2010/05:036 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 73/Local 93

Whereas the Federation has adopted an organising model based roughly on the Canadian labour movements;

Whereas the terms "Federate" and "De-federate" are obscure phrases; and

Whereas using more common language would help clear up misunderstandings about the process and impact of strengthening the student movement and, conversely, attempts to weaken it; therefore

Be it resolved that the Bylaw 1.2.a.i, Bylaw 1.2.b.viii through xii, Bylaw 1.3.a.i, ii and iii, Bylaw 1.4 and Bylaw 1.6 be amended to read:

2. Types of Voting Membership Status

a. Full Membership

General Description: Full membership is the standard form of membership in the Federation.

- i. A local association is eligible to apply for full membership in the Federation if its members have approved by a vote on certification, their membership in the Canadian Federation of Students, the Canadian Federation of Students-Services, and the applicable provincial component as described in Bylaw VII-Provincial Components;

b. Prospective Membership

- viii. A prospective member association must hold a vote on certification in the Federation, in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw, within twelve (12) months following its acceptance as a prospective member unless an extension is granted by the National Executive of the Federation;
- ix. In the event that the majority of those voting support full membership in the Federation, full membership will be granted at the subsequent national general meeting, at which point prospective membership shall cease;
- x. In the event that the majority of those voting oppose full membership in the Federation, prospective membership will immediately cease;
- xi. In the event that the vote fails to achieve quorum, prospective membership will be automatically extended and another vote on certification will be held within the subsequent six (6) months in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw; and
- xii. In the event that a prospective member fails to conduct a vote on certification as required by this Bylaw, the Federation shall have the option to either cancel or extend, by majority vote of a national general meeting, the prospective membership until a vote on certification is conducted.

3. Membership Rights and Responsibilities

a. Rights of Individual Members

- i. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to make decisions through a vote all questions of membership in the Federation, subject to the other provisions of this Bylaw.
- ii. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to initiate, by petition signed by not less than ten percent (10%) of the individual members and delivered to the National Executive, a vote to certify as described in Article 4 of this Bylaw.
- iii. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to initiate a vote on decertification, as described in Section 6 of this Bylaw, by submitting to the National Executive of the Federation a petition, signed by not less than twenty percent (20%) of the individual members of the association, calling for the vote.

4. Vote to Certify

In accordance with Section 2 of this Bylaw, the following shall be the rules and procedures for a vote, in which the individual members of a prospective member local association may vote on full membership in the Federation:

a. Scheduling of the Vote

The vote will be scheduled by the prospective member association in consultation with the Federation.

b. Oversight Committee

The vote will be overseen by a committee composed of two (2) members appointed by the prospective local association and two (2) members appointed by the Federation, that will be responsible for:

- i. establishing the notice requirement for the vote in accordance with Section 4-c of this Bylaw and ensuring that notice is posted.
- ii. establishing the campaign period in accordance with Section 4-d of this Bylaw.
- iii. approving all campaign materials in accordance with Section 4-e of this Bylaw and removing campaign materials that have not been approved.
- iv. deciding the number and location of polling stations.
- v. setting the hours of voting in accordance with Section 4-f of this Bylaw.
- vi. overseeing all aspects of the voting.
- vii. counting the ballots following the vote.
- viii. establishing all other rules and regulations for the vote.

c. Notice of Vote

Notice of the Vote, that includes the question and voting dates, shall be provided to the individual members of the prospective member no less than two (2) weeks prior to the first day of voting.

d. Campaigning

- i. There must be no less than ten (10) days on which campaigning is permitted, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting; and
- ii. Only individual members and representatives of the prospective member association, representatives of the Federation and representatives of the Federation member local associations shall be permitted to participate in the campaign.

e. Campaign Materials

- i. Campaign materials shall include all materials developed specifically for campaign.
- ii. Materials produced by Federation that promote campaigns and services of the Federation shall not be considered as campaign materials unless they include specific content about the vote.
- iii. The Federation website shall not be considered a campaign material unless it includes specific content about the vote.
- iv. The Federation's annual report, financial statements, research and submissions to government shall not be considered a campaign material.
- iv. Campaign materials shall not be misleading, potentially libelous or false.

f. Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement between the prospective member association and the Federation, at a general meeting of the prospective member association or by a mail-out ballot.
- ii. There must be no less than sixteen (16) hours of polling over no less than two (2) days, except in the case of voting being conducted at a general meeting.

PAGE 10 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- iii. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by the prospective member association and the Federation, the question shall be: "Are you in favour of membership in the Canadian Federation of Students?"
- iv. In the event that polling is conducted at a general meeting, representatives of the Federation and Federation member local associations shall be extended full speaking rights in the meeting.
- v. The prospective member association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one poll clerk for each polling station.
- vi. The prospective member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one poll scrutineer to oversee the counting of ballots.

g. Quorum

Quorum for any vote to certify shall be that of the member local association or five percent (5%) of the individual members of the local association, whichever is higher.

h. Appeals

Any appeals of the results or rulings by the Oversight Committee shall be adjudicated by an Appeals Committee composed of one (1) member appointed by the prospective member association and one (1) member appointed by the Federation, who were not members of the Oversight Committee.

6. Vote to Decertify

The individual members of the Federation belonging to a member local association may vote on continuing their membership, subject to the following rules and procedures:

a. Petition

As per Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii a petition calling for a vote on decertification shall be signed by no less than twenty percent (20%) of the individual members of the member local association and delivered to the National Executive of the Federation.

The petition shall be worded as follows: "We, the undersigned, petition the National Executive of the Canadian Federation of Students to conduct a vote on the issue of decertifying the name of member local student association of the Canadian Federation of Students."

b. Schedule

- i. Within 90 days of receipt of the petition described in Bylaw I, Section 6.a, the National Executive will review the petition to determine if it is in order and, if it is, in consultation with the member local, will schedule a vote that is not less than 60 days and not more than 90 days following, notwithstanding the provisions in Section 6.b.ii and 6.b.iii, and subject to the following conditions:
 - there shall be no fewer than two (2) and no greater than five (5) days of voting; and
 - there shall be no less than seven (7) days and no greater than 21 days for campaigning, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting.
- ii. No vote on decertification may be held between:
 - April 15 and September 15; and
 - December 15 and January 15.
- iii. There shall be no more than two (2) votes on decertification in any three-month period.
- iv. No vote on decertification shall take place without compliance with Sections 6.b.i, 6.b.ii and 6.b.iii.

c. Oversight Committee

The vote will be administered by a four (4) person Oversight Committee composed of two (2) members appointed by the National Executive and two (2) members appointed by the applicable member local association. Within fourteen (14) days following the scheduling of the vote, the National Executive will appoint two (2) representatives to serve on the Committee and request in writing from the member local association the appointment of two (2) representative to serve on the Committee. The Oversight Committee shall be responsible for:

- i. establishing the notice requirement for the vote in accordance with Section 6.d of this Bylaw and ensuring that notice is posted;
 - ii. approving all campaign materials in accordance with Section 6.f of this Bylaw and removing campaign materials that have not been approved;
 - iii. deciding the number and location of polling stations;
 - iv. setting the hours of voting in accordance with Section 6.g.ii of this Bylaw;
 - v. overseeing all aspects of the voting;
 - vi. tabulating the votes cast;
 - vii. adjudicating all appeals; and
 - viii. establishing all other rules and regulations for the vote.
- d. **Notice of Vote**

Notice of the Vote, that includes the question and voting dates, shall be provided to the individual members of the member local association no less than two (2) weeks prior to the first day of voting.
- e. **Campaigning**
 - i. The member local association, the individual members from the member local association and the Federation not shall engage in any campaigning outside of the campaign period.
 - ii. Only individual members and representatives of the member local association, representatives of the Federation and individual members and representatives of Federation member local associations shall be permitted to participate in the campaign.
- f. **Campaign Materials**
 - i. Campaign materials shall include all materials developed specifically for the campaign.
 - ii. Materials produced by the Federation that promote campaigns and services of the Federation shall not be considered as campaign materials unless they include specific content about the vote.
 - iii. The Federation website shall not be considered a campaign material unless it includes specific content about the vote.
 - iv. The Federation's annual report, financial statements, research and submissions to government shall not be considered a campaign material.
 - v. Campaign materials shall not be misleading, defamatory or false.
- g. **Voting and Tabulation**
 - i. Voting shall be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement of the Oversight Committee, by mail-out ballot.
 - ii. There shall be no less than sixteen (16) hours of polling over no less than two (2) and no more than five (5) days, except in the case of voting being conducted at a general meeting. In the event that voting is conducted at a general meeting, representatives of the Federation and Federation member local associations shall be extended full speaking rights in the meeting.
 - iii. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by the member local association and the Federation, the question shall be: "Are you in favour of continued membership in the Canadian Federation of Students?"
 - iv. The member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one (1) poll clerk for each polling station.
 - v. The member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one (1) poll scrutineer to oversee the counting of ballots.
- h. **Quorum**

Quorum for any vote on decertification shall be that of the member local association or five percent (5%) of the individual members of the local association, whichever is higher.

PAGE 12 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

i. Appeals

Any appeals of the results or rulings by the Oversight Committee shall be adjudicated by an appeals committee (the "Appeals Committee") composed of one (1) member appointed by the member local association and one (1) member appointed by the Federation, neither of whom are members of the Oversight Committee.

j. Advance Remittance of Outstanding Membership Fees

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6a. to i. and k. to l, in order for a vote on decertification to proceed, a member local association must remit all outstanding Federation membership fees not less than six (6) weeks prior to the first day of voting.

k. Minimum Period Between Votes on Decertification

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6 a. to 6 j. and 6 l., in order for a vote on decertification to take place, no vote on certification may have been held amongst the members who submitted the petition referred to in Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii., within the previous sixty (60) months for voting members comprised of university students and thirty-six (36) months for voting members comprised of college students, unless waived, by a two-thirds (2/3rds) majority vote of the National Executive.

l. Minimum Period Between Vote to Certify and Vote to Decertify

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6 a. to 6 k., in order for a vote on decertification to proceed, a vote to certify may not have been held amongst the members who submitted the petition referred to in Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii., within the previous sixty (60) months for voting members comprised of university students and thirty-six (36) months for voting members comprised of college students, unless waived, by a two-thirds (2/3rds) majority vote of the National Executive.

OSD-3

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 73/Local 24

Whereas the intent of Local 73 in serving Motion-2010/05:036 was to replace the outdated language of "federate" and "defederate"; and

Whereas the replacing the outdated language of "federate" and "defederate" with more current and appropriate language like "certify" and "decertify" required a number of grammatical changes throughout the Bylaw in question; and

Whereas Local 73 was attempting to make the proposed amendment as clear to members as possible; and

Whereas it would appear that including portions of the text of the current Bylaw has caused consternation from some members at this meeting; and

Whereas it was not the intent of Local 73 to cause this consternation; and

Whereas Local 73 blames the misunderstanding on the motion being designated with the unlucky number of 13; therefore

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:036 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that all references to the term "federate" in Bylaw I be replaced with the term "certify" and all references to the term "defederate" and/or "vote on continued membership" in Bylaw I be replaced with the term "decertify"; and

Be it further resolved that the appropriate grammatical changes to accommodate the replacement of the words "federate" and "defederate" and/or "vote on continued membership" with "certify" and "decertify" throughout Bylaw 1 be made."

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:040):

2010/05:040

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 5/Local 93

Whereas voting members require more time to consider motions and plan for general meetings; and

Whereas members seeking the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a policy or standing resolution, or to propose any action must have it be received by the National Executive Committee at least six weeks before the general meeting at which the proposal is to be considered; therefore
Be it resolved that By-Law II 2.a be amended to read as follows;

2. Notice of General Meetings

- a. Notice of each general meeting will be sent to each voting member of the Federation at least twelve (12) weeks prior to the date of the meeting

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:0)42:

2010/05:042 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 5/Local 93

Whereas for general meetings locals have not had enough time to meet with their Board of Directors to discuss potential motions; and

Whereas postal service is not always time-efficient and it could take up to a week for meeting notice to reach some locals; and

Whereas the general meeting occurs around the same time every month and giving more notice would not be too difficult; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw III.3.a be amended to read:

3. Notice

- a. All motions seeking the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a policy or standing resolution, or to propose any action, excluding procedural motions, must be received by the National Executive Committee at least six weeks before the general meeting which the proposal is to be considered. Members must receive a minimum of six (6) weeks notice of the motion submission deadline in order to allow locals adequate time to discuss bylaw amendments, policy resolutions, and national campaign motions for proposal. Notice provisions exist in order to allow for all motions to be translated and distributed to member local associations in advance of the meeting so that:
- member local associations may conduct research, survey their membership, and/or develop positions on motions for consideration prior to the meeting; and
 - member local associations that are unable to send delegates to the meeting may give adequate instruction to their proxy.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:050):

2010/05:050 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 103/Local 93

Whereas the Federation's policy on Publications refers to a proposed "Budget Youth Guide to Canada"; and

Whereas this proposal was made almost 20 years ago and is no longer relevant today; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operations Policy on Publications be repealed.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:054):

2010/05:054 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 85/Local 93

Whereas Bylaw II, Section 3.a states: "Each general meeting of the Federation will be held in the greater Ottawa/Hull/Nepean area. In extenuating circumstances the National Executive may select an alternative location."; and

Whereas the City of Nepean, Ontario ceased to exist after being amalgamated with the City of Ottawa, Ontario in 2001; and

Whereas the City of Hull, Quebec ceased to exist after being amalgamated with the City of Gatineau, Quebec in 2002; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw II, section 3.a, be amended to read:

PAGE 14 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

"Each general meeting of the Federation will be held in the greater Ottawa/Gatineau area. In extenuating circumstances the National Executive may select an alternative location."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:066):

2010/05:066 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/Local 93

Whereas a reasonable quorum is essential to ensuring that a referendum on membership in the Canadian Federation of Students and Canadian Federation of Students-Services reflects the will of the students on a given campus; and

Whereas referenda generally achieve well over ten percent voter turnout; and

Whereas the regulations governing membership referenda give more than enough flexibility to the oversight committee to develop a process that will ensure that all students are able to participate; therefore

Be it resolved that the references to quorum in Bylaw 1, Articles 4.g. and 6.h, be amended from five (5) percent to ten (10) percent.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:068):

2010/05:068 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/Local 93

Whereas the Bylaws vest solely in the individual members the ability to initiate a referendum on continued membership; and

Whereas the Federation must be able to ensure that the rights of individual members are maintained and protected; and

Whereas to do this the Federation must ensure that petitions are in fact genuine and represent the will of the individual members collectively belonging to a member local association; and

Whereas although it is common sense and logical that petitions received by the National Executive must be original copies and unaltered, the Bylaws do not currently explicitly state this; and

Whereas the three at-large members of the National Executive are charged with overseeing the day to day work of the Federation, and should thus be the individuals authorised to receive a petition on its behalf; and

Whereas in recent years there have been allegations that names on petitions to initiate referenda on continued membership have been collected under false pretences, while students were under the influence of alcohol and by other subversive means; and

Whereas without contact information it is impossible to verify names and prevent such behaviour; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.a be amended to include the following:

The original, unaltered petition must be delivered in its entirety to the National Chairperson, National Deputy Chairperson or National Treasurer, by registered mail. Petitions received that are not original copies, have been altered in any manner, or have been received by any means other than registered mail are not valid.

The petition may not contain any words or images, with the exception of those required by Bylaw 1.a and those required to indicate which fields a signatory must complete.

In order to be valid, a name on a petition must be reasonably legible, include the proper full name, be accompanied by a valid and corresponding student identification number, a unique signature and a complete physical mailing address.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.b.i be amended to read:

- i The National Executive will have the sole authority to determine whether the petition described in Bylaw 1, Section 6.a is in order. Within 90 days of receipt of the petition, the National Executive will review the petition to determine if it is in order and, if it is, in consultation with the member local, will schedule a referendum. The National Executive will endeavour to schedule the referendum between 60 days and 90 days following its

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 15
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

determination that the petition is in order. The scheduling of the referendum shall be subject to the following conditions:

- there shall be no fewer than two (2) and no greater than five (5) days of voting; and
- there shall be no less than seven (7) days and no greater than 21 days for campaigning, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:070):

2010/05:070 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/Local 93

Whereas students who sign a petition, must also have the ability to ask for their name to be removed from said document;

Whereas given allegations in recent years that names on petitions to initiate referenda on continued membership have been collected under false pretences, while students were under the influence of alcohol and by other subversive means, it is especially important that individual members are explicitly empowered to remove their names from a petition; and

Whereas this is common sense and the practice of the Federation but is not currently specifically set out in the Federations' Bylaws; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.a be amended to include the following:

An individual member may request that her name be removed from a petition. If the National Executive receives such a request in writing, before the conclusion of the verification process of the petition, the name must be struck from the petition. The name shall not be included in the total number of names on the petition.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:072):

2010/05:072 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/Local 93

Whereas the language currently in the Bylaws with regards to the campaigning period could be made more clear; and

Whereas the practice of the Federation has been to allow campaigning throughout the voting period, so that the members of the Federation and in the case of a vote to federate, the members of the prospective member local association may fully present their case; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Articles 4.d and 6.e both be amended to include the following:

The campaign period is defined as the days the National Executive schedules for campaigning under Bylaw 6.b.i, and each and every day on which voting is to occur.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:074):

2010/05:074 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/Local 93

Whereas the Federation needs to have access to a student list in order to verify voter eligibility; and

Whereas in some cases campus administrations have refused to give the Federation access to such a list; and

Whereas it is important that there is a clear procedure to follow in such a circumstance; therefore; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 4.f.i. and 6.g.i, be amended to include the following:

It shall be the responsibility of the voting member local to obtain and provide to the Federation, no later than seven (7) days in advance of the referendum, a list of all of the individual members of the Federation eligible to vote in the referendum. If the voting member locals is unable to obtain or provide such a list, voting shall be conducted through a double envelope system, whereby the ballot is placed in an unmarked envelope, which is placed in a second envelope, on which the voter writes their full name and student identification number. After voting ends the envelopes will be compared to a list of the individual members who are eligible to vote in the referendum. Duplicate ballots and ballots cast by ineligible voters shall be discarded. Once the validity of the votes has

PAGE 16 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

been verified, the outer envelopes will then be separated from the unmarked inner envelopes and tabulated.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2010/05:076) be divided:

2010/05:076 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 44/Local 93

Whereas the Federation's Bylaws currently deny individual members the right to conduct a referendum on continued membership if their member local association has outstanding membership fees owed to the Federation; and

Whereas the Federation's Bylaws provide a direct mechanism for the disenfranchisement of individual members should the individuals' student union fail to remit their Federation membership fees in a timely manner; and

Whereas after individual student members initiated a referendum on continued membership at Concordia University, Local 91 and Local 83 were informed that they owed the Federation outstanding membership fees totalling in excess of one million dollars; and

Whereas some member locals, including Local 91 and Local 83 from Concordia, have unknowingly accumulated massive debt to the Federation; and

Whereas allowing member locals to unknowingly accrue significant levels of debt to the Federation may put a local student association in serious financial jeopardy; and

Whereas without a procedure to notify member locals of outstanding debts, member locals have no established mechanism for knowing whether or not they have outstanding debts to the Federation, potentially disenfranchising future individual student members who attempt to initiate a democratic referendum on continued membership without knowing about the debt their member local holds; and

Whereas periodically providing notification of outstanding debts to member locals will increase the financial stability of both the Federation and the member locals who have outstanding membership fees; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operational Policy "Financial Policy Relating to the Collection of Membership Fees" be amended to add the following to the end of the policy:

The Federation shall send a registered letter to each member local association before the end of every fiscal year with a statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed to the Federation by that member local association.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, section 3, subsection b, "Rights of Voting Members" be amended to add the following:

- vii. Each voting member is entitled to request, and must receive within 30 days of receipt of the request, an updated statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed by the member local association to the Federation.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:076-a):

2010/05:076-a MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 44/Local 93

Be it resolved that the Operational Policy "Financial Policy Relating to the Collection of Membership Fees" be amended to add the following to the end of the policy:

The Federation shall send a registered letter to each member local association before the end of every fiscal year with a statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed to the Federation by that member local association.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:076-b) with subsequent amendment (OSD-4):

010/05:076-b MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 44/Local 93

Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, section 3, subsection b, "Rights of Voting Members" be amended to add the following:

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 17

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- vii. Each voting member is entitled to request, and must receive within 30 days of receipt of the request, an updated statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed by the member local association to the Federation.

OSD-4

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 68/Local 73

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:076-b be amended to read:

"Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, section 3, subsection b, "Rights of Voting Members" be amended to add the following:

- vii. Each voting member is entitled to request, and must receive within 45 days of receipt of the request, an updated statement of financial position detailing all outstanding delegate and all outstanding membership fees provided that the voting member, as the agent for the Federation with respect to the collection of the membership fees, has provided the Federation with a full accounting of membership fees owed by it to the Federation."

