MINUTES FOR SENATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
January 11, 2010, 2:30 p.m.
142 Gerberding

Guests: Niccolls, Cameron, Duane Storti, Karen Boxx, I. Billingsley.

Faculty Senate Chair called the meeting to order at 2:35 p.m.

1. Approval of Agenda.

   The agenda was approved.

2. Approval of Minutes.

   The minutes of the November 16, 2009, Senate Executive Committee meeting and the December 3, 2009, Faculty Senate meeting were approved.

3. Opening Remarks from the Chair.
Bruce Balick, Chair of the Faculty Senate.

Chair Bruce Balick relinquished the time for his opening remarks to the Provost who had asked to address the Executive Committee concerning her appointment to the Nike Board of Directors. He added that the Nike appointment would also be on the agenda for the next Faculty Senate meeting.

Provost Wise introduced her remarks by saying she would speak to the questions of whether membership on boards is appropriate for a Provost, whether service on the Nike Board in particular is appropriate, and how compensation for these services is handled.

With regard to corporate board membership, she stressed the importance for members of the academic community to be engaged in the world through service in ways that benefit both the corporate and academic worlds. In her deliberations prior to accepting this position she conferred with both the President and Regent Sally Jewell who assured her that the proposed appointment was indeed appropriate for her in her role as Executive Vice President and chief budget officer at the UW. Although the Nike budget is significantly different than the UW budget, there exists an opportunity to exchange perspectives and to learn from each other about how each handles the way business is done. The Provost also noted the proposal that she join the Nike Board came unsolicited from Nike. She rejects the notion that there may be a conflict of interest in her serving on the board. The Athletic Director does not report to the Provost, and she has nothing to do with the negotiation of the Athletic Director’s contract. Concern that she would try to influence possible related research of faculty is unfounded. She is committed to maintaining a scholarly environment at the UW where particular academic discussions are neither enhanced nor limited by her office. And although she believes that philanthropy is a personal matter, she disclosed that she has been serving on the Bullitt Foundation and Allen Institute for Brain Science Boards. Compensation from that service has lead to the establishment of endowed fellowships. She concluded her remarks by adding that the Nike Board has asked that she sit on their Corporate Responsibility Committee. The issues addressed by this committee are important to her and to the UW.

4. Report from the President.
Mark Emmert, President.

The President began his remarks with an expression of support for the Provost in her appointment to the Nike Board of Directors. He assured SEC members that this appointment was accepted only
after extensive deliberations and that a more detailed discussion will follow at the next Faculty Senate meeting. In the meantime, the focus of his remarks turned to the situation in Olympia.

He reiterated the four UW priorities for this legislative session:

1. **Stop the bleeding.** It’s very likely that the UW will be dealt another $20 million budget cut – the maximum allowable to those who have been given federal stimulus money. The University will argue against the cuts, but it will be difficult to turn this around.
2. **The state need-based money must be held harmless.** If nothing else, the Husky Promise money is one program that the State should be proud of. The UW needs to make sure it’s continued. Although cut from the Governor’s first budget, he feels there is a chance that this money may ultimately be spared.
3. **The UW needs to gain as much flexibility as possible in negotiating construction-related contracts.**
4. **The UW needs flexibility in setting tuition.** There are at least four bills currently dealing with tuition-setting at the four-year institutions of higher education. The President feels there’s a chance that a sensible tuition bill might be approved in this session. Without that and more flexibility in negotiating construction contracts, the next biennium will be much uglier than this one.

5. **Report from the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting.**
   David Lovell, Faculty Senate Past Chair and Committee Chair.

   Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting (SCPB) Chair David Lovell reported that the SCPB had met only one or two times since his last report to the SEC, but it took actions at today’s meeting that should be noted. The SCPB reviewed the final RCEP involved in moving the programs of the College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences into the College of the Environment – and it passed a resolution regarding the process of Reorganization, Consolidation and Elimination of Programs (RCEP). In the course of invoking these newly-revised procedures over the past year, problems emerged that need to be addressed. One problem involved the timing of the initiation of RCEPs. By the time an RCEP was initiated, the faculty no longer wanted to discuss the proposal, and preferred an abbreviated review. Future RCEPs should be initiated early enough that there’s a point to the structured reviews provided for in the process. It was also questioned why the Dean initiated two school-level RCEPs instead of one college-level RCEP since the entire college was being dissolved; evidently, it was believed that the college-level procedures do not preserve the autonomy of the individual schools or units within a college.

   SCPB has engaged in many discussions about activity based budgeting. There are SCPB members on all of the working groups established to examine all the aspects of a proposal to move toward activity based budgeting. These individuals will provide liaison with SCPB by way of regular reports.

   The Faculty Salary Policy is a frequent item for conversation at the SCPB. He assured SEC members that this would be discussed more thoroughly under Unfinished Business. Progress is being made and the hope is that a definitive interpretation of the current policy (to be discussed at an appropriate future meeting) will make it possible for the current policy to stand as is without revision.

6. **Report on Legislative Affairs.**
   Jim Fridley, Faculty Legislative Representative.

   Faculty Legislative Representative Jim Fridley was in Olympia for the start of the legislative session and unavailable to give a report.

7. **Report from the Secretary of the Faculty.**
   Marcia Killien, Secretary of the Faculty.

   Secretary of the Faculty Marcia Killien directed members’ attention to Exhibit A – an updated list of what’s being done by the various Faculty Councils this quarter. She asked that the document be reviewed and that any questions or comments be directed to the appropriate Faculty Council Chair.
8. Nominations and Appointments.
   a. Nominees for Faculty Councils and Committees.  {Exhibit B}

   **Action:** Approve for Faculty Senate consideration.

   Chair Balick then referred to the nomination listed in Exhibit B and asked if there were any additional nominations from the floor for Faculty Council or Committees.

   Secretary of the Faculty Killien added the following nominations for members of the Fund Review Committee, which require Senate Executive Committee endorsement: Paul Maletesta, Professor, Finance and Business Economics, and Frederica O'Connor, Associate Professor, Psychosocial and Community Health -- both for three-year terms beginning immediately and ending September 15, 2012.

   Chair Balick then asked if there were additional nominations for the Fund Review Committee.

   Robert Breidenthal nominated Gerry Philipsen, Professor, Communication, also for a three year term, beginning immediately and ending September 15, 2012.

   The nomination listed in Exhibit B was approved for Senate consideration, and the three candidates for the Fund Review Committee were endorsed.

   b. **Action:** Approve 2010-2011 Vice Chair Candidates.

   Chair Balick then explained the *Faculty Code* procedures for the election of Faculty Senate Vice Chair and presented the names that had come forth from the work of a nominating committee that had consisted of Marcia Killien, