

**‘Student Government Association Senate**  
**Northern Illinois University**  
**Friday April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2026 – 4:30 PM**  
**Holmes Student Center – Sky Room**  
**Public Streaming: <http://go.niu.edu/SGASenateLive>**

*Members of the public wishing to give public comment, please submit an [Intent to Speak](#) form, no later than 11:59 pm, April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2026.*

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Verification of Quorum
- III. Public Comments
- IV. Approval of Minutes
  - A. Senate Minutes 03.06.2026
  - B. Senate Minutes 03.20.2026
  - C. Senate Minute 03.27.2026
  - D. Senate Minutes 04.10.2026
  - E. Senate Minutes 04.27.2026
- V. Approval of Agenda
- VI. Special Report
- VII. Speaker’s Report
- VIII. Office of the Speaker Report(s)
- IX. Committee Report(s)
- X. Executive Branch Report(s)
- XI. Cabinet Report(s)
- XII. Old Business
  - A. SB57040: A bill to revise provisions of the SGA Senate
  - B. SB57041: A bill to revise Corrective Action Procedures
- XIII. New Business
  - A. SR57037: A resolution to approve the SGA Annual Budget
- XIV. Good of the Order
- XV. Announcements
- XVI. Adjournment

*Please be advised that public comments will be limited to five (5) minutes per person, and that any one topic may not be discussed for more than 15 minutes.*

We acknowledge that we are on the traditional land of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankashaw, Wea, Miami, Mascoutin, Odawa, Sauk, Mesquaki, Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Ojibwe, and Chickasaw Nations.

**Old Business**

**Agenda Item: A**

**Author:** Speaker Gonzalez

**Sponsor:** Speaker Gonzalez

**First Reading**

Friday April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2026

**ENROLLED SENATE BILL 57040**

**Fifty–Seventh Session**

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**Summary:** A bill to revise provisions of the SGA Senate

**Legislation:**

WHEREAS, a part of the streamline efforts of the 57<sup>th</sup> Session was to codify and stop practices in the Senate that serve, or not, a purpose in the operations; and

WHEREAS, precedents that Speaker Gonzalez took on included ability for the Speaker to delegate, Senate’s ability to overview SGA officials, the Speaker running Senate meetings, and election procedures of the Speaker; and

WHEREAS, Speaker Gonzalez has seen how these actions played out in the 57<sup>th</sup> Session and although returning as Speaker for the 58<sup>th</sup> Session, wants to revise these provisions to ensure that there is consistency and harmony in SGA operations and the rule of law for the start of the new session; and

WHEREAS, the Rules and Procedures Committee of the 57<sup>th</sup> Session had decided to formalize the Board of Election procedures for the Speaker of the Senate elections as conducted since the 54<sup>th</sup> Session and similarly done prior which will now be reflected; and

WHEREAS, duties concerning initiatives for committees are made explicit as well as the fact the Speaker must run the Senate meetings which is not directly addressed; and

WHEREAS, Part I, Article II, §1.B of the Student Government Association Bylaws states that, “The Senate shall have the power to create and amend the SGA Bylaws”,

THEREFORE, the students of Northern Illinois University represented in this Senate enact that the SGA Constitution be changed to the following:

**ARTICLE IV. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**

**Section 1. Powers of the Senate**

The Senate shall consist of representatives from the Northern Illinois University Student Body elected according to the rules set forth in the Bylaws. The number of senators shall be set in the Bylaws. The Senate shall review and check the actions of the Executive Branch and shall legislate on matters of student interest. The Senate shall be further empowered:

- A. To appropriate allotted monies and other benefits to SGA-recognized student organizations. The expenditures of such monies are required to follow standard University purchasing and disbursement procedures and are subject to audits as required by state law.
- B. To solely amend the SGA Constitution as provided for herein. The Senate shall have the power to create and amend the SGA Bylaws in accordance with the rules for a presidential veto prescribed herein. The Elections Policy and the Finance Policy shall be part of the

SGA Bylaws. The Senate shall have the sole power to create and amend the Senate Operating Rules. The Senate shall have the power, with the approval of the Supreme Court, to create and amend the Code of Procedure.