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:078):

2010/05:078 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 44/Local 93

Whereas Federation's Bylaws have denied some member locals the right to conduct a democratic referendum on continued membership due to outstanding membership fees; and

Whereas some student associations have unknowingly accumulated massive debt to the Federation; and

Whereas forcing a local student association with outstanding membership fees to pay off all debt to the Federation before granting individual members the right to conduct a referendum on continued membership may result in a cycle of continually increasing debt for that local student association, especially for smaller local student associations who may go through periods of inactivity while they still accumulate debts to the Federation; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw I, Section 6: Referendum on Continued Membership, subsection j titled "Advance Remittance of Outstanding Membership Fees", which prevents a member local association from holding a vote on continued membership if they hold outstanding debts, be struck in its entirety; and

Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, Section 7: Procedure for Application for Withdrawal, subsection c be amended by removing the following words:

"provided that all outstanding membership fees payable to such date shall have then been received by the Federation"

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2010/05:080) be referred to the National Executive:

2010/05:080 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 44/Local 93

Whereas the Students with a Disability constituency group has been inactive between general meetings; and

Whereas the group is not currently represented at the National Executive; therefore

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV, section 1, subsection b be amended to read:

- b. The following representatives elected by its respective provincial components or caucuses:
- i. Alberta Representative
 - ii. British Columbia Representative
 - iii. Manitoba Representative
 - iv. New Brunswick Representative
 - v. Newfoundland-Labrador Representative
 - vi. Nova Scotia Representative
 - vii. Ontario Representative
 - viii. Prince Edward Island Representative
 - ix. Québec Representative

PAGE 18 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- x. Saskatchewan Representative
- xi. Graduate Student Representative
- xii. Aboriginal Student Representative
- xiii. Francophone Students Representative
- xiv. Racialised Students Commissioner
- xv. Women's Representative
- xvi. Students with Disability Representative

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV, a new section 12 be added to read:

12. Duties and Powers of the Students with Disability Representative

The Students with Disability Representative shall perform all duties and such powers as established by Standing Resolution.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV be renumbered accordingly;

Be it further resolved that Standing Resolution 10 is amended to include:

9. Students with Disability National Executive Representative

The authority, role and responsibilities of the Students with a Disability National Executive representative shall be:

- a. to sit on the National Executive of the Federation;
- b. to be empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Students with a Disability Constituency Group between general meetings;
- c. to be responsible for representing the best interests of the constituency group between general meetings;
- d. to take the direction of the constituency group during constituency group meetings during general meeting;
- e. to facilitate constituency group meetings during general meetings;
- f. to carry out the duties as do other National Executive members as outlined in Bylaw V in the Constitution and Bylaws; and
- g. to be elected at a meeting of the Students with a Disability Constituency Group during the semi-annual general meeting of the Federation: the members of the constituency group shall elect a Students with a Disability National Executive Representative.

OSD-5

MOTION TO REFER

Local 68/Local 98

Be it resolved that Motion-2010/05:080 be referred to the National Executive.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:094):

2010/05:094

MOTION TO AMEND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 26/Local 93

Whereas the media has historically been an integral watchdog of democratic societies; and

Whereas campus media is the main source for providing members with information about the Government, university administration, student unions and external organisations; and

Whereas it is important for campus media to be able to report student issues to the membership without fear of legal and political reprisal; therefore

Be it resolved that Standing Resolution 36 be amended to read:

All general meetings of the Canadian Federation of Students shall be open to media representatives.

Media representatives shall be excluded from constituency groups.

Members of the media shall not have speaking privileges in any of the sessions at which they are permitted to attend.

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 19

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2010/05:096):

2010/05:096 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 26/Local 93

Whereas openness and transparency is vital for building support and legitimacy in any membership-driven democratic organization; and

Whereas many member locals of the Federation have publicly accessible audited financial statements on their websites; and

Whereas the CFS is an organisation representing 500,000 students; and,

Whereas it is difficult for individual members to review financial documents of the CFS; and

Whereas many Federation documents are already scanned and placed online by bloggers and media representatives; and

Whereas the content of these "leaked" documents, which may sometimes reach wide distribution online to individual members, may sometimes be out of date, presented in a misleading manner or result in confusion among members about what the Federation represents; and

Whereas the Federation can respond to such activities by uploading authoritative copies of documents like audited financial statements; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw IX, section 4, subsection d be added:

- d. The Federation's budget and audited financial statements shall be posted publicly on the Federation's website within ten (1) business days after approval at a general meeting, and be maintained there for a minimum of five (5) years.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2010/05:100):

2010/05:100 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS, STANDING RESOLUTIONS AND POLICY

Local 48/Local 93

Whereas the Federation is no longer the owner of Canadian Universities Travel Service; therefore

Be it resolved that, where appropriate, references to Travel CUTS in the Federation's Standing Resolution and Policy Manual, be repealed.

Public Education for the Public Good

Campaigns Guide 2010-2011



Dear Members,

Canada's public post-secondary education system has come to a crossroads.

More than fifteen years ago, the student movement was in a position where it had to resist a government intent on slashing funding for public programs in order to reduce its deficit. The federal government made historic cuts to social transfers, causing average tuition fees to double and student debt to triple.

Today we find ourselves in similar economic circumstances to those that precipitated the massive cutbacks in the 1990s.

With Canada's public post-secondary system already dangerously underfunded, a new period of deep spending cuts could threaten the very nature of our public university and college system.

The fight for public education in Canada does not exist in a vacuum. Rather, it is part of a global effort to maintain education as a basic right for all. Around the world, governments are tabling "austerity" budgets containing massive cuts to post-secondary education and other public services.

In country after country, ordinary people are refusing to allow a crisis caused by the deregulation of international markets and corporate greed to threaten the public good. In many cases, students are the ones leading this struggle.

This document outlines a vision for a strong public post-secondary education system that builds a fair, equitable, and prosperous society.

However, these are only words on paper until we work together to develop and implement a strategy that turns this vision into a reality.

When our values are put to the test, the actions that we take together will be what matters most.

In solidarity,

The National Executive



The National Context

Canada's post-secondary education system has become remarkably less public over the last two decades.

Beginning in the 1980s, the federal government severely limited funding increases despite enrolment growth, leading to a marked drop in per-student funding. In 1994, following the previous recession, the federal government made one of the deepest cuts in history, slashing transfers to the provinces for social programs by \$7 billion dollars. This cut was passed directly onto students in the form of double-digit fee increases and despite some investments in financial aid, student debt has grown to epidemic proportions.

Despite achieving a balanced budget in 1997, funding was not restored. Underfunding has paved the way for a dramatically larger role for the private sector in the funding and governance of universities and colleges. Today, many public post-secondary institutions operate akin to multinational corporations rather than institutions of higher learning.

Despite treaty obligations, the government has failed to meet the needs of Aboriginal learners. Federal programs that fund First Nations and Inuit students have been underfunded for over a decade, leaving many Aboriginal students shut out of post-secondary education.

The sacrifice of the public good to corporate interests is also driving up the cost of the distribution and use of education materials. Anticipated changes to Canadian copyright law would ensure private monopolies over content at the expense of public dissemination of knowledge.

The federal government has promised that the 2010 budget will implement funding cuts to deal with the deficit resulting from massive stimulus spending, expensive industry bail-outs, and never-ending tax cuts.

In short, the federal government is poised to further weaken public post-secondary education at a time when it should be demonstrating leadership and taking on a greater role than ever before.

The Global Context

Around the world, governments are tabling "austerity" budgets in response to ballooning deficits caused by stimulus spending. These budgets contain massive cuts to public post-secondary education and other social services, while retaining tax-cuts for the wealthy. Many of these cuts follow decades of a gradual withdrawal of spending on social programs.

In response to cuts to social programs, students and workers are mobilising to protect programs that were built by generations of public investment. In country after country, ordinary people are refusing to allow a crisis caused by the deregulation of international markets and corporate greed to threaten the public good. In many cases, the student movement that is leading this struggle.

Despite Canadians' strong support for public education and the social safety net, the Government of Canada has actively helped to shaped international economic policies that weaken the public services of countries in the Global South. Free trade agreements and exclusive organisations like the G20 act in direct opposition to the maintenance of public services.

The fight for an affordable, high quality post-secondary education system in Canada does not exist in a vacuum. Rather, is part of a global student effort to maintain education as a basic right for all.

**This guide is a
vision for the
principles of a
post-secondary
education
system that
builds a fair,
equitable, and
just society.**

**The elimination of financial barriers to
post-secondary education.**

1

**A federal framework that ensures
high-quality, universally accessible
public post-secondary education.**

2

**A federal grants program that ensures
that all students can pursue a
post-secondary education, regardless of
financial ability, without going into debt.**

3

**A public post-secondary education that
is independent from private interests
and operates for the public good.**

4

**Aboriginal control over Aboriginal
post-secondary education, and respect
for Aboriginal peoples' treaty right to
access post-secondary education.**

5

**Copyright legislation that enshrines the
public's right to access, share and build
upon knowledge.**

6



**The elimination of financial
barriers to post-secondary
education.**

PROPOSALS

- the progressive reduction of tuition and ancillary fees at public post-secondary institutions across the country, including reduced post-residency fees for graduate students;
- the elimination of differential fees for all students (professional, out of province, and international students);
- the elimination of all undemocratically imposed ancillary fees;
- the development of a dedicated cash-transfer payment guided by principles set out in a federal Post-Secondary Education Act for the purpose of reducing tuition fees and improving quality of teaching, learning, and research infrastructure at colleges and universities.

BACKGROUND

Despite post-secondary education having become a prerequisite for meaningful participation in most of the labour force, the responsibility for financing post-secondary studies is shifting increasingly onto individual students and their families. Between 1986 and 2006 government grants plummeted from 80 percent to less than 57 percent of university operating revenue. The direct result has been the doubling of the share of university budgets that are funded by tuition fees. Today, tuition fees are increasing at a faster rate than any other cost faced by students.

International students have faced the largest fee increases. Tuition fees for international students now average over \$15,000 per year, approximately three times the amount charged to most Canadian students. Some provinces have gone so far as to completely deregulate international tuition fees, allowing universities and colleges to generate revenue from international students well above cost-recovery levels.

Research has consistently found that high up-front costs are a significant barrier to attending college or university for many students. The result of skyrocketing tuition fees is a system that is increasing the gap between rich and poor.

While the up-front costs of post-secondary education have risen dramatically, in the last decade every province has at some point either frozen or reduced tuition fees, and public opinion polling consistently finds that an overwhelming majority of Canadians oppose tuition fee increases. The challenge for the Federation is to regain momentum toward lower tuition fees, at a time when the federal and most provincial governments are facing large deficits.

2

A federal framework that ensures high-quality, universally accessible public post-secondary education.

PROPOSALS

- the restoration of federal funding for post-secondary education to 0.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (an increase of approximately \$4.7 billion per year);
- the creation of a Post-Secondary Education Act that establishes guidelines for quality and accessibility in post-secondary education and research;
- the creation of a federal Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Research;
- the increase in funding to statistics Canada's branch for the collection and analysis of post-secondary education statistics.

BACKGROUND

Despite some efforts to restore funding for post-secondary education in recent years, the federal government has done very little to ensure that these investments directly benefit students and their families. Under the current structure for federal transfer payments, provincial governments are free to do as they wish with the funding they receive. Without binding agreements or legislative guidelines, provincial governments have the ability to misuse federal dollars intended for post-secondary education.

A post-secondary education act would set a framework and national vision for post-secondary education. These conditions would commit provincial governments to uphold principles similar to those of the Canada Health Act, namely: public administration, affordability, comprehensiveness, democratic governance, and academic freedom. In return for upholding these principles, provincial governments would receive increased and predictable funding from the federal government.

3

A federal grants program that ensures that all students can pursue a post-secondary education, regardless of financial ability, without going into debt.

PROPOSALS

- the conversion of all loans made by the Canada Student Loans Program into non-repayable grants;
- the reallocation of federal funds currently spent on education-related tax credits and savings schemes to up-front grants distributed through the Canada Student Grants Program;
- the creation of an independent ombudsperson to resolve disputes and investigate complaints related to the Canada Student Loan Program and Canada Student Grant Program;
- the elimination of interest charges on student loans.

BACKGROUND

Skyrocketing tuition fees and loan-based financial aid have pushed student debt to historic highs. Monies owed to the federal government alone will surpass \$13.5 billion on July 1, 2010. More than half of all post-secondary students require some form of financial assistance, and three-quarters of those receiving student loans believe they would be unable to participate in higher education without financial assistance.

High levels of student debt have been linked to lower degree completion levels and a reduced likelihood of continuing studies beyond a bachelor's degree or college diploma. Student loan obligations reduce new graduates' ability to start a family, work in public service careers, invest in assets, and build career-related volunteer experience. The record student debt levels experienced today are a drag on an already weak economy.

In 2008, students won a historic victory when Canada's first ever publicly accountable national system of grants was introduced. With the establishment of this program the federal government acknowledged it has an obligation to fund access to post-secondary education.

4

A public post-secondary education that is independent from private interests and operates for the public good.

PROPOSALS

- increasing funding for the federal research granting councils;
- the elimination of research funding arrangements that require private funding;
- the creation of whistleblower protection for university researchers;
- increasing students' union representation on boards of governors;
- the creation of legislation that ensures collegial governance of post-secondary institutions;
- the exclusion of post-secondary education and other public services from trade agreements;
- the doubling of the number of Canada Graduate Scholarships, to be distributed proportionally among the research councils according to enrolment.

BACKGROUND

Over the past twenty years, funding cuts have starved post-secondary institutions, paving the way for an increased reliance on private funding sources. Private sector involvement in public education manifests itself in corporate funding for university capital projects, interference in course curricula and research projects, contracting out, and corporate-style governance of universities and colleges.

In most cases, university and college administrations are willing and often active participants in the corporatisation of campus. Appointments from the private sector to institutional boards are often made with the intention of bringing in corporate donations. Greater corporate involvement changes the dynamic of governance at public institutions, often leading to universities and colleges become less responsive to students, the community, and the public good.

Over the last two decades, governments and university and college administrations have adopted numerous initiatives that have brought greater levels of private-sector funding to campus. In order to qualify for most new federal research funding, matching private sponsorship or demonstrated commercial potential are required. The push for the commercialisation of university research has implications not only for decision-making structures within post-secondary institutions, but also for the reporting of research results. Profit-driven objectives in research put pressure on researchers to tailor results for the private funding agent, or not publishing unfavourable results at all.

Public post-secondary education is under pressure from trade liberalisation. International free trade agreements such as the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) expose public services to market forces.

5

**Aboriginal control over
Aboriginal post-secondary
education, and respect
for Aboriginal peoples'
treaty right to access post-
secondary education.**

PROPOSALS

- the removal of the funding cap on the Post-Secondary Student Support Program;
- the increase of funding to meet the needs of Aboriginal learners, including allocating funding to clear the existing backlog to the Post-Secondary Student Support Program;
- the development of a plan to extend eligibility for the Post-Secondary Student Support Program to Métis and non-status First Nations; and
- the restoration of funding for First Nations' University.

BACKGROUND

The federal government has a treaty responsibility to provide funding for Aboriginal students to pursue a post-secondary education. Currently, the federal government provides financial assistance to Status First Nations and Inuit students through the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP), administered by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC). In 1997, increases in funding to the program were capped at two percent annually, yet the costs of post-secondary education and the size of the Aboriginal population have grown dramatically.

Prior to the implementation of the funding cap, approximately 27,000 Aboriginal students received financial assistance. As costs increased, the number of students that could be funded by the Program decreased. By 2006, just over 22,000 Aboriginal students received funding through the PSSSP despite an increase in the post-secondary education aged Aboriginal population. Inadequate funding has forced the Aboriginal communities who administer the Program to make difficult decisions about who can pursue a post-secondary education. It is estimated that between 2001 and 2006, underfunding resulted in over 10,500 students being denied access to post-secondary education, with an additional 2,588 in 2007 alone.

This lack of resources has left Aboriginal students particularly vulnerable to tuition and ancillary fee increases. While increases in funding for the PSSSP have been capped at two percent per year, tuition fees increased by upwards of seven percent per year, and have more than doubled since the introduction of the cap in 1997. In addition, non-Status First Nations and Métis peoples are currently not eligible for funding through the PSSSP, leaving many without the financial resources necessary to pursue post-secondary education.

6

Copyright legislation that enshrines the public's right to access, share and build upon knowledge.

PROPOSALS

- a flexible and inclusive definition of fair dealing;
- regulation of technological protection measures, that protects users' rights of access and personal privacy.
- the elimination of statutory damages for copyright infringement;
- creation of a notice and notice provision that would only require internet service providers to pass on allegations of infringement, not enforce them;
- the elimination of Crown copyright.

BACKGROUND

Canadian copyright law governs the use and ownership of creative works, including literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical creations. The Canadian Copyright Act gives copyright owners a number of economic rights, creators a series of moral rights and users a set of access rights.

The Act protects the public interest by limiting the duration of copyright, allowing certain exceptions to what would otherwise be considered infringement, such as permitting the transfer of copyrighted works into formats that are accessible to visually impaired persons. Through "fair dealing", users have the right to use works without permission in certain circumstances.

New technology has enhanced the ability of copyright users to become creators in their own right; breaking old distinctions between creators and user, broadcaster and audience, and educator and learner.

Good public policy should ensure that digital technology can protect the limited copyright ownership rights of creators, but prevent copyright owners from using new technologies to restrict reasonable access to copyrighted works. As users, creators, and owners of copyrighted works, students are well placed to play a prominent role in the development of balanced copyright law.

In 2008 the federal government introduced Bill C-61 to amend the Copyright Act. Had this bill been adopted, it would have skewed the Act towards the rights of major publishers, record labels and other large corporations who own millions of copyrights. Luckily, the bill died when the last federal election was called.

During the summer of 2009, the federal government conducted consultations on what Canadians wanted to see in the next round of copyright reform. Of the over 6500 submissions the government received, 6138 were against the amendments proposed in Bill C-61, 5962 called for a more flexible fair dealing provision and only 54 supported a C-61 type approach. Despite this massive support, it has been reported that the government intends to introduced legislation very similar to Bill C-61 in early June.



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Organisational and Services Development Committee
May 2010 National General Meeting

DAY ONE

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, *Committee Chairperson*, states that as its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either: ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or elect a committee chairperson from within its membership.

The National Executive is recommending that British Columbia Representative Michael Olson be ratified as chair for the Committee.

b. Roundtable Introductions

c. Review of the Committee Agenda

d. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

Committee members should be familiar with the responsibilities of the Organisational and Services Development Committee as established in the Federation's Standing Resolutions. Standing Resolution 1, Section 3.d) *Organisational and Services Development Committee* states that the Organisational and Services Development Committee shall:

- i. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national structure of the Federation, including: the National Executive, the national staffing; the national office; and all other national structures of the Federation;
- ii. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national programmes of the Federation;
- iii. review the development of the 'profile' of the Federation within member local associations;
- iv. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national communication tools of the Federation;
- v. review and make recommendations on development of new members;
- vi. review and make recommendations to the closing plenary on proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Operations Policy.

2. REVIEW OF FEDERATION BULK BUYING SERVICES

a. Handbook/Dayplanners

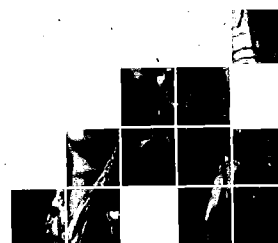
This year 53 students' unions in ten provinces are participating in the handbook/dayplanner service, with approximately 272,000 handbooks to be printed through the service. The Committee will discuss the progress of the service and ideas for the future.

b. Website Design and Hosting

The goal of the Students' Union Website Service, similar to that of the handbook/dayplanner service, is to produce a better quality product that meets the needs of member unions at an affordable price so that all member locals, regardless of their size, can improve communications with their members. The Committee will discuss the service and Ideas for the future.



Cert. no. SES-COC-003420
www.fsc.org
© 1996 Forest Stewardship Council



PAGE 2 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

2009/11:039 MOTION

Local 75/Local 41

Whereas an online presence and institutional independent email is both an expectation and necessity in this day and age; and

Whereas one of the purposes of the Federation is to provide services for members; and

Whereas the Federation has developed an easy to use web interface and provides hosting to member locals at a charge; and

Whereas Facebook and other web mediums provide direct competition and Federation web hosting pricing is not currently competitive; therefore

Be it resolved that a free basic web hosting and email package be provided to all member locals;

Be it further resolved that the current web hosting pricing structure be reviewed with the aim of reflecting current market prices and bandwidth allowances; and

Be it further resolved that sufficient financial resources be allocated to ensure the technological stability of its hosting services.

The National Executive recommends the adoption of Motion 2009/11:039.

c. Orientation Products

Member locals typically purchase a variety of materials to promote services and campaigns to new and existing members, especially during the first few weeks of class each academic year. The service was created to help member locals secure significant cost savings by combining their purchasing power while ensuring that materials produced are ethically manufactured and of a high quality. The Committee will discuss ways to expand the service.

d. Student Health and Dental Insurance

The National Student Health Network is a buying consortium for student health and dental insurance that the Federation coordinates. Following a brief orientation to the service, the Committee will discuss strategies for improving and expanding the buying group.

3. REVIEW OF STUDENT DISCOUNT SERVICES

a. ISIC/Studentsaver

The Federation has run a national student discount program since its founding in 1981. The service utilises two discount cards: the International Student Identity Card (ISIC), which only full-time students are eligible to receive; and the Studentsaver card, which is available to all full- and part-time students belonging to the Federation.

Following a brief orientation to the services, the Committee will discuss preparations and developments, and will offer ideas, for the future.

2009/11:068 MOTION

Local 97/Local 41

Whereas the International Student Identity Card (ISIC) often referred to as the "student lifestyle card", is available to all full-time high school, college and university students above the age of 12; and

Whereas the ISIC Card acts as the only internationally recognized student ID card for over 4.5 million full-time students from 120 countries around the world, who utilize the card to take advantage of offers on travel, shopping, museums and more; and

Whereas the ISIC card is unavailable to part-time students, many of whom choose to study part time for a variety of reasons such as disability, family and childcare responsibilities, financial hardships etc as well as the effects of long-term systemic oppression on the basis of race, gender, age etc; and

Whereas the International Youth Travel Card (IYTC) is available to part-time students below the age of 25 (as a substitute for the ISIC Card), this still openly discriminates against mature students; and

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 3
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students has included in its preamble a mandate of non-discrimination based on course load (and status as part-time students); therefore

Be it resolved that a national campaign be implemented to secure the ISIC Card for part-time students; and

Be it further resolved that the International Students Travel Services be lobbied to start issuing ISIC cards to part-time students; and

Be it further resolved that a working group be struck comprising members of various part-time unions to guide this work over the long run and lobby the Student Travel Service.

2010/05:N01 MOTION TO AMEND

Be it resolved that Motion-2009/11:068 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that the ISIC Association of the World Youth Student Educational Travel Confederation be lobbied to allow for International Student Identity Cards to be issued to part-time students."

b. Other Discount Activity

In 2009, the Federation again offered through its website free income tax filing with Ufile, an on-line tax filing service. This year, Federation members will be able to file their taxes for free for the entire calendar year allowing students more flexibility in filing their taxes. The Committee will discuss the service.

4. STUDENT WORK ABROAD PROGRAMME (SWAP)

The Federation has been running the Student Work Abroad Programme for more than 25 years. Following a brief orientation to the service, the Committee will discuss developments with and ideas for the service.

5. OTHER

The Committee will divide into smaller working groups to discuss possible ideas for the improvement of existing services and programmes as well as brainstorm new services to be offered through the Federation.

DAY TWO

6. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the Organisational Development Committee by the opening plenary:

The following motion was referred to the National Executive by the November 2009 national general meeting:

2009/11:183 MOTION

Local 79/Local 26

Whereas the Holland College Student Union is not an independent student union; and

Whereas the Holland College student union does not currently pay fees to the CFS; and

Whereas the CFS bylaws require that a member be both independent and obligated to pay fees to the national organization; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Federation of Students immediately recognize that Holland College is not a member of the Federation.

The National Executive recommends defeat of Motion 2009/11:183.

PAGE 4 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

The following motion and the proposed amendment to it were referred to the National Executive by the November 2009 national general meeting:

2009/11:089 MOTION

Local 21/Local 41

Whereas the membership of the Federation has only manual access to records of the Federation through their student union; and

Whereas with association executive turnaround, it has become increasingly difficult for some student locals to obtain manual records of the Federation; and

Whereas the membership is more likely to visit the Federation's website for Federation records; and

Whereas it is in the best interest of the Federation to make its records as accessible as possible to encourage membership involvement in the Federation; and

Whereas National Executive meeting minutes, annual and semi-annual general meeting minutes and Caucus meeting minutes often contain time sensitive information; therefore

Be it resolved that all National Executive minutes, all annual general meeting minutes, all Caucus meeting minutes be posted on the Federation's website within thirty (30) days after the completion of each meeting.

2009/11:219 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 41/Local 69

Be it resolved that Motion-2009/11:089 be amended to read:

"Be it resolved that minutes of the plenaries of the general meetings be posted on the Federation's website within thirty (30) days after their adoption."

The National Executive has no recommendations for Motion 2009/11:089 and 2009/11:219.

2010/05:N07 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 98/

Whereas there has been some discussion regarding the use of electronic voting for membership referenda;

Whereas in the past year there have been at least three students' union elections in Canada where the security of electronic voting systems was breached; and

Whereas there are a myriad of concerns with online voting and the Federation's Bylaws were never intended to allow such voting; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 4.f.i. be amended to read:

f Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted by paper ballot and cannot be conducted in any other manner. Voting must take place at voting stations or, subject to the agreement between the prospective member association and the Federation, at a general meeting of the prospective member association or by a mail-out ballot.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.g.i be amended to read:

g. Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted by paper ballot and cannot be conducted in any other manner. Voting must be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement of the Referendum Oversight Committee, by mail-out ballot.

2010/05:N09 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 98/

Whereas there has been no conflict of interest demonstrated by any member of the Federation's National Executive; and

Whereas it is nonetheless desirable to have a code of ethics to prevent both the actual occurrence of a conflict of interest, as well as the perception of such a conflict; and

Whereas it is desirable for the Federation to serve as a model of transparency and accountability; and

Whereas the code of ethics below was developed with reference to numerous similar codes that are used in the public and private sectors; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operational Policy titled "Executive Committee Code of Ethics" be adopted:

National Executive Code of Ethics

Preamble

It is the Federation's desire that members of the National Executive conduct themselves with integrity that is beyond reproach and in a manner that:

- avoids any conflicts of interest;
- protects confidential information, in accordance with the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act;
- complies with all applicable governmental laws, regulations, and rules; and
- adheres to good disclosure practices, in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest can occur when a member of the National Executive jeopardises her position of trust by having a private interest in the outcome of a decision. The Federation can suffer damage by the perception as well as the reality of the conflict itself. The boundaries defining what constitutes a conflict are not static but shift as the goals and mandates of the Federation evolve.

To avoid involvement in a conflict of interest, members of the National Executive shall not:

- engage in any business or transaction or have a financial or other personal interest that may improperly impact upon the performance of their official duties, including:
 - i. having a material interest in any business organisation that has dealings with the Federation; and
 - ii. having immediate relatives who have a material interest in a business organisation that has dealings with the Federation.
- demand, accept or offer, or agree to accept from a person or company having dealings with the Federation, a commission, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind, directly or indirectly; and
- engage in any business undertaking that interferes with the performance of their duties as members of the National Executive.

Members of the National Executive shall disclose any business, commercial, financial or other interest where such interest might be construed as being in actual or potential conflict with their official duties. Members who do not declare their interests and who are subsequently found to be in a conflict of interest situation, will have breached this policy.

Confidentiality

In order to adhere to principles of integrity and privacy, to avoid breach of confidentiality, members of the National Executive shall:

- not disclose to any member of the public, either orally or in writing, any confidential information acquired by virtue of their position in the Federation;
- not use any confidential information acquired by virtue of their position at the Federation for their personal and private financial benefit or for that of their friends or relatives; and
- not permit any unauthorised person to inspect or have access to any confidential documents or other information.

Compliance with Laws

Members of the National Executive, in the course of their position with the Federation, shall comply with all applicable government laws, rules and regulations, including without limitation:

- Federation Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and policy;
- Canada Corporations Act;
- Privacy Act;
- Collective Agreements and all employment related laws and policies.

Commitment to the Code of Ethics

Members of the National Executive shall be provided with an orientation to the Code of Ethics upon the commencement of their position. Members shall be required to sign a declaration of commitment to the Federation's Code of Ethics in order to be ratified to the National Executive.

2010/05:N12 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 73/

Whereas the Federation's anti-harassment policy is currently divided between two policies; and

Whereas this policy should be as clear as possible so that members of the Federation are fully aware of the organisation's position and policy on harassment; therefore

Be it resolved that the section entitled Anti-Harassment in the Operations Policy on National General Meetings be removed; and

Be it further resolved that the Student Issues policy on Sexual Harassment be repealed; and

Be it resolved that the following Operations Policy be adopted:

Anti-Harassment

Preamble

Harassment is the abusive or demeaning treatment of a person that has the effect of creating a hostile or intimidating environment for that person. Harassment may occur in the following situations:

- through the abuse of power that one person holds over another, or through the misuse of authority;
- through offending or demeaning a person on the basis of their race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, nationality, religion or religious beliefs, family or marital status, physical or mental disability, age, gender, sexual orientation, or gender orientation, whether these be actual or perceived; and/or
- through abusive treatment which leaves a person feeling threatened or intimidated.

Sexual harassment is a display, by word or deed, of sexual attentions towards another person of a nature which may be reasonably considered to be vexatious, abusive, or threatening. Without limiting the generality of that definition, sexual attention shall be deemed to be "vexatious, abusive, or threatening" if the harasser, directly or indirectly, offers the harassee an advantage or opportunity, real or perceived, in return for sexual favours, or directly or indirectly threatens or imposes on the harassed any denial of advantages or opportunity.

Sexual harassment may include unwanted sexual attention or solicitation which has the effect of interfering with an individual's work or participation, or which creates a negative emotional or psychological environment for work or participation within the Federation. For example: remarks, jokes or innuendoes about a person's body, attire, age, marital status, gender, sexuality, sexual orientation, perceived sexual orientation or perceived gender orientation;

Although sexual harassment typically involves a person in a superior position as the initiator, it is recognised that people in subordinate or equal positions may also be initiators. Although sexual harassment is generally directed towards women, both men and women can be harassed by members of either sex.

Policy

The Federation will not tolerate harassment or sexual harassment of any form. The Federation shall employ the following procedure for dealing with incidents of harassment which may occur at any Federation event. Throughout this process the principles of confidentiality and due process shall be strictly adhered to:

Advisor

The Federation shall retain for the duration of all general meetings the services of a Harassment Advisor who will be available on a 24-hour basis. The Advisor shall be experienced in dealing with incidents of harassment and sexual harassment, shall possess training in peer support, advocacy and active listening, and a minimum of three (3) years of demonstrable employment experience in a related field. The Advisor shall be bilingual.

Orientation

Time will be allocated for a presentation on harassment policy during the opening plenary at every national general meeting.

Complaints

Any participant at a Federation event who believes that she or he has been subjected to harassment is encouraged to utilise the Federation's process for dealing with incidents of harassment. If the person would like to make a direct request of the harasser in an attempt to prevent further incidents of objectionable behaviour, that person is encouraged to do so. Should the complainant wish to have the incident dealt with through the available process, the complainant may approach the Harassment Advisor, who shall hear the complaint and counsel the complainant.

With the consent of the complainant, the Advisor may attempt to find an amicable resolution to the incident by speaking with the alleged harasser and by acting as an intermediary between the two parties.

At any time, the complainant may launch a formal complaint. The Advisor may assist in the formulation of the complaint, and shall remain available to advise the complainant throughout the process.

The Harassment and Grievance Committee

For each formal complaint brought forward, a committee shall be struck composed of the Harassment Advisor, one member of the National Executive, and one delegate from the meeting at which the alleged harassment took place. Both the delegate and the National Executive member must be satisfactory to both the complainant and the respondent. Committee members cannot have been involved in the case previously.

The Advisor on the committee shall advise both the complainant and the respondent of the nature of the allegation, the process to be followed, and their rights within that process.

The committee shall be empowered to undertake a confidential and independent investigation of the complaint. The committee may call witnesses who may prove useful in determining the nature of the incident. At all times the committee shall be cognisant of and respect the right of each party to know and respond to all allegations, as well as the principles of natural justice.

The complainant shall reserve the right to discontinue proceedings at any time.

All proceedings and records of the committee shall remain strictly confidential.

Remedies

Should the Grievance Committee determine that the incident(s) did constitute harassment, it may provide for a remedy. Any remedy should take into account such factors as the severity and frequency of the harassment, whether the harassment was deliberate or inadvertent, and any circumstances that either aggravated or mitigated the situation.

Remedies may include but shall not be limited to the following: an apology from the harasser to the harassed, recommendations for outside counselling for the harasser, and prevention of contact between the parties, which may be brought about by banning the harasser from all selected Federation activities.

A simple majority shall determine the Grievance Committee decision. Reprisals constitute further harassment. An appeal must be made in writing, stating the grounds of the appeal, to one of the harassment advisors or one of the At-large Members of the National Executive.

PAGE 8 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Appeals

An appeal may be launched within 30 days of the grievance committee's decision if either party wishes to question the findings, remedies or process of the committee. An appeal must be made in writing, stating the alleged breach(es), to one of the harassment advisors, or one of the At-Large members of the National Executive.

The Appeals Committee shall consist of one Harassment Advisor, one representative chosen by the appellant, and one representative appointed by the Grievance Committee, both of whom must have been a participant in the meeting at which the alleged harassment took place, as a delegate, a national or component elected representative, or as a national or component staff member. No member of the appeals committee shall have any previous involvement with the case. The appeals committee shall hear submissions from both the respondent and the appellant regarding the legitimacy of the process followed, the suitability of the remedy, or the finding(s) in question, and shall render their decision on a majority vote.

Records

Records of all cases shall be confidentially maintained by the National Chairperson, at the Federation, and only active committee members shall have access to these files, on a need-to-know basis, based on the relevancy of the file to the case they are currently working on.

The Harassment Advisors will submit, within six (6) weeks after the conclusion of each general meeting, a non-identifying report which will include the number of complaints, nature of complaints, number of cases resolved, number of cases not resolved.

2010/05:N13

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 73/

Whereas the Federation has adopted an organising model based roughly on the Canadian labour movements;

Whereas the terms "Federate" and "De-federate" are obscure phrases; and

Whereas using more common language would help clear up misunderstandings about the process and impact of strengthening the student movement and, conversely, attempts to weaken it; therefore

Be it resolved that the Bylaw 1.2.a.i, Bylaw 1.2.b.viii through xii, Bylaw 1.3.a.i, ii and iii, Bylaw 1.4 and Bylaw 1.6 be amended to read:

2. Types of Voting Membership Status

a. Full Membership

General Description: Full membership is the standard form of membership in the Federation.

- i. A local association is eligible to apply for full membership in the Federation if its members have approved by a vote on certification, their membership in the Canadian Federation of Students, the Canadian Federation of Students-Services, and the applicable provincial component as described in Bylaw VII-Provincial Components;

b. Prospective Membership

- viii. A prospective member association must hold a vote on certification in the Federation, in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw, within twelve (12) months following its acceptance as a prospective member unless an extension is granted by the National Executive of the Federation;
- ix. In the event that the majority of those voting support full membership in the Federation, full membership will be granted at the subsequent national general meeting, at which point prospective membership shall cease;
- x. In the event that the majority of those voting oppose full membership in the Federation, prospective membership will immediately cease;
- xi. In the event that the vote fails to achieve quorum, prospective membership will be automatically extended and another vote on certification will be held within the subsequent six (6) months in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw; and

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 9
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- xii. In the event that a prospective member fails to conduct a vote on certification as required by this Bylaw, the Federation shall have the option to either cancel or extend, by majority vote of a national general meeting, the prospective membership until a vote on certification is conducted.

3. Membership Rights and Responsibilities

a. Rights of Individual Members

- i. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to make decisions through a vote all questions of membership in the Federation, subject to the other provisions of this Bylaw.
- ii. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to initiate, by petition signed by not less than ten percent (10%) of the individual members and delivered to the National Executive, a vote to certify as described in Article 4 of this Bylaw.
- iii. The individual members of the Federation collectively belonging to a member local association will have sole authority to initiate a vote on decertification, as described in Section 6 of this Bylaw, by submitting to the National Executive of the Federation a petition, signed by not less than twenty percent (20%) of the individual members of the association, calling for the vote.

4. Vote to Certify

In accordance with Section 2 of this Bylaw, the following shall be the rules and procedures for a vote, in which the individual members of a prospective member local association may vote on full membership in the Federation:

a. Scheduling of the Vote

The vote will be scheduled by the prospective member association in consultation with the Federation.

b. Oversight Committee

The vote will be overseen by a committee composed of two (2) members appointed by the prospective local association and two (2) members appointed by the Federation, that will be responsible for:

- i. establishing the notice requirement for the vote in accordance with Section 4-c of this Bylaw and ensuring that notice is posted.
- ii. establishing the campaign period in accordance with Section 4-d of this Bylaw.
- iii. approving all campaign materials in accordance with Section 4-e of this Bylaw and removing campaign materials that have not been approved.
- iv. deciding the number and location of polling stations.
- v. setting the hours of voting in accordance with Section 4-f of this Bylaw.
- vi. overseeing all aspects of the voting.
- vii. counting the ballots following the vote.
- viii. establishing all other rules and regulations for the vote.

c. Notice of Vote

Notice of the Vote, that includes the question and voting dates, shall be provided to the individual members of the prospective member no less than two (2) weeks prior to the first day of voting.

d. Campaigning

- i. There must be no less than ten (10) days on which campaigning is permitted, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting; and
- ii. Only individual members and representatives of the prospective member association, representatives of the Federation and representatives of the Federation member local associations shall be permitted to participate in the campaign.

e. Campaign Materials

- i. Campaign materials shall include all materials developed specifically for campaign.
- ii. Materials produced by Federation that promote campaigns and services of the Federation shall not be considered as campaign materials unless they include specific content about the vote.
- iii. The Federation website shall not be considered a campaign material unless it includes specific content about the vote.
- iv. The Federation's annual report, financial statements, research and submissions to government shall not be considered a campaign material.
- iv. Campaign materials shall not be misleading, potentially libelous or false.

f. Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting must be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement between the prospective member association and the Federation, at a general meeting of the prospective member association or by a mail-out ballot.
- ii. There must be no less than sixteen (16) hours of polling over no less than two (2) days, except in the case of voting being conducted at a general meeting.
- iii. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by the prospective member association and the Federation, the question shall be: "Are you in favour of membership in the Canadian Federation of Students?"
- iv. In the event that polling is conducted at a general meeting, representatives of the Federation and Federation member local associations shall be extended full speaking rights in the meeting.
- v. The prospective member association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one poll clerk for each polling station.
- vi. The prospective member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one poll scrutineer to oversee the counting of ballots.

g. Quorum

Quorum for any vote to certify shall be that of the member local association or five percent (5%) of the individual members of the local association, whichever is higher.

g. Appeals

Any appeals of the results or rulings by the Oversight Committee shall be adjudicated by an Appeals Committee composed of one (1) member appointed by the prospective member association and one (1) member appointed by the Federation, who were not members of the Oversight Committee.

6. Vote to Decertify

The individual members of the Federation belonging to a member local association may vote on continuing their membership, subject to the following rules and procedures:

a. Petition

As per Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii a petition calling for a vote on decertification shall be signed by no less than twenty percent (20%) of the individual members of the member local association and delivered to the National Executive of the Federation.

