



Oshkosh Student Association

OSA Assembly Representative Packet

**Created 2004
Updated 2013**

The Oshkosh Student Association (OSA)

History:

The Oshkosh Student Association (OSA) was founded in 1959 and has employed a full time secretary since 1977. OSA has a history of defending its role in shared governance. In 1977, OSA won a landmark student-governance case, *OSA v. Board of Regents*, which stated that students have the legal right to appoint their own students to chancellor search and screens. Presidents and Vice Presidents began running in 1979 as a ticket.

Structure:

OSA is the only student government in the UW System with a bicameral legislature. The OSA Assembly is the lower house that consists of one member of each participating, recognized student organization. The Assembly is lead by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Speaker Pro Tempore, both of which are elected by the Assembly from its own ranks and are members of the executive board. The OSA Senate is the upper house and is chaired by the OSA Vice President. The Senate annually elects a Vice President Pro Tempore from its membership. The Assembly meets every Monday at 4:00 pm and the Senate meets every Tuesday at 4:45 pm during the regular school year.

The Executive Board is chaired by the President and consists of all the executive members of OSA. Executive Board members not directly elected by the student body, Senate, or Assembly are appointed by the President.

OSA Mission Statement:

We, the students of the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, in order to establish, maintain, and insure self-government in student affairs and full consideration in all the other areas of academic and non-academic operations of our University, do hereby ordain and establish this constitution.

Wisconsin State Statute

36.09(5)

“The students of each institution or campus subject to the responsibilities and powers of the board, the president, the chancellor and the faculty shall be active participants in the immediate governance of and policy development for such institutions. As such, students shall have primary responsibility for the formulation and review of policies concerning student life, services, and interests. Students in consultation with the chancellor and subject to the final confirmation of the board shall have the responsibility for the disposition of those student fees which constitute substantial support for campus student activities. The students of each institution or campus shall have the right to organize themselves in a manner they determine and to select their representatives to participate in institutional governance.”

UW-Oshkosh Merger Document

History:

The creations of Wisconsin State Statute 36.09(5) brought with it many policy questions and concerns. UW-Oshkosh formed a committee, the Merger Committee, to decide how 36.09(5) was to be implemented at UW-O. This committee was chaired by the Assistant Chancellor Smith and consisted of two members from OSA, USRH, and the Union Board, one Allocations Committee member, and three faculty members.

The Oshkosh Structure:

The Merger Document put forth the most complex student governance organizational structure in the UW System. The Merger Document gave the following duties of the students as stated in 36.09(5) to the following groups:

Reeve Union Board: Primary responsibility for the formulation and review of policies concerning Reeve Memorial Union and all food services housed in the Union.

United Students in Residence Halls: Primary responsibility for the formulation and review of policies concerning the Housing Program and Food Service.

Oshkosh Student Association: Recognized student voice in all general university policies, appoints students to University and Faculty Senate Committees and all other areas not designated to RUB or USRH.

The Merger altered Intercollegiate Athletic Committee, Publications Committee, Allocations Committee, and the Scholarships and Awards Committee from Faculty to student controlled committees. **The Merger Document also increased student membership on All-University or Faculty committees, which are of concern to students' life, services, or interest to 20%!**

Impact:

The Merger placed a great deal of the shared governance duties in the power of other bodies. This allows OSA to focus more attention on student issues. Both USRH and RUB are organized bodies, which fulfill their duties delegated to them by the Merger Document. However, because USRH and RUB have control over their specific areas, student government officials, who network on a statewide scope monthly, find difficulty in affection change in areas of Residence Hall and Union concerns. This forces the students from the respective groups to compromise and communicate regularly.

As specified by 36.09(5), students have control of allocating the Segregated University Fee, which has been delegated to the Segregated Fee Committee and the Allocations Committee with slight oversight on the part of OSA. The limited OSA involvement in this process has often stirred debate of altering this policy to give back OSA a more direct role in the allocations process.

UW-Oshkosh Student Association v. Board of Regents

Facts:

In December of 1977, UW System President Erwin Young was authorized by the Board of Regents to coordinate a search and screen committee to recommend three or four candidates for the Chancellor of UW-Oshkosh. Young decided there would be two students on this committee, along with faculty, academic staff, and campus administrators. Young told OSA to give him a list of four students from which he would select the two students that would sit on the committee. OSA defended itself with Wisconsin State Statute 36.09(5), stating they had the right to pick the two students on the committee. OSA appointed two students to the committee and Young refused them, ordering the search and screen to continue without any student input.

Young claimed his search and screen committee was not a matter of "institutional governance" but a "system governance" committee. He used this as his basis for claiming that because 36.09(5) only gave students the right to make appointments to university governance committees, OSA had no right to make the appointments to this system committee.

Outcome:

The Wisconsin Court of Appeals ruled the committee was an "institutional governance" committee because the committee was only made up of individuals from UW-O and because it only made the recommendations to the Board of Regents. Thus, OSA had the right to make the student appointments to chancellor search and screens.

Impact:

UW System administration used this decision to argue that Wisconsin State Statute 36.09(5) is limited to campus governance. Institutional governance could be more broadly interpreted to mean the entire UW System. In 1995, the UW System Board of Regents passed a new policy for chancellor search and screen committees that recognized the court's decision in this case.

This case also means something special for OSA. It promotes a history of working through shared governance violations via whatever extreme necessary to ensure the voice of the students is heard on campus.

Powers, Responsibilities, and Duties

Powers of the Assembly:

1. To improve communications among the member organizations;
2. To originate legislation and make recommendations to the Senate and the President;
3. To establish the Assembly Bylaws and rules of proceedings;
4. To establish standing and special committees of the Assembly;
5. To elect a Speaker of the Assembly from among its membership;
6. To elect a Speaker Pro-Tempore of the Assembly from among its membership.
7. To self appoint within membership all Assembly Representatives to the Joint Legislative Committee.
8. Any other powers or duties as listed in the OSA Assembly Bylaws

Powers of Individual Assembly Representatives:

1. Participation in University Search and Screens and committees pending OSA approval
2. Initiate or engage in debate pertinent to student issues
3. Originate legislation
4. Vote on OSA resolutions.

4 Easy Steps to Becoming a Good Assembly Member:

1. Make a sincere effort to understand student issues
2. Explain these issues to your organization.
3. Seek input from your organization.
4. Express your opinions and the opinions of your organization to the Assembly.

Quick Tips:

- ✓ Remember that your duty is to your organization and the university.
- ✓ Make an effort to build coalitions. Work together to develop ideas outside Assembly. It sends a powerful message when an idea is presented by a united front.
- ✓ Don't forget to serve on your two committees and report back to the Assembly what is happening on your committees.
- ✓ Remember to check your mailbox, located inside the SLIC, at least once a week. This is a way we may get important information to you before an Assembly meeting.

Committees

Why should **You** be on a Committee?

1. Meet new people and make new friends ☺
2. Network with influential faculty and staff while attending the required meetings
3. Become a student leader on campus
4. Gain relevant work experience
5. Resume Builder
(This is the type of activity that will set you apart from the rest!!)
6. Have a say on what goes at UW-Oshkosh!!
7. It is a great way to get involved in OSA and on campus

Types of Committees

All University Committees

These committees are appointed by the Chancellor. They require committed students who are able to attend all meetings. These students will have the opportunity to meet and network with influential staff and faculty members on the UW Oshkosh campus

OSA Committees

These are committees that OSA sets up. They usually meet a couple times a year, give students leadership experience, and are a lot of fun to sit on.

Presidential Committees

These committees involve an interview by the OSA President for students who are interested in sitting on these committees. They require attendance of all meetings and dedication. Students sitting on these committees will gain valuable experience and gain strong networks with other faculty and staff.

Committee Descriptions 2013-2014

Here are some, but not all, of the committee descriptions.

Academic Computer User's Group

Charge: ACUG is an advisory group to the Associate Vice Chancellor of Enrollment and Information Services to address issues regarding the use of technology for instruction, research, and support services.

Advisory Council for Academic Advising

Charge: To provide guidance and support to the Director of Advising and to provide the university community information and support around issue of academic advising.

Allocations Committee

Charge: To review funding requests and make recommendations to the Chancellor on the disbursement of the allocable portion of student segregated fees.

American Disabilities Act Advisory Committee

Charge: To evaluate existing programs, investigate unmet needs, and make recommendations to the Coordinator of Services to Students with Disabilities and the administration of the University in accordance with Board of Regents' policy 96-6 (non-discrimination on basis of disability). The committee will have specific responsibility for hearing disability related student grievances.

Distinguished Teaching Award

Charge: To oversee the nomination and selection process for the Distinguished Teaching Award.