- C. To recognize student organizations **or delegate recognition to the appropriate committee set in the SGA Bylaws.** Qualifications for SGA-recognition as a student organization shall be specified in the SGA Bylaws. The Senate shall also have the **sole** power to **ratify, reject or** revoke SGA recognition of student organizations after it has notified the affected organizations and their advisors of the time, date and place of the meeting at which this will be decided. Revoking a student organization's SGA recognition shall require a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote.
- D. To choose additional legislative officers it may deem necessary. The Senate shall decide the duties of each appointed SGA member and to establish a stipend for any official of the SGA that the Senate shall deem necessary. The Senate must approve all appointed officers. All stipend officials of the SGA must perform work equivalent to their stipend during the time in which they are paid. No person shall hold more than one SGA stipend position at one time. The Senate may conduct a review of the job performance of all paid members of the SGA each semester.
- E. To pass all resolutions and statutes that shall be necessary for the execution of all authority vested in the SGA, or any department or officer thereof.
- F. To require any official of the SGA or any official of any other student organization to testify at Senate or committee proceedings, after prior notification in writing. Every officer of the Student Government Association shall submit a written or oral report of their activities to the Senate each month.
- G. To oversee the conduct and operations of any elected or appointed SGA officials.**
- H. To require all officers of SGA-recognized student organizations, following the election or appointment of their successors, to turn over all records and properties pertaining to the office to their successors.
- I. To place advisory referenda on the ballot in regular or special elections.
- J. To determine the method for nominating persons to fill Senate vacancies and to approve all such nominees.
- K. To appoint and approve a student to a vacancy in the Judicial Branch or any officer charged with conducting an election, if:
  - a. The appropriate officer fails to nominate a student for a vacant office by the beginning of the next third (3rd) regular Senate meeting following the occurrence of the vacancy, and
  - b. The appropriate officer fails to notify the Senate of their intention to make the appointment and the date of the meeting at which their nomination shall be submitted.

### **Section 3. Senate Meetings**

- A. The Speaker of the Senate shall decide the time, date, and location of the first meeting. The time, date, and location of Senate meetings shall be agreed by the Senate during the first meeting. If the Senate cannot agree to a permanent meeting schedule, the Speaker shall decide. No meeting shall fall during academic recess or final examinations. Senate meetings shall be held on NIU's Campus and no earlier than Noon and no later than 8 P.M unless approved by a resolution in the Senate. These shall constitute regular Senate meetings.**

- B. ~~The time, date and place of regular meetings shall be decided upon by the Senate, or in the event the Senate does not decide, then the Speaker shall decide. If the regular meeting time of the Senate shall fall during an academic recess or during final examinations then the Speaker shall decide the time, date and place of the next meeting. These shall constitute regular meetings.~~
- C. A Special Senate meeting may be called upon the written request of forty percent (40%) of the sitting Senators or President to the Speaker of the Senate. The meeting must be called within ten (10) days upon receipt of the request with the time, date, and time decided by those who call the meeting. The Senate may also pass a resolution to call for a special meeting. The President and the Senate must be informed by any means of the meeting at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the meeting. No meeting shall fall during academic recess or final examinations. Senate meetings shall be held on NIU's Campus and no earlier than Noon and no later than 8 P.M unless approved by a resolution in the Senate.
- D. ~~At the written request of seven (7) Senators or the President, a special meeting must be called within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the request, at a time, date and place to be decided upon by those calling the meeting. A special meeting request must be turned into the Speaker and President. These shall constitute special meetings. All special meetings must be held on the main campus of NIU. Whoever calls the special meeting must give notice to the President, Vice President, Treasurer, and all senators by mail and telephone at least three (3) calendar days prior to the meeting. No special meeting shall commence before noon, nor shall a special meeting commence after eight o'clock, post meridian (8:00 p.m. CST).~~
- E. All regular and special Senate meetings must be attended by all senators and missing any regular Senate meeting shall count as an absence. Any senator having three (3) absences during a single semester or five (5) absences during their one-year term of office from regular Senate meetings or from regular Senate committee meetings shall be considered removed from office and shall be so notified. Absences from committee meetings by senators may be counted towards the total number of absences listed above. The Bylaws shall list which committee meetings shall count as required. The Speaker shall notify the Senators of their absences. SGA Senators missing a regular, special, or committee meeting may file a petition with the Speaker for the absence to be excused. The Speaker may excuse an absence for the reasons including, but not limited to, illness, official University business, or academic commitments. Excused absences shall not count towards a Senators absence tally as described in Article IV, Section 3. Paragraph C, of this Constitution.
- F. Quorum for the Senate shall consist of a majority of the total number of filled Senate seats.
- G. To have a opening ceremony in the beginning of the Senate meetings after the meeting is called to order following the process described in the Operating manual.