The petition shall be worded as follows: "We, the undersigned, petition the National Executive of the Canadian Federation of Students to conduct a vote on the issue of decertifying the name of member local student association of the Canadian Federation of Students."

b. Schedule

- i. Within 90 days of receipt of the petition described in Bylaw I, Section 6.a, the National Executive will review the petition to determine if it is in order and, if it is, in consultation with the member local, will schedule a vote that is not less than 60 days and not more than 90 days following, notwithstanding the provisions in Section 6.b.ii and 6.b.iii, and subject to the following conditions:

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 11
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

- there shall be no fewer than two (2) and no greater than five (5) days of voting; and
 - there shall be no less than seven (7) days and no greater than 21 days for campaigning, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting.
- ii. No vote on decertification may be held between:
 - April 15 and September 15; and
 - December 15 and January 15.
 - iii. There shall be no more than two (2) votes on decertification in any three-month period.
 - iv. No vote on decertification shall take place without compliance with Sections 6.b.i, 6.b.ii and 6.b.iii.

c. Oversight Committee

The vote will be administered by a four (4) person Oversight Committee composed of two (2) members appointed by the National Executive and two (2) members appointed by the applicable member local association. Within fourteen (14) days following the scheduling of the vote, the National Executive will appoint two (2) representatives to serve on the Committee and request in writing from the member local association the appointment of two (2) representative to serve on the Committee. The Oversight Committee shall be responsible for:

- i. establishing the notice requirement for the vote in accordance with Section 6.d of this Bylaw and ensuring that notice is posted;
- ii. approving all campaign materials in accordance with Section 6.f of this Bylaw and removing campaign materials that have not been approved;
- iii. deciding the number and location of polling stations;
- iv. setting the hours of voting in accordance with Section 6.g.ii of this Bylaw;
- v. overseeing all aspects of the voting;
- vi. tabulating the votes cast;
- vii. adjudicating all appeals; and
- viii. establishing all other rules and regulations for the vote.

d. Notice of Vote

Notice of the Vote, that includes the question and voting dates, shall be provided to the individual members of the member local association no less than two (2) weeks prior to the first day of voting.

e. Campaigning

- i. The member local association, the individual members from the member local association and the Federation not shall engage in any campaigning outside of the campaign period.
- ii. Only individual members and representatives of the member local association, representatives of the Federation and individual members and representatives of Federation member local associations shall be permitted to participate in the campaign.

f. Campaign Materials

- i. Campaign materials shall include all materials developed specifically for the campaign.
- ii. Materials produced by the Federation that promote campaigns and services of the Federation shall not be considered as campaign materials unless they include specific content about the vote.
- iii. The Federation website shall not be considered a campaign material unless it includes specific content about the vote.
- iv. The Federation's annual report, financial statements, research and submissions to government shall not be considered a campaign material.
- v. Campaign materials shall not be misleading, defamatory or false.

g. Voting and Tabulation

- i. Voting shall be conducted at voting stations or, subject to the agreement of the Oversight Committee, by mail-out ballot.
- ii. There shall be no less than sixteen (16) hours of polling over no less than two (2) and no more than five (5) days, except in the case of voting being conducted at a general meeting. In the event that voting is conducted at a general meeting, representatives of the Federation and Federation member local associations shall be extended full speaking rights in the meeting.
- iii. Unless mutually agreed otherwise by the member local association and the Federation, the question shall be: "Are you in favour of continued membership in the Canadian Federation of Students?"
- iv. The member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one (1) poll clerk for each polling station.
- v. The member local association and the Federation shall each be permitted to appoint one (1) poll scrutineer to oversee the counting of ballots.

h. Quorum

Quorum for any vote on decertification shall be that of the member local association or five percent (5%) of the individual members of the local association, whichever is higher.

i. Appeals

Any appeals of the results or rulings by the Oversight Committee shall be adjudicated by an appeals committee (the "Appeals Committee") composed of one (1) member appointed by the member local association and one (1) member appointed by the Federation, neither of whom are members of the Oversight Committee.

j. Advance Remittance of Outstanding Membership Fees

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6a. to i. and k. to l, in order for a vote on decertification to proceed, a member local association must remit all outstanding Federation membership fees not less than six (6) weeks prior to the first day of voting.

k. Minimum Period Between Votes on Decertification

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6 a. to 6 j. and 6 l., in order for a vote on decertification to take place, no vote on certification may have been held amongst the members who submitted the petition referred to in Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii., within the previous sixty (60) months for voting members comprised of university students and thirty-six (36) months for voting members comprised of college students, unless waived, by a two-thirds (2/3rds) majority vote of the National Executive.

l. Minimum Period Between Vote to Certify and Vote to Decertify

In addition to required compliance with Sections 6 a. to 6 k., in order for a vote on decertification to proceed, a vote to certify may not have been held amongst the members who submitted the petition referred to in Bylaw I, Section 3.a.iii, within the previous sixty (60) months for voting members comprised of university students and thirty-six (36) months for voting members comprised of college students, unless waived, by a two-thirds (2/3rds) majority vote of the National Executive.

2010/05:N15

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 5/

Whereas voting members require more time to consider motions and plan for general meetings;
and

Whereas members seeking the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a policy or standing resolution, or to propose any action must have it be received by the National Executive Committee at least six weeks before the general meeting at which the proposal is to be considered; therefore

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 13
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Be it resolved that By-Law II 2.a be amended to read as follows;

2. Notice of General Meetings

- a. Notice of each General Meeting will be sent to each voting member of the Federation at least twelve (12) weeks prior to the date of the meeting

2010/05:N16 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 5/

Whereas for general meetings locals have not had enough time to meet with their Board of Directors to discuss potential motions; and

Whereas postal service is not always time-efficient and it could take up to a week for meeting notice to reach some locals; and

Whereas the general meeting occurs around the same time every month and giving more notice would not be too difficult; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw III.3.a be amended to read:

3. Notice

- a. All motions seeking the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a policy or standing resolution, or to propose any action, excluding procedural motions, must be received by the National Executive Committee at least six weeks before the general meeting which the proposal is to be considered. Members must receive a minimum of six (6) weeks notice of the motion submission deadline in order to allow locals adequate time to discuss bylaw amendments, policy resolutions, and national campaign motions for proposal. Notice provisions exist in order to allow for all motions to be translated and distributed to member local associations in advance of the meeting so that:
- member local associations may conduct research, survey their membership, and/or develop positions on motions for consideration prior to the meeting; and
 - member local associations that are unable to send delegates to the meeting may give adequate instruction to their proxy.

2010/05:N20 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 103/

Whereas the Federation's policy on Publications refers to a proposed "Budget Youth Guide to Canada"; and

Whereas this proposal was made almost 20 years ago and is no longer relevant today; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operations Policy on Publications be repealed.

2010/05:N22 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 85/

Whereas Bylaw II, Section 3.a states: "Each general meeting of the Federation will be held in the greater Ottawa/Hull/Nepean area. In extenuating circumstances the National Executive may select an alternative location."; and

Whereas the City of Nepean, Ontario ceased to exist after being amalgamated with the City of Ottawa, Ontario in 2001; and

Whereas the City of Hull, Quebec ceased to exist after being amalgamated with the City of Gatineau, Quebec in 2002; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw II, section 3.a, be amended to read:

"Each general meeting of the Federation will be held in the greater Ottawa/Gatineau area. In extenuating circumstances the National Executive may select an alternative location."

2010/05:N28 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/

Whereas a reasonable quorum is essential to ensuring that a referendum on membership in the Canadian Federation of Students and Canadian Federation of Students-Services reflects the will of the students on a given campus; and

PAGE 14 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas referenda generally achieve well over ten percent voter turnout; and

Whereas the regulations governing membership referenda give more than enough flexibility to the oversight committee to develop a process that will ensure that all students are able to participate; therefore

Be it resolved that the references to quorum in Bylaw 1, Articles 4.g. and 6.h, be amended from five (5) percent to ten (10) percent.

2010/05:N29

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/

Whereas the Bylaws vest solely in the individual members the ability to initiate a referendum on continued membership; and

Whereas the Federation must be able to ensure that the rights of individual members are maintained and protected; and

Whereas to do this the Federation must ensure that petitions are in fact genuine and represent the will of the individual members collectively belonging to a member local association; and

Whereas although it is common sense and logical that petitions received by the National Executive must be original copies and unaltered, the Bylaws do not currently explicitly state this; and

Whereas the three at-large members of the National Executive are charged with overseeing the day to day work of the Federation, and should thus be the individuals authorised to receive a petition on its behalf; and

Whereas in recent years there have been allegations that names on petitions to initiate referenda on continued membership have been collected under false pretences, while students were under the influence of alcohol and by other subversive means; and

Whereas without contact information it is impossible to verify names and prevent such behaviour; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.a be amended to include the following:

The original, unaltered petition must be delivered in its entirety to the National Chairperson, National Deputy Chairperson or National Treasurer, by registered mail. Petitions received that are not original copies, have been altered in any manner, or have been received by any means other than registered mail are not valid.

The petition may not contain any words or images, with the exception of those required by Bylaw 1.a and those required to indicate which fields a signatory must complete.

In order to be valid, a name on a petition must be reasonably legible, include the proper full name, be accompanied by a valid and corresponding student identification number, a unique signature and a complete physical mailing address.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.b.i be amended to read:

- i The National Executive will have the sole authority to determine whether the petition described in Bylaw 1, Section 6.a is in order. Within 90 days of receipt of the petition, the National Executive will review the petition to determine if it is in order and, if it is, in consultation with the member local, will schedule a referendum. The National Executive will endeavour to schedule the referendum between 60 days and 90 days following its determination that the petition is in order. The scheduling of the referendum shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - there shall be no fewer than two (2) and no greater than five (5) days of voting; and
 - there shall be no less than seven (7) days and no greater than 21 days for campaigning, during which classes are in session, immediately preceding and during voting.

2010/05:N30

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/

Whereas students who sign a petition, must also have the ability to ask for their name to be removed from said document;

Whereas given allegations in recent years that names on petitions to initiate referenda on continued membership have been collected under false pretences, while students were under the

ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 15
57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

influence of alcohol and by other subversive means, it is especially important that individual members are explicitly empowered to remove their names from a petition; and

Whereas this is common sense and the practice of the Federation but is not currently specifically set out in the Federations' Bylaws; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 6.a be amended to include the following:

An individual member may request that her name be removed from a petition. If the National Executive receives such a request in writing, before the conclusion of the verification process of the petition, the name must be struck from the petition. The name shall not be included in the total number of names on the petition.

2010/05:N31 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/

Whereas the language currently in the Bylaws with regards to the campaigning period could be made more clear; and

Whereas the practice of the Federation has been to allow campaigning throughout the voting period, so that the members of the Federation and in the case of a vote to federate, the members of the prospective member local association may fully present their case; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Articles 4.d and 6.e both be amended to include the following:

The campaign period is defined as the days the National Executive schedules for campaigning under Bylaw 6.b.i, and each and every day on which voting is to occur.

2010/05:N32 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 1/

Whereas the Federation needs to have access to a student list in order to verify voter eligibility; and

Whereas in some cases campus administrations have refused to give the Federation access to such a list; and

Whereas it is important that there is a clear procedure to follow in such a circumstance; therefore; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1, Article 4.f.i. and 6.g.i, be amended to include the following:

It shall be the responsibility of the voting member local to obtain and provide to the Federation, no later than seven (7) days in advance of the referendum, a list of all of the individual members of the Federation eligible to vote in the referendum. If the voting member locals is unable to obtain or provide such a list, voting shall be conducted through a double envelope system, whereby the ballot is placed in an unmarked envelope, which is placed in a second envelope, on which the voter writes their full name and student identification number. After voting ends the envelopes will be compared to a list of the individual members who are eligible to vote in the referendum. Duplicate ballots and ballots cast by ineligible voters shall be discarded. Once the validity of the votes has been verified, the outer envelopes will then be separated from the unmarked inner envelopes and tabulated.

2010/05:N33 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND POLICY

Local 44/

Whereas the Federation's Bylaws currently deny individual members the right to conduct a referendum on continued membership if their member local association has outstanding membership fees owed to the Federation; and

Whereas the Federation's Bylaws provide a direct mechanism for the disenfranchisement of individual members should the individuals' student union fail to remit their Federation membership fees in a timely manner; and

Whereas after individual student members initiated a referendum on continued membership at Concordia University, Local 91 and Local 83 were informed that they owed the Federation outstanding membership fees totalling in excess of one million dollars; and

Whereas some member locals, including Local 91 and Local 83 from Concordia, have unknowingly accumulated massive debt to the Federation; and

PAGE 16 – ORGANISATIONAL AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Whereas allowing member locals to unknowingly accrue significant levels of debt to the Federation may put a local student association in serious financial jeopardy; and

Whereas without a procedure to notify member locals of outstanding debts, member locals have no established mechanism for knowing whether or not they have outstanding debts to the Federation, potentially disenfranchising future individual student members who attempt to initiate a democratic referendum on continued membership without knowing about the debt their member local holds; and

Whereas periodically providing notification of outstanding debts to member locals will increase the financial stability of both the Federation and the member locals who have outstanding membership fees; therefore

Be it resolved that the Operational Policy "Financial Policy Relating to the Collection of Membership Fees" be amended to add the following to the end of the policy:

The Federation shall send a registered letter to each member local association before the end of every fiscal year with a statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed to the Federation by that member local association.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, section 3, subsection b, "Rights of Voting Members" be amended to add the following:

- vii. Each voting member is entitled to request, and must receive within 30 days of receipt of the request, an updated statement of financial position detailing all outstanding membership and delegate fees owed by the member local association to the Federation.

2010/05:N34

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 44/

Whereas Federation's Bylaws have denied some member locals the right to conduct a democratic referendum on continued membership due to outstanding membership fees; and

Whereas some student associations have unknowingly accumulated massive debt to the Federation; and

Whereas forcing a local student association with outstanding membership fees to pay off all debt to the Federation before granting individual members the right to conduct a referendum on continued membership may result in a cycle of continually increasing debt for that local student association, especially for smaller local student associations who may go through periods of inactivity while they still accumulate debts to the Federation; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw I, Section 6: Referendum on Continued Membership, subsection j titled "Advance Remittance of Outstanding Membership Fees", which prevents a member local association from holding a vote on continued membership if they hold outstanding debts, be struck in its entirety; and

Be it further resolved that Bylaw I, Section 7: Procedure for Application for Withdrawal, subsection c be amended by removing the following words:

"provided that all outstanding membership fees payable to such date shall have then been received by the Federation"

2010/05:N35

MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS AND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 44/

Whereas the Students with a Disability constituency group has been inactive between general meetings; and

Whereas the group is not currently represented at the National Executive; therefore

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV, section 1, subsection b be amended to read:

- b. The following representatives elected by its respective provincial components or caucuses:
 - i. Alberta Representative
 - ii. British Columbia Representative
 - iii. Manitoba Representative
 - iv. New Brunswick Representative
 - v. Newfoundland-Labrador Representative
 - vi. Nova Scotia Representative

- vii. Ontario Representative
- viii. Prince Edward Island Representative
- ix. Québec Representative
- x. Saskatchewan Representative
- xi. Graduate Student Representative
- xii. Aboriginal Student Representative
- xiii. Francophone Students Representative
- xiv. Racialised Students Commissioner
- xv. Women's Representative
- xvi. Students with Disability Representative

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV, a new section 12 be added to read:

12. Duties and Powers of the Students with Disability Representative

The Students with Disability Representative shall perform all duties and such powers as established by Standing Resolution.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw IV be renumbered accordingly;

Be it further resolved that Standing Resolution 10 is amended to include:

9. Students with Disability National Executive Representative

The authority, role and responsibilities of the Students with a Disability National Executive representative shall be:

- a. to sit on the National Executive of the Federation;
- b. to be in empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Students with a Disability Constituency Group between general meetings;
- c. to be responsible for representing the best interests of the constituency group between general meetings;
- d. to take the direction of the constituency group during constituency group meetings during general meeting;
- e. to facilitate constituency group meetings during general meetings;
- f. to carry out the duties as do other National Executive members as outlined in Bylaw V in the Constitution and Bylaws; and
- g. to be elected at a meeting of the Students with a Disability Constituency Group during the semi-annual general meeting of the Federation: the members of the constituency group shall elect a Students with a Disability National Executive Representative.

2010/05:N42 MOTION TO AMEND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 26/

Whereas the media has historically been an integral watchdog of democratic societies; and

Whereas campus media is the main source for providing members with information about the Government, university administration, student unions and external organisations; and

Whereas it is important for campus media to be able to report student issues to the membership without fear of legal and political reprisal; therefore

Be it resolved that Standing Resolution 36 be amended to read:

All general meetings of the Canadian Federation of Students shall be open to media representatives.

Media representatives shall be excluded from constituency groups.

Members of the media shall not have speaking privileges in any of the sessions at which they are permitted to attend.

2010/05:N43 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 26/

Whereas openness and transparency is vital for building support and legitimacy in any membership-driven democratic organization; and

Whereas many member locals of the Federation have publicly accessible audited financial statements on their websites; and

Whereas the CFS is an organisation representing 500,000 students; and,

Whereas it is difficult for individual members to review financial documents of the CFS; and

Whereas many Federation documents are already scanned and placed online by bloggers and media representatives; and

Whereas the content of these "leaked" documents, which may sometimes reach wide distribution online to individual members, may sometimes be out of date, presented in a misleading manner or result in confusion among members about what the Federation represents; and

Whereas the Federation can respond to such activities by uploading authoritative copies of documents like audited financial statements; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw IX, section 4, subsection d be added:

- d. The Federation's budget and audited financial statements shall be posted publicly on the Federation's website within ten (1) business days after approval at a general meeting, and be maintained there for a minimum of five (5) years.

2010/05:N45 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS, STANDING RESOLUTIONS AND POLICY

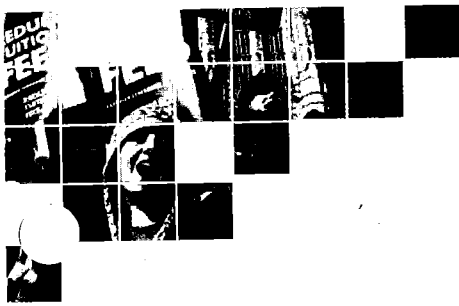
Whereas the Federation is no longer the owner of Canadian Universities Travel Service; therefore

Be it resolved that, where appropriate, references to Travel CUTS in the Federation's Standing Resolution and Policy Manual, be repealed.

7. DISCUSSION OF MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

8. OTHER BUSINESS

9. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national • semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Policy Review and Development Committee
May 2010 National General Meeting

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, *Committee Chairperson*, states that as its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either: ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or elect a committee chairperson from within its membership.

The National Executive is recommending that National Deputy Chairperson Noah Stewart be ratified as chair for the Committee.

b. Roundtable Introductions

c. Review of the Committee Agenda

d. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

Committee members should be familiar with the responsibilities of the Policy Review and Development Committee as established in the Federation's Standing Resolutions. Standing Resolution 1, Section 3.c) *Policy Review and Development Committee*, states that: "The Policy Review and Development Committee shall review and make recommendations to closing plenary on proposed amendments to the issues policy of the Federation, as proposed by Committee members and member locals on plenary floor."

2. CURRENT POLICY ISSUES DISCUSSION

The Committee will discuss policy issues related to post-secondary education in Canada.

3. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the Policy Review and Development Committee by the opening plenary:

a. Proposal to Amend Policy on Public Transportation

The following motion was referred to the National Executive by the November 2009 national general meeting:

2009/11:160 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 71/Local 41

Be it resolved that the Issues Policy on "Public Transportation" be amended to add:

2. Universal Transit Pass (U-Pass) Programs

Preamble

Transit systems should be designed to provide affordable public transit to all citizens and should focus on creating systems that are equally accessible to all citizens. As a means of working toward this, bulk purchasing programs known as Universal Transit Passes (U-Pass) have been developed by transit authorities and universities and colleges across Canada. Depending on service and funding levels, U-Pass programs can either be progressive instruments that increase transit access to members, or regressive tax shifts that use students to subsidise under-funded transit systems.

Policy Statement

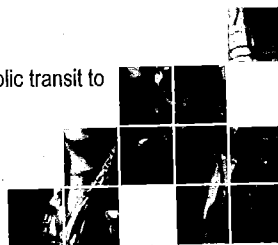
The Federation supports U-Pass programs as a means of providing increased accessibility to public transit to members at a reduced cost, with the following guiding principles:



Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières



Cert no. SGS-COC-003420



PAGE 2 – POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Sunday, May 25, 2010

a. Democratic Decision-Making

The terms and conditions, including price, should be set through negotiations between governments/transit authorities and students' unions and subject to ratification by union membership.

U-Pass contracts with governments/transit authorities should include a clause stipulating that all proposed increases to the U-Pass fee shall require membership approval via a referendum conducted by the students' union—notwithstanding the right of faculty, staff, and administrators to conduct their own democratic vote to participate in and raise fees for the U-Pass program.

b. System Input

U-Pass agreements should include mechanisms for students, through their students' unions, to have input into transit system operations, funding, design and planning as they relate to campus-specific transit services.

c. Institutional Support

In constructing U-Pass agreements, students' unions should endeavour to include their respective university or college as sponsors of the U-Pass such that any savings realized by institutions from reduced parking facilities and increased parking fees are passed on to students in the form of a subsidy to the U-Pass program. Institutional subsidies should be on a percentage basis.

d. Access

U-Pass agreements should prioritize affordable access to transit services and should identify free public transit in all of BC as a long-term goal of U-Pass programs.

U-Pass agreements should have opt-out clauses for members who live and work outside the transit service region and who have a minimal on-campus course-load.

e. Universality

U-Pass programs should be campus-wide and include agreements with all faculty, staff, students and administrators. Additionally, programs in the same region/area should not discriminate in price, service, or contractual obligations of the program based upon which institution one attends.

f. Collective Bargaining

In relation to universality, the Federation supports students' unions working together to collectively bargaining universal U-Pass agreements for their members in a given region/area. The Federation believes solidarity in collective bargaining is the only way to support the needs of all members.

g. Portability

Transit systems hosting a U-Pass program should provide free access to U-Pass holders of other transit systems in BC to create a network of access to public transit for all U-Pass holders in the province.

h. Long-Term Goal

Notwithstanding the existence of U-Pass agreements, the Federation will continue to campaign for a fully funded, public, province-wide system of transit provided to all citizens at no cost. Funding for transit should be provided through a progressive taxation system as opposed to user fees or private advertising, which are regressive forms of funding for a public service. U-Pass programs are not systems of taxation. As funding through taxation increases for public transit, U-Pass fees should be reduced along with all other forms of user fees.

The National Executive recommends the adoption of Motion 2009/11:160 with subsequent amendment:

2010/05:N02 MOTION TO AMEND

Be it resolved that Motion 2009/11:160, Issues Policy "Public Transportation", be amended to read as follows:

2. Universal Transit Pass (U-Pass) Programs

Preamble

Transit systems should be designed to provide affordable public transit to all citizens and should focus on creating systems that are equally accessible to all citizens. As a means of working toward this, bulk purchasing programs known as Universal Transit Passes (U-Pass) have been developed by transit authorities and universities and colleges across Canada. U-Pass programs can be progressive instruments that make transit more affordable for students and build life long ridership. However, U-Pass programs can also be used by under funded transit systems to download the costs onto the backs of students.

Policy Statement

The Federation supports U-Pass programs as a means of providing increased affordability of public transit for students, with the following guiding principles:

a. Democratic Decision-Making

The terms and conditions, including price, should be set through negotiations between governments/transit authorities and students' unions and subject to ratification by the union's membership through a democratic process conducted by the students' union.

U-Pass contracts with governments/transit authorities should include a clause stipulating that all proposed increases to the U-Pass fee shall require ratification by the union's membership through a democratic process conducted by the students' union –notwithstanding non-student members of the campus community who are participating in the process conducting their own democratic vote to participate in and raise fees for the U-Pass program.

b. System Input

U-Pass agreements should include mechanisms for students, through their students' unions, to have input into transit system operations, funding, design and planning as they relate to campus-specific transit services.

c. Institutional Support

In constructing U-Pass agreements, students' unions should endeavour to include their respective university or college as sponsors of the U-Pass such that any savings realised by institutions from reduced parking facilities and increased parking fees are passed on to students in the form of a subsidy to the U-Pass program.

d. Affordability

U-Pass agreements should make transit services more affordable and should identify free public transit as a long-term goal.

U-Pass agreements should have opt-out clauses for extenuating circumstances such as for students who are not serviced by the transit system.

e. Universality

U-Pass programs should be campus-wide and include agreements with all faculty, staff, students and administrators. Additionally, programs in the same region/area should not discriminate in price, service, or contractual obligations of the program based upon which institution one attends.

f. Collective Bargaining

In relation to universality, the Federation supports students' unions working together to collectively bargain U-Pass agreements for their members in a given region. The Federation believes solidarity in collective bargaining is the only way to support the needs of all members.

g. Portability

Transit systems hosting a U-Pass program should provide free access to U-Pass holders of other transit systems in Canada to create a network of access to public transit for all U-Pass holders in the province.

h. Long-Term Goal

Notwithstanding the existence of U-Pass agreements, the ultimate goal is a fully funded, public, system of transit provided to all citizens at no cost. Funding for transit should be provided through a progressive taxation system as opposed to regressive forms of funding such as user fees and private advertising. As funding for transit increases U-Pass fees should be reduced along with all other forms of user fees.

b. Proposal to Amend Policy on Technology

The following motion was referred to the National Executive by the November 2009 national general meeting:

2009/11:162 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY
Local 71/Local 41

Be it resolved that the Issues Policy "Technology" be amended to read as follows:

PAGE 4 – POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Sunday, May 25, 2010

Technology

Preamble

The Federation recognizes that technology plays a vital role in students academic and personal lives and has the ability to have both a positive and negative effect on the academic experience.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- the use of open source and free software at post-secondary institutions

The Federation opposes:

- the use of technology to censor access to the Internet;
- the purchase of hardware and software that lock the institution into long-term contracts with proprietary vendors to the exclusion of alternatives;
- additional student fees charged for technology;
- the use of technology to replace teachers and teaching assistants' labour; and
- forcing students to purchase technology in order to participate in an academic program.

The National Executive recommends the adoption of Motion 2009/11:162 with subsequent amendment:

2010/05:N03 MOTION TO AMEND

Be it resolved that Motion 2009/11:162, Issues Policy "Technology", be amended to read as follows:

Technology

Preamble

The Federation recognizes that technology plays a vital role in students academic and personal lives and has the ability to have both a positive and negative effect on the academic experience.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- the use of open source and free software at post-secondary institutions;
- the use of technology to make academic courses more accessible to students, so long as this does not compromise the quality of education; and
- access to adaptive technology and software for students living with disabilities.

The Federation opposes:

- the use of technology to censor access to the Internet;
- the purchase of hardware and software that lock the institution into long-term contracts with proprietary vendors to the exclusion of alternatives;
- additional student fees charged for technology;
- the use of technology to replace teachers and teaching assistants' labour, particularly where it has a negative effect on students' academic experience; and
- forcing students to purchase technology in order to participate in an academic program.

c. Proposal to Amend Policy on Rationalisation

2010/05:N04 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 11/

Be it resolved that the Post-Secondary Issues Policy on Rationalisation, be struck and replaced with the following:

Post-Secondary Issues Policy on Rationalisation

Preamble

Rationalisation is the amalgamation, re-distribution or re-structuring of post-secondary institutions by provincial governments which often results in the loss of programs, departments, schools, colleges and whole institutions. Chronic federal government underfunding and the unwillingness of provincial governments to prioritize post-secondary education spending has resulted in a turn by provincial governments to Rationalisation as a means to reduce spending in the post-secondary education sector.

In provinces where Rationalisation has been implemented, such as Nova Scotia where a review of post-secondary education in the 1990's resulted in the absorption of the Technical University of Nova Scotia

into Dalhousie and the consolidation of Education programs at Acadia, Mount Saint Vincent, St Francis Xavier, and Sainte-Anne, there has not been a notable improvement of the quality or cost-effectiveness of the system.

When considering Rationalisation governments often assume that by replacing several small bureaucracies by one-or-more larger ones there will be reductions in cost and improvements in efficiencies. There is however, no evidence to suggest that large bureaucracies are actually more efficient than small ones, while the damage to the quality of education is likely to be out of proportion to whatever savings, real or imagined, might accrue.

Rationalisation can also compromise the unique quality of each individual institution's academic offerings as well as campus cultures. The unique nature of each institution's academic programs and campus culture not only enhances the student experience but also helps to recruit students and renowned faculty. Rationalisation can in turn damage the reputations of individual institutions.

Rationalisation is more likely to result in closures of and cuts to smaller and/or underfunded institutions and smaller and/or underfunded and "niche" programs that are seen as less profitable by university administrators and government.

Rationalisation can also reduce access to post-secondary education, especially for students from rural or distant communities. The closure of an institution or cutting of a specific program in these communities could reduce access for current or potential students who may not be able to afford to move away from home and attend an institution in another community.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- A post-secondary education system that promotes a variety of university experiences created by a diverse pool of institutions in a given province, both academically and culturally.
- A post-secondary education system that promotes distinct approaches to curriculum, even in traditional disciplines, amongst institutions.
- Enhanced co-operation between various institutions not motivated by the need to reduce spending within the system and where it enhances the student experience.
- Policies designed to encourage further co-operation between institutions to the extent that they make the admissions and registration processes simpler and more user-friendly for students.
- The prioritization of post-secondary education funding by provincial governments in lieu of the amalgamation, re-distribution or re-structuring of post-secondary institutions resulting in the loss of programs, departments, schools, colleges and whole institutions in an attempt to cut costs.

The Federation opposes:

- The closure of institutions or amalgamation, re-distribution or re-structuring of post-secondary institutions resulting in the loss of programs, departments, schools, colleges as a means to avoid increasing provincial funding to post-secondary education.
- Rationalisation that results in a reduction of access, lessening of quality and loss of distinct campus culture.
- Rationalisation that targets small and/or underfunded institutions and small and/or underfunded or "niche" departments and programs.

d. Proposal to Amend Policy on Structure and Responsibility for Post-Secondary Education

2010/05:N05 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 98/

Whereas the Federation's vision for the structure of Canada's post-secondary is currently divided between four policies; and

Whereas it would be more clear to include this vision in one policy; therefore

Be it resolved that the policies on Canadian Constitution, Post-Secondary Education Agreement and Principles, Post-Secondary Education and Research Department and National Advisory Council on Post-Secondary Education and Research, be repealed and replaced with the following policy titled Structure and Responsibility for Post-Secondary Education in Canada:

Structure and Responsibility of Post-Secondary Education in Canada:

Preamble

In Canada post-secondary education is an area of shared responsibility between the provincial and the federal governments. While the Constitution assigns jurisdictional authority for education to provincial

PAGE 6 – POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Sunday, May 25, 2010

governments, the federal government is the biggest single funder of post-secondary research and education in the country through transfer payments to the provinces and the funding by the federal government of programs, which it sponsors;

Despite the federal government's central role in post-secondary education, Canada remains the only major industrial country without national oversight over higher education.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- post-secondary education and research as constitutionally a shared responsibility of the provincial governments and the federal government;
- continued transfer payments from the federal government to the provinces and funding by the federal government of programs which including student assistance, Aboriginal education, vocational training, post-secondary student summer employment and official languages;
- the funding of post-secondary education and research, student assistance, and vocational training for the Province of Québec, subject to negotiations between the Québec and the Federal Government; and
- post-secondary education funding be enshrined in the constitution, subject to negotiations to take account of the uniqueness of Quebec and of Aboriginal peoples.
- the legislation of a federal Post-Secondary Education Act which would guarantee that funding of Post-secondary Education ultimately be the responsibility of the federal government;
- the appointment of a federal Minister for Post-Secondary Education and Research responsible for presenting an annual report to the House of Commons detailing federal, provincial and territorial educational expenditures;
- the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Higher Education and Research.
- the reformulation of federal transfer payments to the province's for post-secondary education by resuming the taxing power transferred to the provinces and thereafter exclusively transferring cash payments to the provinces;
- the calculation of the funding formula based on a given province's student population rather than provincial population;
- the abolition of tuition fees;
- Dedicating a portion of income and corporate taxes to contribute to post-secondary education and research funding; and

Post-Secondary Education Act, Agreement and Principles

Preamble

After years of federal funding cuts throughout the 1990s, the quality and accessibility of universities and colleges are at risk. Skyrocketing tuition fees, fewer instructors, larger classes, fewer course offerings, reduced library holdings, and the commercialisation of research are all symptomatic of the continuing and chronic public under-funding of post-secondary education.

There is an urgent need for a pan-Canadian strategy on both the level of funding and the mechanism and rules by which the federal government provides support for post-secondary institutions and students.

Legislation is needed to establish a long-term and predictable funding commitment from the federal government, and to create common standards and principles governing the delivery of post-secondary education across the country.

Policy

The Federation supports the legislation of a federal Post-Secondary Education Act and the creation of a Post-Secondary Education Agreement between the provincial and territorial governments and the federal government that includes the participation of Aboriginal leadership that would:

- delineate the respective mandates of the federal and provincial/territorial governments;
- establish the standards based on pan-Canadian principles;
- establish mechanisms to enforce the principles; and
- outline funding and access formulas.
- guarantee Quebec the right to opt-out.

The Federation supports provincial/territorial governments also establishing their own legislation with respect to the principles.

The Federation supports the inclusion of Pan-Canadian Principles in the post-secondary education act, which would ensure a high quality, publicly funded and administered, fully accessible, comprehensive and accountable system of post-secondary education in Canada. These principles should be:

- Public Administration: Post-secondary education programs must be administered and operated on a non-profit basis by a public authority appointed or designated by the government of the province, which is responsible to the provincial government. The public authority must be open and transparent and be subject to audit of its accounts and financial transactions;
- Comprehensiveness: Post-secondary education institutions of a province must provide a reasonable range of programs and curricula in order to ensure that students have access to a variety of education options, including community colleges, professional and vocational training, distance education and continuing and adult education;
- Accessibility: Post-Secondary education programs must be open to all persons with the desire and capacity to be educated, on uniform terms and conditions, irrespective of their background. Institutions must develop policies and programs that remove barriers to post-secondary education due to socio-economic status or membership in groups or classes of persons that are not fully served by existing post-secondary programs, including the elimination of all user fees. A national system of grants must be available to students in need, and students must be able to transfer credits between institutions without barriers;
- Collegial Governance: Post-secondary education institutions must be governed in a collegial manner that includes meaningful and effective representation on governing bodies from faculty and students; and
- Academic Freedom: Post-secondary education institutions must assure protection of the principle of free and independent academic inquiry and the government of the province must assure the academic and intellectual autonomy of post-secondary institutions.

Minister and Department of Post-Secondary Education and Research

The Federation supports the creation of a federal department of Post-secondary Education and Research to co-ordinate:

- funding for post-secondary education and research;
- the Canada Student Loan Program and Canada Student Grant Program;
- student summer employment programs;
- admission of international students (with the department of Immigration);
- collection of statistics pertaining to post-secondary education; and
- collection of data on science and technology.

The department of Post-secondary Education and Research would be accountable, with the provinces and territories, for the shared funding of the operation of universities and colleges. The department would be headed by a federal Minister for Post-secondary Education and Research.

The Minister would be obliged to present an annual report to the House of Commons and the Advisory Council on Post-secondary Education, detailing federal, provincial and territorial educational expenditures. The Minister would be responsible for ensuring a level of accessibility and quality of post-secondary education system as encompassed by the principles outlined in the Federation's preamble and in the Federation's Declaration of Students' Rights.

National Advisory Council on Post-Secondary Education and Research

The Federation supports the creation of a National Advisory Council on Post-secondary Education and Research headed by the federal Minister for Post-secondary Education and Research which would:

- bring together representatives from the education and research communities, with students, constituency group representatives, faculty, support staff, administration and government;
- ensure that higher education, student assistance, and research continue to promote the broader public good;
- ensure that federal and provincial policies on post-secondary education are harmonised;
- meet regularly with the provincial and territorial Ministers of Advanced Education;
- examine the equity of access to programs and the quality of the education;
- ensure that the pan-Canadian principles are not reduced to a race to the bottom, to the lowest provincial or territorial standard; and
- be elected democratically by a group of their peers.

PAGE 8 – POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Sunday, May 25, 2010

The Federation supports the existence of the Council of Ministers of Education Canada and supports the Council being adequately funded to allow for its equal participation with the federal department of Post-secondary Education and Research.

e. Proposal to Amend Policy on Civil Liberties and Human Rights

2010/05:N10 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 98/

Whereas the policy on Civil Liberties and Human Rights actually refers to a policy on Black History/African Liberation Month; therefore

Be it resolved that the title of the policy on Civil Liberties and Human Rights be changed to Black History/African Liberation Month.

f. Proposal to Repeal Policy on Sexual Assault

2010/05:N14 MOTION TO REPEAL POLICY

Local 73/

Whereas following the Supreme Court's 1991 decision to strike the Rape Shield law, new legislation was passed in 1992 to reintroduce the protections that had been offered into the Criminal Code; and

Whereas this legislation was upheld by the Supreme Court in 2000; and

Whereas the policy on Sexual Assault is out of date; therefore

Be it resolved that the Related Student Issues Policy on Sexual Assault be repealed.

g. Proposal to Repeal Policy on the Millennium Scholarship Foundation

2010/05:N18 MOTION TO REPEAL POLICY

Local 103/

Whereas for a decade the Federation campaigned to replace the failed Millennium Scholarship Foundation with a national system of grants; and

Whereas during the course of this campaign the Federation adopted a policy on the Foundation; and

Whereas the Federation's campaign was successful and the failed Foundation has now been replaced with Canada's first national system of grants; therefore

Be it resolved that the policy on the Millennium Scholarship Foundation be repealed.

h. Proposal to Repeal Policy on National Student Day

2010/05:N19 MOTION TO REPEAL POLICY

Local 103/

Whereas students in Canada no longer participate in National Students' Day; therefore

Be it resolved that the policy on National Students' Day be repealed.

i. Proposal to Repeal Policy on Communications

2010/05:N21 MOTION TO REPEAL POLICY

Local 103/

Whereas the Federation's policy on Communications is out of date; therefore

Be it resolved that the Post-Secondary Education Policy on Communications be repealed.

j. Proposal to Amend Policy on Student Financial Aid

2010/05:N46 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Whereas current policy on student financial assistance is outdated or inaccurate; therefore

Be it resolved that the preamble of section 1 of the Student Financial Aid Policy be amended to read:

Preamble

In the context of affordable post-secondary education, student financial assistance is an important mechanism for reducing social and economic inequalities in access to post-secondary education. In Canada, a strong majority of students require some financial assistance. The vast majority of those

receiving student aid believe they would be unable to participate in higher education without this assistance.

Be it further resolved that the preamble of section 2 of the Student Financial Aid Policy be amended to read:

Preamble

Prior to the introduction of the Canada Student Grants Program in Fall 2009, Canada was one of only three industrialised countries without a national system of student grants. While this new program will provide hundreds of millions of dollars in non-repayable grants, the federal government still distributes billions of dollars in repayable loans each year. In order to reduce debt loads to the levels seen in the early nineties, a significant investment is needed in the Grants Program. In addition, for every dollar allocated in grants, savings will also be realised in reduced administrative costs, education tax credit claims and payments to service providers.


Be it further resolved that the preamble of section 4 of the Student Financial Aid Policy be amended to read:

Preamble

In recent years, private for-profit companies have attempted to negotiate agreements with post-secondary institutions to implement for-profit, institutionally administered private student loans programs, through direct ties to the institutional student information systems. By and large these programs intend to administer large loans at relatively high rates of interest, and these loans will be approved within minutes with minimal consideration of actual financial need.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Provincial Component Meetings May 2010 National General Meeting

1. PREPARATION FOR COMPONENT DELIBERATIONS

- a. Roundtable Introductions
- b. Review of the Component Agenda

2. PREPARATION FOR SUBCOMMITTEES

- a. Overview of Subcommittees
- b. Overview of Selection Process
- c. Subcommittees Section Process

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Component will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- Organisational and Services Development Committee; and
- Policy Review and Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

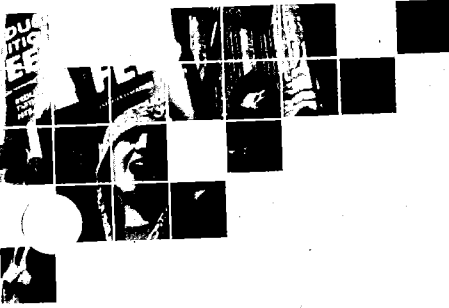
The Component will review the motions that were submitted with notice for consideration at the May 2010 national general meeting and develop recommendations for the motions.

4. REVIEW OF MEETING LOGISTICS

Any questions or concerns about meeting logistics should be addressed at this time. Meeting coordinators will provide an overview of the transportation schedule from the meeting site to the airport.

5. OTHER BUSINESS

6. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national • semestrielle nationale
GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

National Aboriginal Caucus
May 2010 National General Meeting

1. ATTENDANCE and INTRODUCTIONS

An Elder from the community will provide welcoming remarks and delegates will have an opportunity to introduce themselves.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

3. REVIEW OF CAUCUS TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Caucus will review Standing Resolution 18.2.

4. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

Delegates will consider the minutes of the previous meeting of the Caucus.

5. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:
"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- Organisational and Services Development Committee; and
- Policy Review and Development Committee.

6. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Caucus will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the November 2009 national general meeting.

7. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Delegates will provide an update on activities at their respective locals.

8. EXECUTIVE REPORT

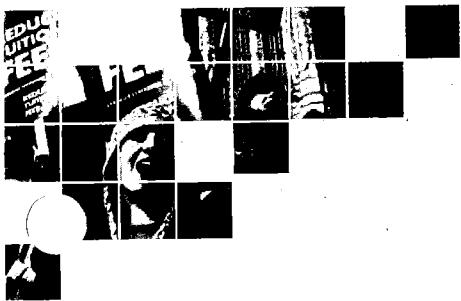
The Executive will present a report on work undertaken since the previous Caucus meeting. Delegates will have an opportunity to ask questions about the work of the Executive.

9. REVIEW OF CAUCUS CAMPAIGNS

The meeting will review the status of current and new campaigns.

10. OTHER BUSINESS

11. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

National Graduate Caucus

May 2010 National General Meeting

SESSION 1 – Sunday May 23, 2010

1. ATTENDANCE ROLL CALL

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Changes or additions to the agenda may be proposed at this time.

3. WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS

4. PREPARATION FOR PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

a. Selection of Committee Representatives

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, Committee Composition states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- Organisational and Services Development Committee; and
- Policy Review and Development Committee.

b. Review of Motions for Consideration

The Caucus will review the motions that have been submitted with due notice for consideration at the national general meeting.

c. Discussion of Other Sub-Committee Business

The Caucus will discuss any other business related to plenary sub-committees.

5. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION – PART ONE

Caucus members will provide a local by local update on the status of implementation of Federation campaigns and services

SESSION 2 – Sunday May 23, 2010

6. REPORT ON CAUCUS ACTIVITIES BY THE NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS EXECUTIVE

An overview of the work undertaken by the Caucus during the reporting period will be provided.



Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières



PAGE 2 – NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS AGENDA

57th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Saturday, May 22 to Tuesday, May 25, 2010

7. CAMPAIGNS AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS DISCUSSION

The meeting will discuss campaigns and government relations activities including:

- the campaign to expose the dangers of commercialisation of research;
- the campaign to maintain/restore post-residency fees;
- the campaign for whistleblower protection legislation;
- the campaign for a balanced Copyright Act; and
- the campaign for Open Access Week.

8. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The meeting will consider the minutes of the previous meeting of the Caucus.

9. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

SESSION 3 – Tuesday, May 25, 2010

10. REVIEW OF CAUCUS FINANCES

11. CAUCUS ELECTION

At this time, an election will be held for the Graduate Students' Representative on the National Executive.

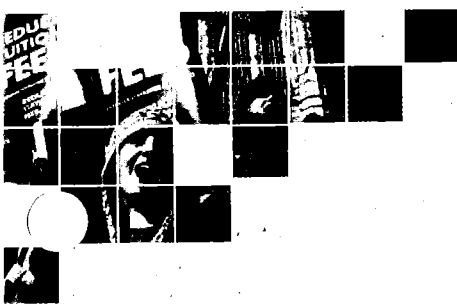
12. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Caucus representatives on each plenary sub-committee will report on the deliberations of the sub-committees.

13. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION – PART TWO

Time permitting, Caucus members will provide a local by local update on the status of implementation of Federation campaigns and services.

14. ADJOURNMENT



57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Caucuses: Colleges and Institutes, Large Institutes, and Small Universities
May 2010 National General Meeting

1. INTRODUCTIONS and OVERVIEW OF CAUCUS MEETING

- a. Roundtable Introductions
- b. Review of the Caucus Agenda
- c. Review of the Caucus Terms of Reference

2. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- Organisational and Services Development Committee; and
- Policy Review and Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Caucus will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the May 2010 general meeting for the purpose of giving general direction to the Caucus' representatives on the committees.

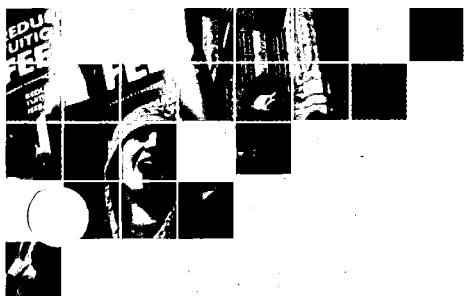
4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières





57th

semi-annual national semestrielle nationale

GENERAL MEETING • ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE

May 22 - 25, 2010 • du 22 au 25 mai 2010

AGENDA

Constituency Groups

May 2010 National General Meeting

1. INTRODUCTIONS and OVERVIEW OF CONSTITUENCY GROUP MEETINGS

- a. Roundtable Introductions
- b. Review of the Constituency Group Agenda
- c. Review of the Constituency Group Terms of Reference

2. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Constituency Group will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- Organisational and Services Development Committee; and
- Policy Review and Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Constituency Group will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the May 2010 general meeting for the purpose of giving general direction to the Group's representatives on the committees.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



FSC
Recycled
Recyclé
Supporting responsible use
of forest resources
Contribuer à l'utilisation
responsable des ressources
forestières



Cert no. SGS-COC-003420
www.fsc.org

canadian federation of students(-services) • fédération canadienne des étudiant-e-s(-services)



Copyright for the Public Interest

Overview

In 2000 the federal government commenced a formal review of Canada's Copyright Act, primarily for the purpose of addressing the impact of digital technology on access to information.

Since then, the content production, publishing and software industries have exerted significant pressure on the federal government to pass legislation that significantly restricts access to copyrighted materials. In particular, the Canadian Recording Industry Association has argued that the Act needs to be amended to impose major restrictions on file sharing to protect the artists' interests. This position is not supported by many Canadian musicians who are concerned that such restrictions would criminalise their fans and ignore the rights of the Canadian public.

More restrictive access would have significant and far-reaching implications for public education in Canada. Restrictive amendments would negatively affect education by imposing new fees on educational institutions and infringing on privacy and user rights that currently exist.

What is the Copyright Act?

Canada's Copyright Act was created to encourage the development of artistic literary and authorial works, such as books, music, and software by providing certain rights to authors over how their works are used. One of the most important of these is the right to control the replication of a work. Copyright also protects the "moral rights" of creators by prohibiting users from defacing their works.

At the same time, the Act ensures the public the rights to access and use copyrighted works. The Act provides rights for users, including limited rights to make copies without permission through exceptions, including "fair dealing". As such, a core principle of copyright is that knowledge must be shared to encourage creativity.

The Act strives to strike a balance between the interests of owners and users of copyrighted material. A 2004 Supreme Court of Canada ruling¹ confirmed that the purpose of the Copyright Act is to serve the public interest by encouraging both the creation and use of works.

Current Context: Responding to the Digital Revolution

The Internet has increased democratic engagement on a global scale, by providing citizens access to information from government, non governmental-organisations, scholars, educational institutions, and individuals. Students, researchers, artists, and instructors increasingly use online media to gather, store, and share information, and audio and visual works.

As publishing and entertainment companies amalgamate into more powerful corporations, the copyright debate has shifted towards the profitability of the content industry. These corporations have been heavily invested in creating the perception of the Internet as a commercial space that should be regulated as such. The campaign led by the publishing and entertainment industry has resulted in a strong focus in draft legislation on developing law to manage music file sharing that would have the effect of restricting many other uses of the Internet.

The Main Issues

Fair Dealing

The existing Copyright Act includes a "fair dealing" provision that allows for single copies to be made of portions of works for narrow categories of use, including for "research and private study".

Although Canada's fair dealing provision recognises the need to make copyrighted works available to encourage reasonable access for educational purposes, it is inferior to those of many other nations with more extensive provisions for educational use. Unlike the American "fair use" clause, the Canadian provision does not even include the right to make multiple reproductions of a work for classroom use.

TPMs and DRM : Restricting access and users' rights

Technological Protection Measures (TPMs) and Digital Rights Management (DRM) are methods of encrypting digital media to restrict access to it, either by preventing it from being copied or limiting its availability.

A TPM acts as a digital lock. By restricting access to digital works, they prevent fair dealing. For example, even though

"The fair dealing exception, like other exceptions in the Copyright Act, is a user's right. In order to maintain the proper balance between the rights of a copyright owner and users' interests, it must not be interpreted restrictively."

Supreme Court of Canada ruling from *CCH v. LSUC* (SCC 2004)

"Legislative proposals that would facilitate lawsuits against our fans or increase the labels' control over the enjoyment of music are made not in our names, but on behalf of the labels' foreign parent companies."

Canadian Music Creators Coalition



fair dealing allows for the use of quotations of works, TPMs would restrict students from using digital quotes in a Powerpoint presentation or other multi-media project.

TPMs also threaten privacy rights by giving the copyright owner the ability to monitor all uses of their works by installing spyware on a user's computer.

In January 2007, electronics corporate giant Sony was forced to settle a legal case in the United States after using a copy-protection TPM on CDs, that installed a "rootkit"—a software program on an individual's computer used to monitor internet usage. In addition to infringing the users privacy, the computer on which it was secretly installed became more susceptible to viruses and hacking. Sony was liable for damages for using the rootkit and agreed to restrict the use of TPMs in the future. The case illustrates the need for the Canadian government to place severe restrictions on the use of TPMs.

Internet Licensing

Educational institutions are already paying millions of dollars in copyright licensing fees each year. Internet licensing would impose additional costs, and likely force Internet service providers to monitor Internet use. Since almost all content that is on the Internet is there because it has been made "publicly available", imposing new fees could require universities and colleges to pay for materials that were intended to be shared freely.

New and complicated exceptions for Internet licensing have been proposed as an alternative for educational institutions; however, expanding rights for users through fair dealing would be the most straightforward way to protect the rights of users.

Internet Service Provider Liability

An amended Copyright Act will likely clarify the role of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in monitoring online activities.

The "notice and takedown" model, used in the USA, requires ISPs to police Internet users and allows ISPs to remove selected content and in some cases even entire websites when they receive notice of alleged infringement. This model has proved problematic. Thousands of websites have been taken down on the basis of unproven accusations that they contained

content that violated copyright law. It has also been used as a tool in the USA to impinge on free speech and facilitate censorship. For example, the Church of Scientology has instigated the removal of web sites critical activities.

In Europe, a "notice and notice" monitoring system, under which the ISP would merely notify clients suspected of infringing activities and request that they voluntarily remove material in question, is more commonly utilized.

Statutory Damages

If a person is found liable for copyright infringement, the owner of the infringed work is entitled to "actual" or "statutory" damages. Actual damages are based either on the actual losses suffered by the owner, or the gains obtained by the infringer. Statutory damages, on the other hand, are pre-determined amounts, set out in legislation that can result in substantially larger payments for each infringement.

Because of their punitive nature, that ignores the intent behind the works use, statutory damages can intimidate users, preventing them from exercising their legitimate rights to use copyrighted works.

The Big Picture

Copyright is intended to protect the rights of creators without stifling the use of works. Access to materials is imperative for students, scholars, researchers, artists, and the general public, but the current Copyright Act does not do enough to define reasonable access for educational use of digital materials. Instead of taking measures to ensure reasonable access to digital materials, the federal government appears poised to restrict access to public materials with new amendments to the Copyright Act. Extending "fair dealing" to match the USA's interpretation would significantly improve access to documents for educational purposes.

An overly restrictive Copyright Act, as advocated by the recording and publishing industry, is bad public policy. All creators build on the past work of others. Overly restrictive copyright protections smother the development of new ideas, thereby discouraging social, cultural, and economic growth.

Endnotes

1. Law Society of Upper Canada v. CCH Limited, [2004] S.C.J. No.12, (2004) 236 D.L.R. (4th) 395.

Registered Education Savings Plans

A National System of Grants for the Wealthy

Introduction

Federal funding cuts to post-secondary education during the 1990s resulted in massive tuition fee increases in every jurisdiction except Québec. Even with the recent collapse of the world's economy (due in no small part to ballooning personal debt and stagnant wages), the federal government has chosen to ignore its responsibility to restore funding to universities and colleges, and reduce up-front costs. Instead, the government continues to advance an approach whereby the individual is forced to pay an increasing portion of the cost of education:

Period	Individualised Cost-Bearing Mechanism
Pre-enrolment	Registered Education Savings Plans
Study	Access to debt (student loans)
Post-graduation	Interest on student loan debt

From this perspective, RESPs are a core program in a user-pay funding model that reduces the role of the federal and provincial government in funding post-secondary education.

The Registered Education Savings Plan

The Registered Education Savings Plan is an investment vehicle that allows a contributor to save for a child's post-secondary education. Unlike Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), the RESP contributions are not tax deductible. However, the savings grow tax-free until the beneficiary is ready to go full-time to college, university, or any other eligible post-secondary educational institution. Under the current rules, one can contribute up to a lifetime limit of \$50,000. Contributions can be made for 31 years and the plan must be collapsed after 35 years.

The RESP is, in fact, a national system of indirect grants to those who can afford to save, as the income generated by the RESP accumulates tax-free. The foregone tax revenue is tantamount to a grant payable only to RESP investors. Since 2000, the federal government has spent over \$1 billion on the RESP program.

The Canada Education Savings Grant

For those who can afford to save, the federal government's system of wealth-based grants does not stop with RESPs. In addition to the indirect grant described above, the federal government also offers a direct grant to any parent with an RESP account. The Government of Canada tops up the first \$2,000 in RESP contributions made on behalf of an eligible beneficiary each year with a grant called the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG).

The grant can be as much as \$500 each year per beneficiary up to a lifetime maximum grant of \$7,200 per child. In other words, those wealthy enough to put aside \$2000 per year from the time their child is born until the end of the year in which the child enrolls in post-secondary education will have received a tax-free government grant of \$7,200.

In response to widespread criticism about the regressive nature of the RESP and CESG programs, the federal government attempted to make the programs more appealing for low-income Canadians by introducing changes to the CESG in the 2004 federal budget. The CESG payout was adjusted on a sliding scale to, at least in theory, be more

generous to low-income recipients. Beginning in 2005, children born into a low-income family can receive \$500 towards an RESP account (the "Learning Bond") plus \$100 for every subsequent year the child's family qualifies as low-income.

Rather than acknowledge the real factors putting higher education out of reach for low-income families, the Learning Bond's proponents cling to a naïve vision for solving social ills: "Through savings incentives and supports such as financial literacy, low-income earners are encouraged to save

for their future goals. With the right incentives the poor can and do save!"¹

Nevertheless, speaking in purely financial terms the amount of money that low-income Canadians may accumulate under a Learning Bond will be wholly inadequate to cope with the rapidly increasing costs of universities and college. Dennis Howlett, former Executive Director of the National Anti-Poverty Organisation has noted that "When people

"These plans came under heavy criticism in mid-July from the Ontario Securities Commission for their sometimes dodgy sales practices, early redemption penalties, and loose portrayal of investment returns".

Jonathan Chevreau, *Financial Post*,
August 28, 2004

\$4.75 billion

Amount spent by the federal government since 1999 on the CESG program

\$4,530

Average gap in post-secondary education savings between low- and high-income families

\$770 million

Amount expected to be spent by the federal government for the 2009-10 year on the RESP and CESG

\$345 million

Up-front grants offered by the federal government through the CSGP in the 2009-10 year

are struggling to feed their children and keep a roof over their heads, they have no extra money available to 'invest' in university education, even if they were better informed about the costs and benefits...starting salaries, even for those with a university education, have been falling for some time, at the same time as the costs of education have been rising, making it less and less of a good investment".²

Government-sponsored education savings vehicles also promote uneven spending across the country. In provinces where forward-looking governments have kept tuition fees low, such as Québec, parents will have less need to save. The federal government has openly conceded this point: "The lower RESP take-up rate in Québec is likely attributable to the province's publicly funded college system (CEGEP) and relatively low university tuition fees for Québec residents".³ Thus, Quebecers and families in other lower tuition fee provinces have a diminished benefit from a multi-billion dollar federal grants program.

The biggest winners of the increased emphasis on savings schemes are undoubtedly the RESP providers. The federal government has created a profitable scheme for the banks at the expense of access to college and university. Further, the education savings industry has repeatedly been the subject of criticism from both the Alberta and Ontario Securities Commissions for its sales tactics.

Four Billion Dollars and Counting

Since the CESG is a "statutory" expenditure, there is no predetermined budget for the program: if every single eligible Canadian could afford an RESP, the federal government would have to pay out the corresponding CESG.

In the past ten years the Government of Canada spent \$4.75 billion on Canada Education Savings Grants. In terms of what the Government of Canada is prepared to spend annually on CESGs, if every eligible parent invested the maximum \$2,000 in CESG-eligible RESP contributions this year, the CESG program would cost approximately \$3 billion each year.

Benefiting Those Who Need it the Least

Research on RESPs shows that high income Canadians benefit far more from this program than do low income households. In 2001, children from

households in the lowest quintile (incomes under \$25,000) made up only 9.7% of families who were saving for post-secondary education. Households with incomes exceeding \$85,000 (the highest quintile) accounted for 31% of savers.⁴ The average savings by high-income families was nearly \$7,000 in 2001, whereas low-income households only

saved one third that amount on average.

Taken together, the RESPs and CESGs represent a multi-billion dollar system of indirect and direct grants to primarily high-income families.

"[Canada Education Savings Grants]'s give scarce public funds to the wrong households... the CESG program should be discontinued".

UBC Economist Kevin Milligan

Conclusion: Towards an Effective and Fair Grants Program

The federal government has failed at improving access to post-secondary education through equipping under-represented families with adequate education savings. That said, even if the program succeeds at improving savings levels, it is still problematic as savings-based access to education re-frames the question about affording high tuition fees as a question about the individual and their savings history, rather than about Canada's collective resources and the collective responsibility to make education affordable to all. Students with financial need would be better served if the RESP and CESG programs were converted into up-front needs-based grants. The federal government expects to spend \$770 million on the CESG and RESP in 2009, more than double the amount being distributed by the Canada Student Grants Program and what it would cost to convert almost one-third of the money lent out by the Canada Student Loan Program into up-front grants.

Endnotes:

1. Peter Nares, Executive Director of Social and Enterprise Development Innovations.
2. National Anti-Poverty Organisation news release "Anti-poverty Organization Critical of New Education Report", July 7, 2005.
3. Planning and preparation: First results from the Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning (SAEP) 2002. Statistics Canada.
4. Formative Evaluation of the Canada Education Savings Grant Program: Final Report.

Whistleblowers: Defending Academic Freedom

The Threat to Public Research

Public-private partnerships in university research are on the rise. Private corporations have taken advantage of public-private funding models to save money and generate proprietary research outcomes.

The federal government has contributed to the rise of private influence in Canadian universities by introducing programs intended to maximise the commercialisation of research. By stipulating that research projects must have a private sponsor before receiving matching public funds, programs such as the Canadian Foundation for Innovation have vastly increased corporate involvement.

As research institutions have become more reliant on private sector money, private corporations have come to influence both the direction and the reported results of research. Some researchers who have been unwilling to tailor their work to the needs of private sponsors have become the targets of academic censorship and, in some cases, reprisals and public smear campaigns. Student researchers are particularly vulnerable because they lack the protection mechanisms like collective agreements.

Sounding the Alarm on Corporate Influence

Over the last decade, the negative effects of corporate sponsored research have become apparent. A recent survey of researchers in the United States revealed that scientific misconduct had become commonplace.¹ Of the researchers surveyed, 33% had engaged in some kind of significant misconduct including data falsification, plagiarism, and violation of ethical requirements. 15.5% of respondents had changed the research design, methodology, or results because of pressure from a funding source.

The research community has become more vocal over its concerns with the private sponsorship of university research. In a letter to the journal *Science*, 40 prominent scientists wrote that matched funding requirements were "eschewing scientific excellence"² by prioritising funding those projects deemed commercialisable. The Canadian Society of Biochemistry, Molecular, and Cellular Biology is petitioning the federal government to address these concerns.³

Corporate Interference: The Olivieri Case

Scientific inquiry requires the free flow of information, but industry-sponsored contracts often include non-disclosure clauses to prevent the dissemination of research. In some cases, this non-disclosure poses a serious threat to the health of Canadians.

While working at the University of Toronto affiliated Hospital for Sick Children (HSC), Dr. Nancy Olivieri signed a contract to test a new drug for the pharmaceutical company Apotex. Upon discovering that some of her child subjects were experiencing high levels of iron toxicity that could lead to life-threatening liver cirrhosis, Olivieri immediately stopped the tests and insisted that the health risks be communicated to her patients' parents. Citing the contract's non-disclosure clause, Apotex not only refused to communicate the risks, but also halted all further drug trials at the HSC, confiscated the trial medicine, fired Olivieri from the study, and threatened her with litigation if she divulged any information to her patients.

Acting on her ethical obligations, and confident that the University and the Hospital would support her, Olivieri informed her patients of the risks. A bizarre series of events ensued that the *Globe & Mail* would later refer to as "Canada's worst academic and research scandal in decades".⁴

Olivieri began receiving anonymous threatening letters from a co-worker receiving Apotex funding. Anonymous letters containing unfounded allegations against Olivieri were also sent to the media and the HSC disciplinary committee. Apotex, as well as some hospital and University administrators, used these allegations to level charges against Olivieri and discredit her work.

Six years after the first signs of problems with the drug were detected, the Independent Committee of Inquiry⁵ exonerated Olivieri of all allegations of misconduct. The Committee's report recommended that universities be prohibited from entering into research contracts that restrict the communication of results. The report was explicitly critical of the University and the HSC for failing to protect Olivieri's academic freedom. It later became public that, at the time Olivieri came under attack, the University of Toronto was in negotiations with Apotex over a \$20 million building investment.

As a result of her experiences, Olivieri helped found the organisation Doctors for Research Integrity and works to oppose the adverse influence of corporate interests on public research.

Misconduct in Research on Drinking Water

In another example of corporate interference in the dissemination of critical research results, a drinking water experiment that took place in Warton, Ontario has led to questionable results that could have significant public health risks.

"The whistleblower is an essential element in the effort to protect the integrity of [government] supported research because researchers do not call attention to their own misconduct."

U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, Office of Research Integrity

"It is [the university's] duty to act strongly in support of their researchers if the researchers' independence or academic freedom is threatened."

Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Case Involving Dr. Nancy Olivieri, the Hospital for Sick Children, the University of Toronto, and Apotex Inc.

For nearly a month in summer 2000, a large chemical company collaborated with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, the Ontario Clean Water Agency, a Canadian university's drinking water research group, and the Wiarton municipal government to test chlorine dioxide as an alternative to traditional chlorination in the town's drinking water. Wiarton residents were not informed of the experiment in advance, even though the chlorine dioxide disinfectant by-product levels in their drinking water were above the United States Environmental Protection Agency's "maximum contaminant level."⁶

During the study, Wiarton residents filed dozens of complaints about bleach stains on laundered clothing, taste and odour problems, and even the death of pets. The study was only terminated following headlines in the *Globe & Mail*, *National Post*, and *Toronto Star*.