Gender Equity Council

Charge: To act in consultation with the Chancellor to; 1) oversee the development of programs that support goals, objectives and initiatives of the Ten-Year Plan addressing women's issues; 2) identify persons responsible for implementing this plan; 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of programs designed to accomplish this plan.

Health and Safety Committee

Charge: To review health and safety concerns, work to resolve issues or problems informally where possible, and provide recommendations to the administration. (Note: The Committee shall not address any issues which are or may be matters of negotiation with the Wisconsin State Employees Union.)

Honorary University Degree Committee

Charge: To review, consider and recommend candidates for honorary degrees.

Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee

Charge: To oversee compliance with all conditions and requirements established and imposed under federal or state law, regulations and rules. This committee shall promote the purpose of exercising self-monitoring, providing adequate veterinary care (including a program of occupational health and sound animal husbandry practices), and ensuring appropriate maintenance of facilities for housing animals. (This is a mandated committee; the membership is defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.)

Intercollegiate Athletic Committee

Charge: To establish policies and make policy recommendations to the administration and governance groups concerning intercollegiate athletics. The Intercollegiate Athletic Committee will also act as an advisor to the Director of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay, Trans, Queer Education & Advocacy Council (LBGTQ)

Charge: To provide visionary leadership, education, and advocacy necessary to cultivate an equitable, inclusive, and supportive climate for the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh community members of all sexual identities. More specifically, the Council will meet four community needs:

1. Educate the University community members about challenges and issues faced by LBGTQ faculty, staff, and students;
2. Affirm the lives, experiences, and presence of LBGTQ faculty, staff, and students at the University;
3. Advocate to ensure an environment of safety, equity, and respect for individuals of all sexual and gender identities; and
4. Evaluate the UW Oshkosh members' efforts toward these ends including an assessment of the effectiveness, impact, and outcomes of the LBGTQ Education and Advocacy Council.

Libraries and Learning Resources Advisory Council

Charge: To make recommendations to the Faculty Senate on issues related to learning resources and to provide advice to the Director of Forrest R. Polk Library regarding library collections, services, policies and new directions. The council will facilitate reciprocal communication between the library, faculty, students, and staff.

Parking Appeals Committee

Charge: To assess and make decisions regarding the legitimacy and acceptability of all appeals presented in a timely manner by violators.

Parking Policy Advisory Committee

Charge: To review parking policies and make appropriate recommendations to the Director of Parking and/or the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs.

Race and Ethnicity Council

Charge: The Race and Ethnicity Council will provide visionary leadership that is strongly supportive of the University's Inclusive Excellence Plan. The Council will promote awareness and serve as a platform for issues of race and ethnicity. It will explore educational opportunities to improve the campus climate for African American, Native American, Southeast Asian/Asian American and Hispanic/Latino American students, faculty and staff. The Council will ensure that there are opportunities for educational access and success by culturally diverse, traditionally underrepresented populations. It will also make recommendations to the Inclusive Excellence Board, serve as an advocate and a voice, and facilitate communication with various constituent groups to improve campus racial and ethnic relations.

Reeve Advisory Council

Charge: To seek to represent the interests of University students, faculty, staff, and alumni in advising the Director of Reeve Memorial Union on policy matters relating to the operation, use, and improvement of Reeve Memorial Union.

Rosebush Professor Review Committee

Charge: To oversee the nomination and selection process for the John McNaughton Rosebush Professorship.

Segregated Fee Committee

Charge: To provide advice to the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs on the disbursement of segregated fees.

Student Conduct Panel

Charge: To serve on panel which provides members for various student disciplinary hearings. The work of the committee, including training and selection to serve on various panels, is coordinated by the Office of the Dean of Students.

Student Scholarly and Creative Activities Board

Charge: 1) To champion and support a wide range of student research and creative activities and facilitate student collaboration with faculty and instructional academic staff in scholarly and creative activities. 2) To exercise program oversight and manage the student/faculty collaborative research grant programs. A detailed description of the board's duties may be found in the description of the Oshkosh Student Scholarly and Creative Activities Program.

Faculty Senate Committees

Academic Policies Committee

Charge: The Academic Policies Committee, subject to Senate approval, will carry out the faculty's responsibility for the academic policies and programs of the university. For more specific information, see the Faculty Senate Academic Policies Committee document approved by the Faculty Senate on March 1, 1994 (name changed - September 13, 1994) (Revised October 11, 1994).

Assessment Committee

Charge : Coordinate assessment efforts including (but not limited to) assessment in verbal and quantitative areas; assessment of general education program; assessment of undergraduate major programs, assessment of graduate programs. Monitor assessment activity including publication of program goals in appropriate documents; integration of assessment into program review; connecting assessment to program improvement. Plan including the development of university assessment plan; the development of professional development opportunities related to assessment; and determining budget requirements and advocating budgetary support for assessment activities.

University Studies Program Committee (formerly APGES)

Charge: The University Studies Committee is responsible for the management, review, assessment, and approval of courses for the University Studies Program. In carrying out this general charge, the committee will periodically review university studies requirements and curriculum and will formulate and recommend any policy changes it deems appropriate. The committee will develop criteria for approving courses that satisfy University Studies requirements. The University Studies Committee will participate in any University-wide process to assess, plan or change the University Studies Program. Any proposals concerning the University Studies Program originating outside of the University Studies Committee will be received and considered by the committee. The committee may hold hearings on the University Studies Program or on any proposals concerning it and may submit proposals to a faculty referendum. All actions of the committee will be determined by a majority vote of the committee. All actions affecting the University Studies Program will be determined by recorded vote of the committee. The committee will forward its recommendations directly to the Faculty Senate. As it deems appropriate, the committee may send its recommendations to other governance groups, such as the Chair of the Academic Policies Committee (APC), the University Registrar, the President of Faculty Senate, the Chair of the University Assessment committee and the Provost.

A Brief Look at **Allocations Committee** & **Segregated Fees Committee**

The Student Allocations Committee is a standing University committee which serves to recommend an equitable distribution of the allocable portion of the Segregated University Fees to requesting student organizations and department clubs. This committee, with a student majority, currently spends approximately one million dollars of the Segregated Fee to provide the students at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh with services and programs that benefit the students.

When the Allocations Committee spends money, it is spending Student Segregated Fee money. Each student, as part of tuition, pays a certain amount of money called the student-segregated fee. The Segregated Fees Committee is responsible for funding the Titan Stadium, Radford Health Center, Reeve Memorial Union, the Children's Learning and Care Center, and the Allocations Committee.

It is important to remember that the Allocations Committee is allocating student money. The student organizations and department clubs that are funded should serve the students in the best possible way. These organizations **MUST** be run by students. That means students must be in charge of choosing their own advisor, scheduling events, planning activities, formulating their own budget, etc. The decisions that the committee makes must therefore be in the best interests of the student body as a whole and appropriate to an institution of higher learning.

The Student Allocations Committee Meets Tuesday afternoons at 3:00 pm during the regular fourteen week semester. These meetings typically will not last past 6:00 pm. To set up an appointment to meet with the committee regarding budgetary matters for your group, please contact the committee chair at extension x0334.

OSA Reports

When submitting a report to the OSA Assembly, please keep these guidelines in mind.

1. Keep it simple, accurate, and to the point.
2. Only report what needs to be reported (votes, any ideas from your committee, committee business, etc.).
3. When writing out your report for the minutes, make sure all important information is there and is correct. This includes dates & times of events, any outcomes of voting, and any ideas that need to be discussed with the Assembly.
4. If there is a topic you need to discuss with the Assembly, please notify Sarah Speigle, Speaker Pro Temp, or Rae Ann at least by 12:00 pm the day of the meeting.
5. Organize the report logically. Don't have three topics intertwined in one paragraph.
6. When giving your report to the Assembly, speak loud enough for everyone to hear you and annunciate. This will make sure that everyone hears the information correctly and clearly.
7. Don't be afraid to ask questions. If you aren't sure on something, ask the person reporting.

Writing and Submitting an OSA Resolution

Who can submit a resolution?

Anyone can submit a resolution for consideration by the Oshkosh Student Association Assembly or Senate. There are simple steps one must take to have a resolution submitted for OSA consideration.

How to write your resolution

A resolution consists of two main parts, the "Whereas" and "Be it resolved" clauses. The "Whereas" clauses are factual statements about the issue. These clauses provide the basis or rationale for the resolution to be proposed and considered. The "Be it resolved" clauses are simply the proposed actions. (Remember that the last "Be it resolved" clause changes to read "Be it finally resolved.") There are no strict rules regarding the content of the resolution, but when writing a resolution it is important to ask yourself these two questions.