#### Section 4. The Speaker of the Senate

- A. The Speaker of the Senate shall be ~~chosen~~ confirmed by the Senate and serve a one (1) year term of office, and shall enjoy all rights, privileges, and responsibilities of a Senator, other than the right to vote. If the Speaker ~~shall also be~~ is also elected to the Senate, then the Speaker shall have the right to vote, only in the instance of a tie. A resolution calling for nominations shall take place no earlier than March 1<sup>st</sup>. Nominees will be voted on the following week on the same resolution. The nominee receiving the most votes shall

become the Speaker. The Speaker's term begins and ends on May 5<sup>th</sup>. ~~The Speaker shall have the authority to send resolutions or bills to any relevant committee for study; this shall not be interpreted to abridge the authority of the Senate to make decisions on resolutions or bills.~~ The Speaker shall be the spokesperson for the Senate.

- B. The Speaker of the Senate shall have the authority to send bills, resolutions, topics or directives to any relevant committee for study; this shall not be interpreted to abridge the authority of the Senate to make decisions on bills or resolutions.
- C. It shall be the responsibility of the Speaker to enforce all SGA rules within the Legislative Branch. The Speaker shall be responsible for the preparation and publication of the minutes of all Senate meetings, which shall include a record of the attendance of the members of the Senate, within five (5) calendar days of each meeting. The minutes and the record of attendance shall be presented to the Senate at the next regular meeting. The Speaker shall ~~attend run~~ meetings and deliver statements on behalf of the Senate. ~~and perform all other duties delegated to the Speaker by the Senate.~~
- D. It shall be the responsibility of the Speaker to instruct all new senators of correct constitutional, bylaw, and parliamentary procedures. It shall be the responsibility of the Speaker to update all Senators on any procedure changes that will affect senators during their term as a senator.
- E. The Speaker shall cause to be kept accurate records of Senate meetings, the Operating Rules of the Senate and all committees that report to the Senate. Upon their appointment as Speaker, it is the Speaker's responsibility to review and update the Senate Operating Manual which will be brought forth to the Senate for approval ~~within~~ during the first meeting of the new session. If the Senate rejects the new Senate Operating Manual, the Senate Operating Manual shall be sent to the Rules & Procedures Committee for further review and be brought back to the Senate in the following regularly scheduled meeting.
- F. Appoint Senators to all Senate Committees and shall coordinate such committees as necessary. ~~The Speaker shall have the ability to appoint Chairpersons and remove them with sufficient rationale.~~ The Speaker has the responsibility to remove any Senator from a committee with adequate reasoning to ensure that the committee can fulfill their responsibilities effectively. The Speaker shall notify the chair of the committee of any removal as well as provide the reasoning for the removal.
- G. Serve as a member on the Senate Finance Committee. The Speaker has the authority to sit in on any Senate committee as a non-voting, ex-officio member. The Speaker has the power to join the committee with majority consent of the committee.
- H. The Speaker of the Senate shall have the authority to call off a Senate meeting ~~with sufficient rationale in extreme cases.~~ However, the Speaker may not call off two consecutively scheduled senate meetings without the approval of a majority of the Senate. The Speaker's discretion at canceling the meeting will be put under review by the Senate for the following meeting. If the reasons for the Speaker ~~in~~ calling off the meeting are deemed invalid, then the Senate is empowered to take action against them.
- I. If the appropriate office (s) or officer(s) fails to amend the Constitution and Bylaws within twenty-one (21) days of passage, the amendments are transferred to the Office of the Speaker, who will update the Constitution and Bylaws within fourteen (14) days of the transfer.
- J. The Speaker can further delegate rules, in writing and with reason, to members of the Office of the Speaker or Senate as designed

## **Section 5. Definition of Bills, Statutes, Proposed Resolutions, and Resolutions.**

All request for a decision submitted to the Senate or any of its committees shall take one of the following two forms.