Despite the widespread and well-known dissatisfaction of Wiarton residents, researchers' submissions to academic publications following the experiment lauded it as a success, claiming that "no customer taste and odour complaints were reported during the study period."⁷ Even the university publicised the "novel and successful trials to improve Wiarton, Ontario's drinking water."⁸ In May 2005, Health Canada proposed new Canadian drinking water quality guidelines, citing the study as evidence that chlorine dioxide could "maintain water quality."⁹

Efforts to expose the discrepancies in reports on the Wiarton experiment by a former graduate student, Chris Radziminski, have been ignored by the university. Although the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council partly funded the project, it insists that the complaint was "purely a private matter" and that NSERC has no mandate to protect whistleblowers. The Canadian Federation of Students sought a federal court ruling challenging the granting council's inaction, but a judge upheld NSERC's decision to not seek an investigation from the University of Toronto.

The ruling exposes an alarming gap in accountability for publicly-funded research. Although NSERC technically has a duty to demand ethical behaviour from universities that receive funding, there is virtually no pragmatic oversight by NSERC, even in the face of complaints. The judgement confirms that universities are responsible for policing

themselves, and no appeal mechanism is available for whistleblowers who have evidence of misconduct and procedural abuse.

Towards Whistleblower Protection

Despite the critical role of whistleblowers in ensuring integrity in university research, they have no formal protection in Canada. With increased corporate influence in publicly-funded research, university administrators seem disinclined to support researchers who stand up for academic integrity.

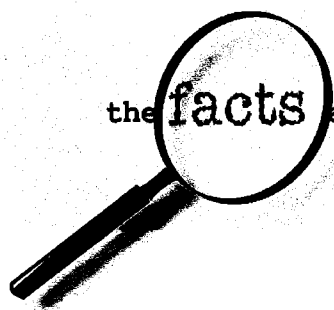
The federal granting councils are responsible for overseeing the ethical frameworks of universities to ensure that research "meets the highest international standards of excellence".¹⁰ However, the councils' Integrity in Research and Scholarship policy statement does not include a provision that would protect whistleblowers from retaliation.

In contrast, national regulations in the United States of America recognise the role of the whistleblower as essential for upholding research integrity. The Whistleblower's Bill of Rights states: "Institutions have a duty not to tolerate or engage in retaliation against good-faith whistleblowers".¹¹ The absence of Canadian guidelines for whistleblower protection undermines university research integrity.

Sources

1. Martinson et al. *Nature*. 435,9, June 2005, 737-738.
2. Tyers et al. *Science*. 24 June 2005. 308(5730):1867.
3. Visit www.sciencefunding.ca for more information.
4. *Globe and Mail*. Thursday, December 23, 1999.
5. Thompson, J., P. Baird, and J. Downie. "Report of the Committee of Inquiry on the Case Involving Dr. Nancy Olivieri, the Hospital for Sick Children, the University of Toronto, and Apotex Inc.," 2001.
6. USEPA. "List of Contaminants & Their MCLs." 2002.
7. Volk, C.J.; and R. Hofmann, C. Chauret, G.A. Gagnon, G. Ranger, & R.C. Andrews. *J. Environ. Eng. Sci.* 1:323-330, 2002.
8. Andrews, R., B. Karney and G. Ranger. "Chlorine dioxide disinfectant in Wiarton, Ontario." 4th International Symposium on Chlorine Dioxide, 2002.
9. Health Canada. "Chlorite and chlorate in drinking water: Document for public comment". Water Quality and Health Bureau, May 2005.
10. Tri-Council Policy Statement: Integrity in Research and Scholarship. www.nserc.ca
11. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Research Integrity.





the **facts** about post-secondary education

CUPE-SCFP
Local Union 1001

Post-Secondary Education Tax Credits

Billions in Misdirected "Financial Aid"

Background

As defined by the federal government's Department of Finance, tax expenditures include "exemptions, deductions, rebates, deferrals and credits" that serve "to advance a wide range of economic, social, environmental, cultural and other public policy objectives".

Since the mid-1990s, federal governments have increasingly favoured tax expenditures over directly allocated student financial assistance. In total, federal tax expenditures for post-secondary students have grown from \$566 million in 1996 to more than \$2.4 billion in 2009.¹ This represents a 431% increase and more than seven times the amount the federal government's granting program will distribute in student financial aid.

The collection of tax expenditures offered by the federal government for post-secondary education fall into two categories: tax credits for expenses that have already been incurred; and tax deductible savings plans to be used for future education costs.

Education Tax Credit: Students may claim a 16% tax credit for the accrued "education amount". The education amount is equal to the number of months enrolled in post-secondary education multiplied by \$400 for full-time students and \$120 for part-time students.

Tuition Fee Tax Credit: Students may claim a 16% tax credit for tuition fees and ancillary fees paid. In 1987, it became possible to transfer this credit to a spouse, parent, or grandparent. As of 1997, this credit may be carried forward for application in future tax returns.

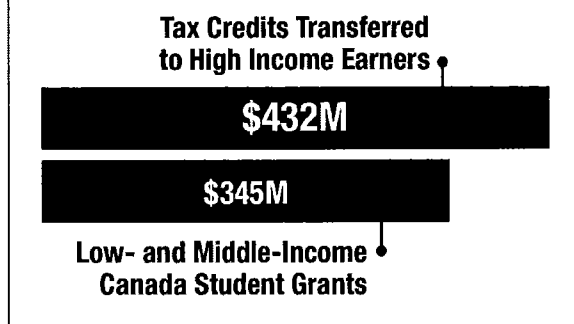
Student Loan Interest Tax Credit: Students may claim a 16% tax credit for the interest paid in a year during repayment of a Canada Student Loan and provincial student loan.

Textbook Tax Credit: Students may claim a 16% tax credit for the assigned "textbook amount". The amount is equal

the number of months enrolled in post-secondary education multiplied by \$65 for full-time students and \$20 for full-time students.

Scholarship, fellowship and bursary tax credit: all amounts received for post-secondary scholarships, fellowships and bursaries exempt from tax, where these amounts are received in connection with enrolment in a program for which the student can claim the education tax credit

Figure 1. Each year, the federal government spends more on education related tax breaks for families earning over \$70,000 than it does on needs based grants.



Registered Education Savings

Plans: Contributions to Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) grow tax-free until the time that they are withdrawn, at which point the saved amount is taxable as income for the beneficiary. For more information, see the Canadian Federation of Students' factsheet on the RESP program at www.cfs-fcee.ca.

All of the post-secondary tax credits can be used either by the student or transferred to a family member. Registered Education Saving Plans are, in the vast

majority of cases, established by parents for their children's future education costs.

A Poor Approach to Reducing Student Debt

The non-refundable education and tuition fees tax credits have been the most widely used and expensive federal tax measures for post-secondary education. In the 2007 tax year, the most recent year for which statistics are available, 2,688,240 claims were filed for the education, tuition fee and student loan interest credits, costing the federal government almost \$1.8 billion in foregone tax revenue.²

This massive public expenditure, if offered as upfront grants, could have almost eliminated the need for students to borrow. For example, the Canada Student Loans Program expects to lend roughly \$2.2 billion during the 2009-10 academic year.³ In other words, if the amount of money the federal government spent on education related tax credits this year had been shifted to the "front-end" in the form of grants through the Canada Student Grants Program,

80%
Student debt reduction
that could be realised
by converting
tax credits into
needs-based grants

\$1.81B
Federal expenditure
on education-related
tax credits and
exemptions in 2007.



student debt owed to the federal government could have been reduced by more than 80%.⁴

In addition to diverting public funds to high income graduates, tax credits have not come close to offsetting soaring tuition fees. Despite increased government spending on the education-related tax credits, the gap between tuition fees and those tax credits soared to \$3,184 by 2007. Federal tax credits have clearly failed to compensate for steep tuition fee increases.

Helping Those Who Need Help the Least?

For the 2007 tax year, individuals with incomes over \$70,000 claimed a total of more than \$432 million in federal education and tuition fee tax credits, thereby indicating that virtually all of this total was claimed as amounts transferred from students to family members.

With such a substantial portion of post-secondary education credits being claimed as amounts transferred to family members, there is no guarantee that the full value of these credits is even being applied to education-related expenses. The Department of Finance estimates that transferred amounts account for almost half the total value of education and tuition fee tax credits claimed.⁵

The Student Loan Interest Credit

The Student Loan Interest Credit was introduced in the 1998 federal budget with the professed aim of ensuring that, in the words of then Finance Minister Paul Martin, "Canadian students are not mired in a swamp of debt". In 2007, the average amount claimed was only \$590 (\$49 per month) per claimant. Low-income claimants fared even worse, averaging only \$35 per month worth of debt and tax "relief".⁶ Given that the monthly loan payment on the average student loan is at least \$200, the Student Loan Interest Credit cannot be considered a serious attempt to address the student debt crisis.

Tax Credits Do Not Increase Access

In order to derive any benefit from the education tax credits, students and their families must first find the resources to pay for tuition fees, textbooks and living expenses, and hope that a portion will be refunded sometime in the future. Tax credits do nothing to address the up-front financial barriers that prevent many students from low-income backgrounds from enrolling in the first place. As a result, education tax credits are most likely to benefit those who already have enough money to

afford post-secondary education.

A 2002 study by Harvard University professor Dr. Bridget Long found that this was precisely the case with education tax credits introduced in the United States. According to Dr. Long, "[a]lthough one goal of the tax credits was to increase access to higher education, this study found no evidence of increased postsecondary enrolment among eligible students".⁷ These findings are consistent with an earlier US study that found education tax credits introduced in the state of Georgia actually "widened the gap in college attendance between blacks and whites and between those from low- and high-income families".⁸

Conclusion

Despite their large price tag, federal tax expenditures are a very poor instrument to improve access to post-secondary education and relieve student debt. Moreover, since everyone who participated in post-secondary education qualifies for tax credits regardless of financial need, the federal government is diverting vast sums of public funding where they are not necessarily required. Government funding currently allocated to federal tax credits for post-secondary education would be better spent on up-front needs-based grants.

Endnotes

1. Includes Education Tax Credit (present, carry-forward, and transferred), Tuition Fee Credit (present, carry-forward, and transferred), scholarship exemptions, Registered Education Savings Plans, and the Student Loan Interest Credit using the Department of Finance's Tax Expenditures and Evaluations 2007.
2. Canada Customs and Revenue Agency Income Statistics 2008 (2006 tax year).
3. Based on loan uptake calculations in the 2008 Actuarial Report of the Canada Student Loans Program.
4. This calculation is used for comparative purposes only. It does not take into consideration student loan borrowers in repayment, who also deserve debt relief.
5. Department of Finance Canada Tax Expenditures and Evaluations 2007.
6. Canada Customs and Revenue Agency Income Statistics 2009 (2007 tax year).
7. Bridget Terry Long, "The Impact of Federal Tax Credits for Higher Education Expenses", Prepared for the National Bureau of Economic Research Volume and Conference: College Decisions: How Students Actually Make Them and How They Could, Harvard University, August 2002.
8. Susan Dynarski, "Hope for Whom? Financial Aid for the Middle Class and Its Impact on College Attendance", paper prepared for the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and the National Bureau of Economic Research, April 2000.

Student Employment

Introduction

Employment is an important source of income for students. According to Statistics Canada, income from employment held during the current academic year was the second most commonly used source of funding after personal savings. In fact, 63% of students age 20-24 relied on employment to finance their education and over 25% cited income from current employment as their most important source of funding.¹

Although there are several reasons that students are increasingly combining work with school, rapidly increasing tuition fees are most likely the biggest factor. Undergraduate tuition fees in Canada have increased almost 300% from an average of \$1,706 in 1991-92 to \$4,917 in 2009-10.² International students are often charged tuition fees of up to \$15,000 per year, and some professional students in excess of \$25,000. Tuition fees have grown to become the single largest expense for most post-secondary students.

The 2006 College Student Survey (CSS) asked Canadian college students why they worked. A majority said that they worked to "pay for necessities" while another 10 percent said they worked to "pay for school or school-related debt". Today, one in four college and university students depend on working to make ends meet.

Working during studies

During the 2008-09 year, 48% of full-time students between the ages of 20 and 24 worked during the school year, compared to just 26.6% of their counterparts in 1976.⁴ Part-time students worked even more, with 91% of those between the ages of 20-29 being employed during the course of their degree.⁵ The number of full-time students working more than 35 hours per week has almost doubled over the past two decades.⁶

Full-time students who work do so an average of 15 hours per week, while part-time students work more than 30 hours per week. Over the course of their degree an increasing number of students rely on employment, with over 50% more students working during the last year of their degree than their first.⁷

Female students report working more than their male counterparts. In 2008, female students were 25 % more likely to be employed during the academic year.⁸

Work and Academic Success

Studies have found that working a significant number of hours (over 20 per week) while in school has a negative impact on academic success. Roughly 60% of university students who worked during the year reported that it had a negative impact on their academic performance. One in four of these students rated the impact as significant.^{9, 10}

Working during the year also decreases a student's likelihood of finishing their degree. Statistics Canada's Youth in Transition study found that, "working at all and working more hours both have a negative effect on persistence".¹¹

While employment can help a student gain work experience and pay for expenses, students who work over 20 hours a week and rely on employment to pay for the increasing cost of their education find themselves at a disadvantage. As tuition fees and other costs continue to rise, more and more students are finding little choice but to take on more work.

Summer Employment

In summer 2009 student unemployment rose to over 20%, the second highest rate ever recorded. The combination of students having less savings from summer work, family's savings and income being diminished as a result of the economic downturn and students facing higher tuition fees than ever before has resulted in one-third of college and university students saying they will run out of money by the end of the Fall semester.¹²

More than 4 in 10 students rely on earnings from summer employment to pay for their tuition fees and living costs. For these students, savings from summer work account for over one-third of their money for the year.

The Summer Canada Career Placement Program

The Summer Career Placement Program was created by the federal government in the mid-nineties to help students find summer employment and get career-building work experience. The Program is a partnership between employers and the federal government in which the government subsidises private, public and non-profit employers to hire students over the summer. In 1996, a study done by the government found that nearly 7 in 10 participating employers would not have hired a student without the program, which indicates that the program created summer employment for over 50,000 students.

Cuts and Rebranding

In 2006, the newly elected Conservative government cut the Program's funding in half and rebranded it as the Canada Summer Jobs Program (CSJP). Along with these changes the government also modified the criteria for organisations to receive funding, making it far more restrictive. As a result, many community and not-for-profit groups that had historically received funding would have become ineligible and 25,000 fewer jobs would have been offered the following summer.

Following pressure brought by the Canadian Federation of Students, the government reinvested in the program five months later (before the summer), bringing funding for the summer of 2007 back to roughly 90% of 2006 levels. In 2008 the government slightly increased the Program's funding, bringing it roughly back to the level of funding as in 2006. However, even though summer 2009 was the bleakest job market for students in recent history, the government did not increase funding for the CSJP above 2006 levels.

Workers Rights

International Students Right to Work Off-Campus

International students have been one of the biggest victims of governments' decisions to off load the cost of post-secondary education onto students. While tuition fees for all students skyrocketed in recent decades, differential fees for international students rose to almost three times those paid by domestic students.

Prior to 2006 international students were unable to obtain permits to work off-campus. This prohibition penalised international students who pay significantly higher fees and don't have access to most student financial aid.

In 2006, as a result of lobbying by the Canadian Federation of Students, the federal government changed its policy to allow international students to work off-campus for up to 20 hours per week.

Living Wage

While the cost of attending post-secondary education has increased substantially in recent decades, minimum wages have not followed suit. An undergraduate student studying Law at the University of Toronto in 1980 would have made been able to pay her tuition fees after 5 weeks of full time work at minimum wage (\$3.50/hour). That same student today would have to work 57 weeks to be able to afford their fees.

Minimum wages range from a low of \$8.00 in British Columbia to a high of \$10.00 in Nunavut. Youth aged 15 to 19 are the most likely of any age group to work for minimum wage. Half of all minimum wage workers fall into

this group. A large majority of workers in this age group are enrolled in school full or part time.¹³

Right to Organise

Students are more likely than the general population to work temporary or part-time jobs in the service sector. This leaves students vulnerable to exploitation, and often in a situation where they have little say over health and safety policies, benefits or pay.

Current federal legislation bans students from being able to join a union in the federal public sector—which seems at odds with the fundamental rights outlined in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This past summer the Public Service Alliance of Canada filed a lawsuit with the Government of Canada challenging language in the law that excludes students from being considered employees. Without the protection of a union and a collective agreement, student workers are more easily exploited by employers looking for a cheaper and a more "flexible" workforce that does not have a say on health and safety policies, benefits or pay.

Conclusion

Working is a fact of life for most post-secondary students, whether it be during the school year or over the summer. With tuition fees and cost of living having increased substantially over recent decades, income generated from employment is one of the most important sources of financing for students. As many students are forced to work, an increasing number of hours to make ends meet, the concern over the impact this may have on their academic success becomes increasingly serious.

In tougher economic times it is critical for governments to not only remove up-front barriers by reducing tuition fees and increasing funding to student financial aid, but also to ensure students' earn a living wage and are able to find work by funding employers to hire students over the summer through the Canada Summer Jobs program. Failing to properly support students will exacerbate the participation and achievement gap between low- and high-income families.

Endnotes

1. How Students Fund Their Postsecondary Education: Findings from the Postsecondary Education Participation Survey. 2001. Statistics Canada
2. 2009 Almanac. Canadian Association of University Teachers
3. College Student Survey. 2006. Millennium Scholarship Foundation
4. Back to School—Back to Work... 2005. Scotiabank
5. 2009 Almanac. Canadian Association of University Teachers
6. *ibid*
7. Master Report. 2009. Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium
8. Are Student Employment and Academic Success Linked? 2009. Millennium Scholarship Foundation.
9. Master Report. 2009. Canadian Undergraduate Survey Consortium
10. Are Student Employment and Academic Success Linked? 2009. Millennium Scholarship Foundation
11. *ibid*
12. Many students say cash won't last past Christmas. 2009. Royal Bank of Canada
13. Fact Sheet on Minimum Wage. 2005. Statistics Canada

Student Debt in Canada: Education Shouldn't be a Debt Sentence

Introduction

As a result of cuts to federal funding for post-secondary education over the last twenty-five years, provincial governments and individual post-secondary educational institutions have downloaded the cost onto the backs of students and their families by massively increasing tuition fees. The share of university operating budgets funded by tuition fees more than doubled between 1989 and 2009, rising from 14% to 34%.

This rise in tuition fees has been accompanied by unprecedented levels of student debt. Loans disbursed by the Canada Student Loans Program, less those that have been repaid, is increasing by nearly \$1 million dollars a day, or almost \$350 million per year. On January 21, 2009, the amount of student loans owed to the Government of Canada surpassed \$13 billion dollars—more than the debt of some provinces. Worse, the \$13 billion figure does not include approximately \$5–8 billion in provincial student debt or personal debts such as credit cards, lines of credit, and family loans.

Across Canada

For more than a decade, students studying in the Maritimes have had the highest average debt loads. According to the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, average student debt at graduation skyrocketed between 1999 and 2004, from \$21,177 to over \$28,000—an increase of more than 33% in just five years.

In other jurisdictions, pressure from students and their families has prevented student debt from rising to the levels suffered by students in the Maritimes. A massive student mobilization in Québec in 2005 forced Jean Charest's Liberal government to reverse \$103 million in cuts to a bursary program directed at students most in need. Average student debt in Quebec is the lowest in Canada at just over \$13,000.

Students in Newfoundland and Labrador have been successful in lobbying successive governments to freeze and reduce tuition fees since 1999. More recently, the provincial government has implemented an up-front need-based grant program in 2007. As a result, student debt in Newfoundland and Labrador has decreased across the board. For graduates of the one-year programs at the College of the North Atlantic, student debt fell by five percent in one year alone. Since introducing the grants program, the government has also

eliminated the interest on student loans, giving a break to those that accrued debt before the new grants program started.

Impact of Tuition Fees and Student Debt

Among those who have never participated in post-secondary education, "financial issues" have been found by multiple researchers to be the most commonly cited barrier. As demonstrated below, financial struggles lead to a diverse array of consequences.

Debt Aversion

Debt aversion is the personal calculation that the sacrifice of debt accumulation and repayment are not worth the return one will get from post-secondary education. When examining the details of financial barriers to participation in Canada, Malatest and Associates found that debt aversion was strong among non-attendees, cited by one in four who said that financial issues were preventing their enrolment. More detailed studies on debt aversion have been conducted in the United Kingdom. It has been determined that students from racialised communities

and lower income backgrounds, as well as single parents are more likely to hold negative feelings about taking on student debt (Universities UK; Callender and Jackson, 2004). Two thirds of students who decide against enrolling in university say that student debt affected their decision (Davies et al.). Debt aversion has also been linked to decisions about where to study. In one UK survey, the vast majority of those who chose to live with their parents while studying cited a desire to minimize student debt (Davies et al.).

After decades of fully subsidised post-secondary education for low- and middle-income families, tuition fees were introduced in the UK in 1997. Stark results for debt aversion after fees were introduced in Britain led one think tank to recommend that the government "reduce the price of [higher education] because it is a barrier to Higher Education entry" (Universities UK).

Persistence and Mental Health

Apprehension about accumulating debt can also have a profound impact on the likelihood of completion. As many students work part- or full-time to reduce their borrowing, academic commitments can become more difficult to fulfill.