1. Is the legislation pertinent to the students at UW-Oshkosh?
2. Does the Oshkosh Student Association have the capability to effectively carry out the terms of the resolution?

For clarification, take a look at previous OSA resolutions. These are located in archived OSA minutes and agenda. Or you could stop by the OSA Office. If you need assistance in writing a resolution, please don't hesitate to contact any Executive Board member.

Submitting your resolution

To get resolutions approved for Monday's Assembly Agenda, you need to submit the resolution to the Speaker of the Assembly, Speaker Pro Tempore or Rae Ann by noon on Friday. Please be aware that when you submit a resolution, the Speaker, Speaker Pro Tempore or Rae Ann may have questions regarding content and structure. By doing this, a lot of problems can be avoided, including delays on the consideration of your resolution.

Presenting your resolution

Your resolution will first appear under Announcement on the weekly agenda. In 1996, OSA adopted the policy that made it necessary for any resolution (excluding presidential appointments and organization recognition) to be on the agenda for one week before being considered and voted on. This allows the Assembly representatives and Senators to research the issue and get feedback from their organization. It may be useful for you to provide an information sheet or some kind of educational materials to assist in educating the Assembly reps and the Senators. Most resolutions will be voted on by both the Assembly and the Senate. In accordance with the Senate and Assembly bylaws, you must be present when the two bodies discuss the resolution. This allows them to ask questions that clarify intent or meaning and will allow for you to explain your rationale and ideas to them. If you are not able to attend, you must send a representative on your behalf. If you or someone representing you is not there, your resolution will be tabled until at least the next meeting.

A Short Guide to Parliamentary Procedure

Back in olden days, when people would get together for meetings, the loudest person generally got his way. It wouldn't matter whether he was correct or not; as long as he was loud, he could make his ideas well-known to the group. Today, meetings are run by a more inclusive and modern design.

OSA meetings are run under a written set of rules known as *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*, 11th edition. However, we generally just call them *Robert's Rules*. They come in a 700-page book covering almost anything and everything that can happen in a meeting. Yet, *Robert's Rules* can be boiled down to a few things.

Anything that happens during a meeting happens by making a ***motion***. Motions determine what is being discussed, what happens to what is being discussed, and what happens during the meeting. Only members of the body may make motions.

To make a motion, a member has to have the ***floor***— which means to be recognized by the ***chair***, the person running the meeting. Once he or she has the floor, the member may make a motion.

For example:

“I move to recess for ten minutes.”

Most motions require a ***second***, another member agreeing with the motion:

“I second the motion.”

What happens next depends on the type of motion, but usually involves voting on the motion, and may also include some discussion.

Most motions are passed by ***majority***, approval by more than half the body, but some require 2/3 or 3/4 of the group to agree for them to pass.

Motions also have an ***order of precedence***, where some motions outrank others. It's possible to have several different motions made at the same time; the highest-ranking motion always wins. Of course, some motions can only be made at certain times. For example, the motion to ***Limit Debate*** can only be used when something is being debated.

Main Motions are the most basic, lowest-ranking motions, but are also the most important. They bring ***resolutions***, statements or actions to be carried out, before the body. There is a whole group of motions, called ***subsidiary motions***, which affect discussion on the main motion and can be used to change the resolution itself.

There is also a group of motions called ***privileged motions*** which can be brought up at anytime, (well, almost anytime). They deal with the meeting itself. There are also a number of ***incidental motions*** which deal with specific situations; these aren't very common.

Of course, this can all be very confusing. On the back is a list of all the important motions, what they mean, and examples of how to use them.

Table of Motions with Examples

To Do This		Definition & Details		Examples (I motion to...)
MOTIONS WITH an ORDER of PRECEDENCE				
P R I V I L E G E D	Adjourn to a Specific Time	U N D E B A T A B L E	Ends the meeting and sets a specific time for the next meeting	"I motion to adjourn to 3:00 pm Thursday."
	Adjourn Meeting		Ends the meeting	"I motion to adjourn"
	Recess		Takes a break during the meeting. Can only be used while something is being discussed	"I motion that we recess for..."
	Question (Point) of Privilege		Brings up something which is interfering with a member's ability to participate. Does not require a second	"Point of Privilege: I can't hear the speaker."
S U B S I D I A R Y	Table	D E B A T A B L E	Puts something off until a later time	"I move to table the motion"
	Previous Question		Forces a vote	"I motion the previous question."
	Limit/Extend Debate		Sets a limit on how long something can be debated, or extends that limit	"I motion to limit debate to fifteen minutes."
	Postpone Definitely	D E B A T A B L E	Puts something off until another meeting	"I motion to postpone the discussion until..."
	Refer to a Committee		Sends something to a committee	"I motion to refer the question to a committee."
	Amend		Changes something. Can only go two layers deep (so you can amend an amendment, but you can't amend an amendment to an amendment)	"I motion to amend the resolution by deleting the second paragraph."
	Postpone Indefinitely		Put something off indefinitely (kill it)	"I motion to postpone the question indefinitely."
Main Motion		Bring something up	"I motion the question."	
MOTIONS WITHOUT an ORDER of PRECEDENCE				
I N C I D E N T I A L	Point of Order	U N D E B A T A B L E	Calls attention to a violation of the rules	"Point of order: This is irrelevant."
	Point of Information		Request information that is not known.	"Point of information: What does this acronym stand for?"
	Suspend the Rules		Allows a violation of the rules. Requires a 2/3 majority	"I motion to suspend the rules so that..."
	Object to the Question		Allows a member to object to something that he or she does not think should be brought up. Requires a 2/3 majority not to consider something	"I object to the consideration of the motion."
	Division of the Assembly		Forces a hand vote if a voice vote is close	"Division!"
	Division of the Question		Allows something to be considered by paragraph or item	"I motion to divide the question."
	Dispense		Skips reading of a particularly long resolution. Allowed <u>only</u> if no one objects.	"Dispense!"
	Appeal the Decision of the Chair		Appeal if you don't agree with the chair's recently made decision.	"I appeal the chair's decision."
	Take From the Table		Takes something off the table, which has previously been placed there	"I move to take from the table the motion that..."
Reconsider a Hasty Action		Enables a majority in an assembly to bring back for further consideration a motion which has already been voted on.	"I motion to reconsider the vote on..."	

Noteworthy Court Cases and Decisions

UW-Milwaukee Student Association v. Baum (1976) set the standard for interpreting state statute 36.09(5), clearly enumerating students' rights to organize student government(s) as they see fit and the right of students to appoint their own representatives to institutional committees.

Student Association of UW-Oshkosh v. Board of Regents (1979) expanded on the Baum case and clarified that students still have the right to appoint their own representatives to UW-System-wide committees so long as the committees deals only with a single campus, i.e. search and screen committees.

Kaye v. Board of Regents (1990) defined UW student associations for the first time as official administrative bodies of a Wisconsin state agency and therefore must adhere to all laws and regulations that state agencies must follow, including Open Meetings law, Open Records law and the prohibition of obtaining a lawyer without prior gubernatorial approval.

Spoto v. Board of Regents (1994) provided the most in depth analysis of the shared governance process and the requirement that partners in UW shared governance must be in agreement for any policy to take effect, stating that the clause "subject to the responsibilities of the board..." does not mean "subordinate to," and that such a process may inevitably result in impasse if agreement cannot be reached. Spoto is the most critical case in shared governance rights as it clarifies that an administrator cannot simply overrule a shared governance body just for convenience sake.

OSA Services:

OSA provides a number of services for the student body to make life on campus more fun and easy.

Titan Link:

An online program that helps students find organizations of interest on campus.

Titan Transit:

An extended late-night bus service that provides safe and convenient means of transportation.

Legal Services:

OSA provides legal and referral services through volunteers and an attorney Tuesdays and Thursdays each week.

Student Savings Club:

Using their Titan ID, students can receive discounts at many local businesses.

Titan Readership Program:

Every day during the school year, students and staff can get a free newspaper. (Milwaukee Journal, New York Times, USA Today, and Oshkosh Northwestern)

Generalized Timeline for Club/Orgs

Re-recognition form's open – July 1st

Rec Fest – Labor Day

Fall Taste of Oshkosh – Tuesday before academic year begins

Re-recognition deadline all paperwork due – third Friday of September

Budget Manager Meeting – Last week in September

Blueprint Orientation – first week of October

Budgets Due – Third Tuesday of October

Club and Org Budget Hearings – Third week in October

Informed of Budgets from Student Allocations – Jan or Feb

Spring Taste of Oshkosh - January

Discuss Transitioning with your Club/Org – Feb/March

Club/Org Elections – March/April

Notes