- A. Any request for a decision submitted to the Senate or any of its committees regarding appointing or removing a person from office, adoption or amendments to the Senate Operating Rules, punishment or expulsion of senators, and appointments shall be considered a proposed resolution. Any request submitted to the Senate or any of its committees to make a declaration of its will or opinion binding or non-binding, utilizing or not SGA funds, forcing any SGA official to act officially or not, and affects the internal procedures of the Legislative Branch shall be considered a proposed resolution. Upon approval by the Senate the proposed resolution shall be considered a resolution of the Senate. All proposed changes to the Senate Operating Rules shall be considered proposed resolutions and, if passed, shall be considered a resolution of the Senate. All spelling, grammatical, formatting, punctuation, and redundancy changes to the Constitution may be made at the discretion of either the Speaker or the Vice President without the need for the changes to be presented in a resolution. A proposed resolution can be voted on the meeting of its first reading.
- B. All requests for a decision submitted to the Senate or any of its committees that proposes amendments of the SGA Constitution and Bylaws shall be considered a bill. When a bill is passed by the Senate and signed by the President it shall become a statute of the SGA. Except for spelling, grammatical, formatting, punctuation, and redundancy changes, all proposed changes to the Bylaws shall be considered bills and, if passed, shall be considered a statute of the SGA. All spelling, grammatical, formatting, punctuation, and redundancy changes to the Bylaws may be made at the discretion of either the Speaker or the Vice President without the need for the changes to be presented in a bill. It shall take two (2) weeks for any proposed bill to be voted on. The first week is the first reading with no vote of approval allowed. The second week shall be the second round of reading and can be voted for approval.
- C. The fact that a given bill may use or non-use terms such as “whereas” or “resolved” does not make it a proposed resolution; nor does the use or non-use of such terms in a proposed resolution make it a bill.
- D. All proposed resolutions and bills must abide by the template found in the Senate Operating Manual. Only bills and resolutions being read for the first time may appear in New Business of the Senate agenda. Otherwise, all bills and resolutions tabled by a vote **are or** automatically, including legislation that was sent to be edited and already read to the Senate shall appear in Old Business in the Senate agenda.

Resolutions, bills, and petitions that fail may be brought back to the Senate for consideration

## **Section 6. Veto Procedures**

Each bill passed by the Senate must be presented to the President within five (5) weekdays when class is in session for signature and become a statute of the SGA. Every bill that the Senate shall pass must be presented to the President within five (5) weekdays of classes or exams. The President may sign the bill, and it shall then become a statute of the SGA. If the President takes no action for more than five (5) weekdays when class is in session of classes or exams, then the bill shall be a statute of the SGA. If the President vetoes all, part, or lines of the bill within the five (5) day period, the bill shall automatically be reappear with objections to the Senate for reconsideration. If the President vetoes the bill or some part the bill within this period, then the bill along with any objections shall be sent back to the Senate for reconsideration. The Senate after discussion and debate may choose to accept the veto or override the veto by two-thirds (2/3) majority vote where it shall automatically become statute of the SGA. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Senate seats which are filled approves the bill, it shall become a statute of the SGA. The reconsideration must take place before the end of the vetoing President's term of office, or the bill shall be considered null and void.

*This legislation is to take immediate effect*

**Old Business**

**Agenda Item: B**

**Author:** Speaker Gonzalez, Senator Gunther

**Sponsor:** Speaker Gonzalez, Rules & Procedures Committee

**First Reading**

Friday April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2026

**ENROLLED SENATE BILL 57041**

**Fifty–Seventh Session**

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**Summary:** A bill to revise the Corrective Action Procedures.

**Legislation:**

WHEREAS, Speaker Gonzalez was conducting reviews of the SGA Constitution and Bylaws and noticed inconsistencies and problems that need to be addressed when compared to overall transparency and accountability actions taken by the 57<sup>th</sup> Session; and

WHEREAS, the Corrective Action Procedures are too bureaucratic and cumbersome when it comes to the removal of SGA officials to abide by their duties if reported to their overseeing supervisors of their respective branch; and

WHEREAS, the supervisors must go through a process that takes a long time and requires more adverse actions before it can progress to termination which goes against the reforms enacted in the 57<sup>th</sup> Session for other members of the SGA and allows such behaviors to continue; and

WHEREAS, all current burden is on the SGA Senate to hold SGA officials accountable as opposed to the supervisors which hold a greater responsibility at ensuring that their respective branch is in order; and

WHEREAS, revisions will ensure that the rights of those accused are properly laid out and followed but improves transparency and accountability to the NIU Student body and organizations that look up to the SGA; and

WHEREAS, Article IV, §1.B of the Student Government Association Constitution states that, “The Senate shall have the power to create and amend the SGA Bylaws”

THEREFORE, the students of Northern Illinois University represented in this Senate enact that  
the

SGA Constitution and Bylaws be changed to the following:

**Section 3**

**Corrective Action Procedures**

- A. The Student Government Association shall conduct itself in accordance with university policies and procedures related to human resources and employee management insofar as they do not conflict with the policies detailed below or in other governing documents of the SGA. In addition to compliance with these policies, failure to uphold the duties and responsibilities set forth in this and other SGA governing documents shall result in corrective action focused on accountability, cooperation, and personal growth in leadership. Officers of SGA should conduct themselves appropriately and with the understanding that they are representatives of the NIU student body. Corrective action may only be taken towards supervisees by supervisors. No retaliatory or discriminatory corrective action may be taken under any circumstances.
- B. Corrective action shall follow a ~~three~~ **four**-step process: ~~verbal warning~~, written warning, suspension, and termination. Supervisors may only act when infractions are demonstrable. A written summary letter of each



action taken shall be sent to the offending SGA officer as part of the procedure, and any relevant parties shall be informed. Templates for summary letters may be found in the Appendix of the SGA Operating Manual.

1. Verbal warnings shall be issued verbally upon confirmation of a minor violation of SGA policies. Minor violations are those that do not significantly interfere with the function of the SGA, and might consist of missing staff reports, failure to report to the Senate, failure to attend required meetings, or any number of other infractions. The issuing supervisor shall collect a signature at the time of the warning. Refusal to sign the verbal warning or refusal to meet with an SGA supervisor to sign the verbal warning shall automatically escalate the verbal warning to a written warning.
  2. Written warnings shall be issued in writing upon suspected or confirmed confirmation of a more serious violation, or if the SGA officer fails to modify their behavior after a verbal warning and violates the same policy again after a minimum of 5 business days. Serious Violations might include, but are not limited to, improper office conduct, missing or late agendas or minutes, irresponsible or unethical use of SGA position, or violation of the NIU Student Code of Conduct. The officer shall return a signed copy of the warning to the supervisor within one (1) week two (2) weeks of receipt. Refusal or failure to sign a written warning shall result in a second written warning. Refusal to sign a written warning shall lead to immediate suspension or removal, upon discretion of the supervisor. Failure to sign a written warning shall result in a second written warning.
  3. Suspension shall be a temporary removal from one's position and duties, issued in writing without pay, without pay if applicable. The length of suspension shall be determined at the discretion of the supervisor in coordination with the SGA Advisor. Suspension shall last no fewer than three (3) days and no more than two (2) weeks. Exact start and end times will be communicated in writing to the officer and the SGA Advisor. Suspension shall include an action plan, created by the supervisor, SGA Advisor, and SGA officer, detailing practical steps to improvement and a timeline. Matters that may necessitate suspension include, but are not limited to, repeated offenses following a written warning after a minimum of 5 business days, violations of SGA election policy, abuse of the privileges of office, or major minor violations of the NIU Code of Conduct. Accumulation of three or more written warnings for any unrelated policy violations shall result in an automatic suspension upon any further violations. A suspension shall begin on a pre-selected date at the direction of the supervisor in coordination with an SGA Advisor and must be served for the full amount. The suspension cannot be served on days that are considered to be breaks during the school year or days that the school is not open. If a break occurs during a suspension, the period of time spent on break does not count as part of the suspension and the suspension will continue once the break is over. All duties and responsibilities, as well as pay, shall resume at the conclusion of the suspension period.
  4. Only the SGA President and Speaker can terminate officials in question under their authority after three (3) written warnings or based on the merits of the action. Termination shall be communicated in writing and include the SGA Advisor. Termination will result in immediate loss of pay and privileges of their position. Subordinate supervisor cannot terminate any SGA officials and doing may result in termination. Termination, only if not arisen from a resolution by the SGA Senate or accumulation of written warnings, can be appealed to the SGA Supreme Court within (2) weeks. If the appeal is on behalf of an officer of the Supreme Court, it shall be submitted to the Senate as legislation.
  5. Termination shall be a last-resort action resulting in removal from one's SGA position, delivered in writing, taken by a supervisor upon confirmation of continued violation of SGA policies, failure to uphold the steps of an action plan according to its timeline, or a violation so serious that no corrective action is possible, such as intentional mismanagement of SGA funds. Termination by a supervisor shall result in a loss of pay, when applicable. All terminations must include an exit meeting between the supervisor, SGA officer, and SGA advisor. Supervisors shall author a piece of legislation to be presented to the Senate for a vote of removal from office. Should this legislation fail, the officer may choose to continue working without pay. Officers who receive stipends shall be paid a prorated amount proportional to their time worked.
- C. SGA shall remain current to NIU policies regarding corrective action and shall update the corrective action procedures to reflect university policies. Any changes in university policies regarding corrective action or the

corrective action procedures shall be written as legislation to be presented to the Senate. Should the legislation fail, the corrective action procedure will continue to follow the most current SGA Bylaws corrective action procedure.