CANADA STUDENT LOAN DEBT



On July 1, 2009, the amount of student loans owed to the Government of Canada will surpass \$13.5 billion dollars—more than the debt of some provinces and approximately the cost of the Afghanistan mission to-date (January 2009). Worse, the \$13.5 billion figure does not include approximately \$5–8 billion in provincial student debt or personal debts such as credit cards, lines of credit, and family loans.

Other students simply leave before completion at the first offer of decent employment as a way to stop accumulating debt.

Canadian research suggests that debt levels have a direct impact on success in post-secondary education. One study found that as student debt rose from less than \$1000 to \$10,000 per year, program completion rates for those with only loans (and no grants) plummeted from 59% to 8% (McElroy, 2005). Similar conclusions can be drawn from Statistics Canada's Youth In Transition Survey (YITS), which found that of those who cease their studies early, 36% cited financial reasons.

Full-time study is associated with many different pressures and responsibilities. The pressure of mounting student debt and juggling studying and employment are added burdens. Research from the United Kingdom on student debt and mental health found that students with a high degree of financial worry showed greater levels of tension, anxiety, and difficulty sleeping (Cooke et al). Even students with low levels of debt reported lower perceived levels of achievement. Researchers have concluded that debt, even at low levels, "can have a detrimental impact on students' experience of university." (Cooke et al.)

Career Choice

Each year, tens of thousands of students graduate with massive student debt loads. In Canada, student loan repayment begins almost immediately, so graduates are forced to make employment decisions based on what can best contribute to loan repayment. Student loan obligations reduce the ability of new graduates to start a family, work in public service careers, invest in houses, cars and other assets, build career-related volunteer experience, or take lower paying work in their field to get a "foot in the door".

Surveys of students in programs with deregulated tuition fees have demonstrated that student debt changes the career path of young graduates. Studies of medical students (Canadian Medical Association Journal) and law students (Ontario Bar Association) found that students expect to seek higher paying jobs in fields or regions that are not necessarily their first choice. Student debt appears to be driving committed young doctors away from family practice and young lawyers away from the public service and pro bono work. This distortion of career choices impacts not only individual professionals, but also access to health care and legal services for all Canadians.

Financial Ruin and Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy is supposed to be the last chance for the honest but unfortunate debtor. Yet, since 1998, students who are forced to borrow to finance post-secondary education have been subjected to a law prohibiting bankruptcy on student loans for many years after graduation. In effect, students with debt have been criminalized and are faced with the same type of penalty as those convicted of fraud.

The student loan bankruptcy prohibition targets an already vulnerable population. Those declaring bankruptcy on their student loans before the prohibition was introduced in 1998 were more likely than other bankruptcy filers to: be women; have lower average incomes (\$14,000/year); work in low-skill

jobs; and have received income assistance (Schwartz, *The Dark Side of Student Loans: Debt Burden, Default, and Bankruptcy*).

A recent study on Canadians and sub-prime lending found student loans to be a major source of concern for indebted Canadians: "Most troubling, it would appear that the debt incurred into for student loans [sic], incurred mainly to secure a brighter financial future through advanced education, seems to be contributing significantly to financial problems experienced by young adults..." (Uribe, *Not Ready for Prime Time*). The authors suggest that high student debt payments and stagnant wages in Canada force many households to rely on high-interest and sub-prime loans later in life.

Conclusion

Tuition fees and other financial considerations foster an aversion to debt that prevents many students (and parents) from making post-secondary education a priority. Debt is responsible for lower levels of university and college completion, not to mention financial stress that is disproportionately borne by those from low-income backgrounds. After graduation, student debt perverts career choice, especially for professionals, which in turn impacts certain populations' access to health care and legal aid.

Although the Canada Student Loans Program has been in place since 1964 and tens of thousands of students borrow to finance public post-secondary education each year, student debt is neither inevitable nor necessary. Federal and provincial government divestment from public post-secondary education has led to significant tuition fee increases. Students and their families have shouldered the burden by going deeper into debt. Reducing both tuition fees and student debt is well within the Government of Canada's grasp. For example, the \$2.4 billion that the government spends each year on education tax credits and saving schemes, if converted into up-front student grants, could immediately turn every dollar loaned through the Canada Student Loan Program into a non-repayable grant.

Notes

1. Malatest, R.A. and Associates Ltd. "The Class of 2003: High school follow-up survey." Millennium Scholarship Foundation, 2007.
2. Callender, Claire. "Attitudes to Debt: School leavers' and further education students' attitudes to debt and their impact on participation in higher education." Universities UK, 2003. ; Callender, Claire & Jon Jackson. "Fear of Debt and Higher Education Participation." London South Bank University, November 2004.
3. Davies, Peter et al. "Knowing Where to Study? Fees, bursaries, and fair access." Institute for Educational Policy Research and Institute for Access Studies, Staffordshire University, UK, February 2008.
4. Ibid.
5. Callender, Claire. "Attitudes to Debt: School leavers' and further education students' attitudes to debt and their impact on participation in higher education." Universities UK, 2003.
6. McElroy, Lori. "Student Aid and University Persistence: Does debt matter?" Millennium Scholarship Foundation, 2005.
7. Cooke, Richard et al. "Student Debt and its Relation to Student Mental Health." *Journal of Further and Higher Education* Vol. 28, No. 1, February 2004.
8. Ibid.
9. Kwong, Jeff C. et al. "Early Effects of Rising Tuition Fees on the Medical Student Population." *Canadian Medical Association Journal* Vol. 166, No. 8, April 2002.
10. Ontario Bar Association. "Money, Jobs, and Fear: Tuition report from the OBA student division." *Young Lawyers' Division Newsletter*, Vol. 10, No. 2, January 2003.
11. Schwartz, Saul. "The Dark Side of Student Loans: Debt Burden, Default, and Bankruptcy." *Osgoode Hall Law Journal*, Vol. 37, Nos. 1&2, 1999.
12. Uribe, Esteban. "Not Ready for Prime Time: Canadians in the sub-prime and high-interest lending." Public Interest Advocacy Centre, June 2008.

Scholarly Publishing and Open Access

Background

The production, dissemination, and preservation of knowledge are fundamental to all fields of research. Scholarly publishing, in the form of journal articles, conference proceedings, and monographs, is a primary means by which knowledge is distributed to professors, researchers, graduate students, and the public.

Unfortunately, scholarly publishing has entered a period of crisis. While the proliferation of research information has encouraged a rapid increase in the number of scholarly journals, the capacity of academic institutions to acquire scholarly publications has declined. Journal subscription prices have risen dramatically in recent years, putting many journals out of the reach of all but the largest university libraries. Between 1986 and 2006, the cost of journals increased by 180%¹.

As a result, the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) estimates that during the past twenty years, while the number of journals being purchased by member libraries has increased by 51%, expenditures have skyrocketed by more than 320%². The rising cost of "core" subscriptions means that researchers in all fields often have less access to material.

In 2006-2007, the combined cost of library acquisitions for Canadian universities and colleges was more than a quarter of a billion dollars³; a level of spending that is unsustainable in the wake of government cuts to post-secondary education funding. These cuts have played a major role in the scholarly publishing crisis by reducing budgets for university library acquisitions.

Since the majority of published research is funded by the public through government granting agencies, it is unreasonable for the public to pay again, through user fees and costs to public research libraries, to gain access to this research. User fees not only reduce access to information, they increase costs and slow the dissemination of research findings. Combined, this impedes research progress and innovation.

When research papers are submitted for publication, the copyrights are generally transferred to the journal's publisher, rather than remaining with the authors. The increasing costs of journal subscriptions are largely the result of commercial publishers leveraging their monopoly ownership of copyright to raise prices.

Key Issues for Change

Addressing the crisis in scholarly publishing will require significant changes to the existing system. Stakeholders agree that workable solutions to the crisis must include a strong peer-review process, be cost effective, and allow for reliable archiving. In addition, potential solutions must address the myth that there is a relationship between the medium by which a journal is published, the prestige of the journal, and the quality of its articles

Consortia Buying Groups

The formation of a Canadian buying consortium has been an attempt to temporarily relieve pressures on library acquisition budgets by allowing libraries to pay into a joint acquisition fund. While the programme has helped university libraries cope, it fails to address the underlying problem of soaring journal prices. Buyers' consortia mask the structural flaws of the current publishing system by using public money to subsidise the excessive profits of journal publishers and distributors. These structural problems once again came to light when, in the Fall of 2009, the University of Toronto started charging students from outside the UofT community to access their research library archives.

The Open Access Model

A fair model of distributing academic findings would both maximise access and minimise costs to the public. With the new forms of publication available online, it is now possible to have academic information openly available at minimal cost.

"Open Access" refers to a way of making material available on the Internet for anyone to read and use free of charge. For example, using Creative Commons licenses Open Access repositories and distributors allow access to and redistribution of scholarly materials without a user fee. Open Access distributors provide the information they distribute at no cost to the end-user. In most cases this is accomplished through a web site where articles or other works are stored in a database from which users can read and download material.

Open Access services are funded by fees charged to the creator of the work, or by grants provided by governments and other organisations. Many academic researchers have opted to use part of the public research funding they receive to pay for the services that Open

Access distributors and publishers provide. Several research funding agencies are starting to provide specific funds for publishing articles in these online Open Access repositories. The Wellcome Trust (UK), the National Institute of Health (US), and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (Canada) have all introduced similar initiatives. Not only will this result in wider distribution of journal articles, but in significantly higher levels of citation.⁴ While users have the ability to access, copy, and redistribute original works at no additional cost, creators are still able to require attribution to mitigate commercial use (if desired). Harvard University Faculty of Arts and Science has recently mandated that all research published from that faculty will be available through Open Access.

Flexible Copyright Frameworks

Alternatives to current copyright law have been brought forward by creators who are seeking to facilitate the copying and distribution of their works through Open Access initiatives. Most of these alternatives, which broaden rather than limit the right to copy and distribute original works, fall collectively under the heading of "copyleft".

A copyleft license may be attached to a work if the creator wants to release some or all of the rights. The framework is based upon current copyright law, but formalises the process by which creators are able to waive all or some of the rights over their own work.

One example of copyleft is the GNU General Public License (GNU-GPL) created to license free and open source software to be released into the public domain. The software under GNU-GPL license can be copied, altered, and redistributed freely so long as the user redistributes that "new" or altered code under the same license.

Creative Commons licenses are a flexible type of copyleft license that have been developed to allow distribution and modification of copyrighted works. By attaching a Creative Commons license to their works, authors are given the ability to grant users the right to copy, distribute, or alter their works, without requesting permission. For digital works, the presence of the Creative Commons (CC) logo will link the user to a license that indicates their rights to use the work.

Support for Open Access

In 2004 the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) adopted a policy supporting open access

to SSHRC funded research. However this policy stops short of requiring SSHRC funded research to be submitted to open access archives.

On January 1, 2008 the Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR) implemented a new policy requiring all research funded by the granting council be filed with an open access archive within six months of its original publication in order to ensure that the results of publicly funded research are distributed as widely as possible.

The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) has not yet made Open Access a priority.

"If research findings and knowledge are to be built upon and used by other scientists, then this knowledge must be widely available on the web, not just stored in published journals that are often expensive and not universally available."

Arthur Carty, former National Science Advisor to the Prime Minister. *University Affairs*, November 2005

Conclusion

Graduate students have an important stake in reforming scholarly publishing. As part of the research community, graduate students require access to scholarly publications both for research and to publish their own work.

A comprehensive solution to the scholarly publishing crisis will ultimately require the co-operation of faculty, librarians, university administrators, students and publishers. Open Access provides a model for facilitating the distribution and sharing of information, without the financial and legal barriers that are employed by for-profit journal publishers. Open archives distribute some of the most

influential articles that are currently published and have already been established at dozens of post-secondary institutions, including the University of New Brunswick, Dalhousie University and McMaster University,

Further Information

Directory of Open Access Journals: www.doaj.org

Public Library of Science: www.plos.org

CIHR Policy on Access to Research Outputs: www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/32005.html

SSHRC Policy on Open-Access Research Journals:

www.sshrc.ca/web/apply/program_descriptions/open_access_journals_e.asp

Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition: www.arl.org/sparc/

Endnotes

1. Monograph and Serial Expenditures in ARL Libraries, 1986-2006*. www.arl.org/bm~doc/monser06.pdf
2. Monograph and Serial Expenditures in ARL Libraries, 1986-2006*. www.arl.org/bm~doc/monser06.pdf
3. Financial Statistics of Universities and Colleges 2006-07. Canadian Association of University Business Officers.
4. Online or Invisible? Steve Lawrence. citeseer.ist.psu.edu/online-nature01/



**TUITION
FEES
IN
CANADA**
Fall 2009

TUITION FEES IN CANADA

Similar results were found in the United States. Researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) found that for every \$1,000 increase in tuition fees, enrolment rates dropped by 15%. The study demonstrated that the decrease in enrolment was composed "almost exclusively from minority and low-income students".⁶

The Canadian Association of University Teachers recently analysed the long-term trend of tuition fees as a proportion of after-tax family income in Canada. They found that the burden of rising tuition fees has weighed far more heavily on the budgets of the poorest Canadians.⁷

TUITION FEES: THE INTERNATIONAL EVIDENCE

New Zealand

In 1992, the New Zealand government stopped regulating tuition fees and implemented income-contingent repayment for student loans.⁸ By 1999 tuition fees had nearly tripled. Today, total student debt in this country of only 4.2 million people is over \$6 billion NZD (approximately \$4.3 billion CAD).

The New Zealand Educational Institute has calculated that it takes women in New Zealand an average of 28 years to pay for three years of tertiary study, twice as long as it takes men.⁹ It also estimates that a teacher with a \$30,000 student loan would take 16 years to repay it, and would have to pay over \$23,538 in interest. The Institute also notes that a non-supervisory Early Childhood Teacher with the same debt (\$30,000) will likely never pay off her loan, but she will pay \$69,000 in interest over 40 years.

United States of America

According to the National Center for Education Statistics, between 1988 and 1998, cuts in state funding were the primary factor in tuition fee increases at public four-year institutions. Moreover, despite record tuition fee increases since the 1999-2000 year, the U.S. post-secondary education system is still suffering a quality crisis. Even in the face of a 14% tuition fee hike in 2003—the highest tuition fee increase in more than a decade—U.S. public institutions have reported program cuts, faculty reductions, and staff layoffs. Tuition fees at U.S. public institutions have now reached approximately 70% of the annual income of poor families.

United Kingdom

Under the auspices of increasing revenue and quality at British universities, the government imposed post-secondary tuition fees for the first time in British history in 1998. Yet, in 2001, the Guardian newspaper released a study demonstrating that the operating budgets of universities did not increase after tuition fees were imposed.

This occurred because once the costs were downloaded onto students and their families, the government proceeded to cut post-secondary education funding. In fact, public funding for universities fell each consecutive year after tuition fees were introduced. Total per student funding, both public funding from the government and tuition fees, was lower in 2002-2003 than in 1996-1997, the year before tuition fees were introduced. After only five short years cumulative student loan debt in Britain now stands at £33.4 billion with no improvement in quality or access on the horizon.

CONCLUSION

Post-secondary education is a necessity for individuals and society at large. A better educated population is correlated with a reduced crime rate, decreased health care expenditures and greater civic engagement. A university or college education is virtually a pre-requisite for meaningful participation in today's economy. By increasing the financial barriers to post-secondary education, policy-makers are taking great risks with the future prosperity of Canadians.

The proponents of higher tuition fees in the countries described above have campaigned on the notion that the overall level of funding resulting from higher tuition fees will lead to better quality education. The lesson from the UK, US and New Zealand has been that higher tuition fees are consistently offset by cuts in public funding, reduced access to higher education, massive student debt burdens, and no quality improvements. There is a lesson to be learned from these experiences for Canadian policy-makers.

1. Canadian Association of University Teachers. CAUT Almanac of Post-Secondary Education in Canada - 2009. Ottawa, 2009.
2. Statistics Canada. University Tuition Fees - 2009. The Daily, October 20, 2009.
3. Statistics Canada, "Participation in postsecondary education and family income," The Daily, Friday, December 7, 2001.
4. Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, "At a Crossroads: First Results for the 18 to 20-Year-old Cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey", January 2002.
5. McElroy, Lori. Student Aid and University Persistence: Does Debt Matter? Montreal: Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation, 2005.
6. Kane, Thomas. "The Price of Admission: Rethinking How Americans Pay for College". University of California Press, November 1999.
7. Canadian Association of University Teachers. "The Economics of Access: The Fiscal Reality of PSE Costs for Low-Income Families." CAUT Education Review 8.2 (2006).
8. Income contingent repayment (ICR) for student loans extends debt repayment for most students, guaranteeing greater overall indebtedness. Income contingent repayment schemes were vigorously resisted by students in Canada during the mid-1990s, and more recently in Ontario where former Premier Bob Rae recommended their implementation. Student resistance in Canada has kept ICR from being implemented.
9. New Zealand Educational Institute. "Submission on Student Support in New Zealand". Wellington: New Zealand Educational Institute, 2003:4.

**FUNDING
FOR
POST-
SECONDARY
EDUCATION**
spring 2010

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS

FUNDING FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

While class sizes have increased and the proportion of full-time faculty members has decreased, colleges and universities have increasingly foregone necessary maintenance and upkeep on campus buildings. Deferred maintenance has accumulated to such a great extent on some campuses that it has begun to pose a danger to the health and safety of staff and students. In 2009, the Canadian Association of University Business Officers estimated that the total value of deferred maintenance on Canadian campuses was more than \$5 billion, half of which is considered urgent, a 35% increase in less than a decade.ⁱⁱⁱ

While the operating revenues that pay for day-to-day operations of colleges and universities have dropped, governments have invested large sums in infrastructure projects that they can tout as political successes. The 2009 federal budget contained the largest of such investments, with \$2 billion allocated to spending on infrastructure in colleges and universities. The government required that the funding go entirely to new projects, with a preference for research infrastructure. In addition the government only covered up to 50% of the cost of any project, requiring institutions to find matching funds from provincial governments or private sources. These restrictions limited the effectiveness of the funds.

While infrastructure funding can be useful in some instances, it cannot serve as a replacement for adequate operational funding, without which deferred maintenance costs will continue to grow.

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Although federal transfers are intended to augment provincial funding for social services and post-secondary education, there is no mechanism to ensure that the money actually goes to these programs. Under a cost-sharing model, provinces had to invest their own monies in order to receive federal funds. If they chose to cut funding, federal transfers were reduced by a proportionate amount. The move to a block-funding model removed the requirement that provincial governments maintain their funding in order to receive federal money.

The federal government has yet to take action to create a new policy instrument to ensure that federal monies intended for social programs are used for them. As a result, provincial governments have been free to misuse federal transfers intended for post-secondary education. The Government of British Columbia, for example, cut funding to universities in \$50 million in 2008, the same year that they received over \$110 million in new post-secondary funding from the federal government.

A NEW MODEL

There is consensus in the post-secondary education community that the current design of federal transfers has failed to ensure that Canadians across the country have equitable access to a high quality system of post-secondary education.

While some discussions have centred on moving post-secondary education from the CST into a dedicated transfer payment, doing so would be merely symbolic unless the federal government attaches conditions to the funding. The Canadian Federation of Students and Canadian Association of University Teachers argue that the most effective way to ensure a pan-Canadian affordable and high quality post-secondary education system is through a federal act that would enshrine Canada-wide standards and define the requirements of transfer payments.

An act would tie funding to a commitment from the provinces to uphold a set of principles, namely public administration, affordability, comprehensiveness, collegial governance, and academic freedom. In return for upholding these principles, provincial governments would receive increased and predictable funding from the federal government. Such legislation has been introduced into Parliament as a private members' bill, but died when an election was called, before it could be put to a vote.

Indeed, Canada's health care system serves as a living example of the type of federal-provincial relationship currently being contemplated by many in the higher education community. The Canada Health Transfer provides accountability to the federal government for the large sums of money transferred and guarantees the provinces stable funding. The federal Ministry of Health oversees the transfer ensuring that the provinces comply with the standards set out in the Canada Health Act.

CONCLUSION

The shift from a cost-sharing to block-funding model has not only helped hide the magnitude of funding cuts that have taken place in recent decades but also removed accountability. These cuts have been accompanied by a massive increase in user fees and a decrease in the quality of education.

The move to a private user-pay model has had severe consequences, with higher education becoming increasingly out of reach for many Canadians. This is compounded by a lack of national leadership and oversight of post-secondary education, leading to drastically different levels of access across the country. It is clear that a highly educated population is essential for Canada's long-term economic and social health. What remains to be seen is whether the federal government will show leadership.

Notes

i. Malcolm Tight. "International Handbook of Higher Education". Routledge Publishing, April 2009

ii. Canadian Association of University Teachers. "2009-2010 Almanac of Post-Secondary Education in Canada", September, 2009.

iii. Canadian Association of University Business Officers. "A Point of No Return: The Urgent Need for Infrastructure Renewal at Canadian Universities". 1999