D. The supervisory hierarchy shall be as follows:

1. Executive:

- A. The President shall supervise all officers of the Executive Branch.
- B. The Vice President shall supervise all officers of the Executive Branch except for the President.
- C. The Chief of Staff shall supervise all Directors.
- D. The Treasurer shall supervise the Deputy Treasurer.

2. Legislative:

- A. The Speaker shall supervise all officers of the Legislative Branch.
- B. The Deputy Speaker shall supervise all officers of the Legislative Branch except for the Speaker.

~~C. Chairs of committees shall supervise their committee officers for matters that pertain directly to committee proceedings. This includes the Treasurer, the Chair of the Board of Elections, and the Chairs of ad hoc committees.~~

3. Judicial:

- A. The Chief Justice shall supervise the Judicial Branch.

4. The Speaker, President, and Chief Justice may issue ~~verbal or~~ written warnings to each other, but suspension and termination must go to the Senate for a vote to ensure fair proceedings. Supervisors are still bound by the policies and procedures of this and other governing documents and are subject to removal from office or other consequences imposed by the Senate.

5. The Senate shall supervise all elected and appointed members of the SGA. The Senate may submit or pass a resolution to issue a written warning to an SGA official. This can only arise if a Senator reached out to the appropriate officer and heard no response or behavior was not corrected within one (1) week. Any resolution to remove an elected or appointed official shall be done in accordance with established procedures or 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority vote. The Senate, as a representative body of the student population, shall supervise every elected and appointed position in SGA. Rather than written summary letters, Senators wishing to issue corrective action shall draft legislation in the form of a ~~verbal or written warning, suspension, or termination (removal from office).~~ This action shall be reserved for situations where the Senate/Senator has reached out to the appropriate supervisor by sending a Corrective Action Request Form and has not heard back from the supervisor nor seen a change in the offending behavior after two (weeks). Or where the Senate/Senator has heard back from the appropriate supervisor, yet the offending behavior persists and when asked the supervisor fails to provide steps taken to prevent the issue from continuing. Verbal or written warnings shall pass with a simple majority. Suspension or termination shall pass with a two-thirds majority. Petitions for termination (or removal) require signatures from seven (7) senators.

D. Supervisors shall use their best judgement when determining their approach to corrective leadership and shall consult other SGA officers or the SGA advisor when necessary.

E. Supervisors shall be tasked with ensuring that their supervisees are knowledgeable regarding and agree to all policies, procedures, duties, and responsibilities of their positions.

F. The supervisors of each branch shall, in coordination with the SGA Parliamentarian, maintain a filing system for historical records of corrective action.

~~G. Appeals of any corrective actions shall be submitted in writing within 2 weeks to the SGA Supreme Court. If the appeal is on behalf of an officer of the Supreme Court, it shall be submitted to the Senate as legislation.~~

*This legislation is to take immediate effect*

**New Business**

**Agenda Item: A**

**Author:** Speaker Gonzalez

**Sponsor:** Speaker Gonzalez, Treasurer Lazaric

**First Reading**

Friday April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2026

**ENROLLED SENATE RESOLUTION 57037**

**Fifty–Seventh Session**

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**Summary:** A resolution to approve the SGA Annual Budget

**Legislation:**

WHEREAS, the SGA Finance Committee has worked alongside Treasurer Nicholas Lazaric to review all annual budget requests from SGA recognized organizations; and

WHEREAS, the SGA Finance Committee considered requests from student organizations that met the requirements in the SGA Bylaws and met the criteria for their tier level; and

WHEREAS, the SGA Finance Committee has diligently reviewed all requests and weighed them between needs of the student body and fiscal realities; and

WHEREAS, the budget may be adjusted due to changes in fiscal allocations to the Student Government Association pending Board of Trustees approval of the University budget; and

WHEREAS, the Finance Policy, Article III, §8 of the Student Government Association Bylaws states that, “The Senate must approve of the final Annual Budget by the end of the Spring semester”;

THEREFORE, the students of Northern Illinois University represented in this Senate enact that the Annual Budget be approved for the Fiscal Year 2026-2027.

*This legislation is to take immediate effect*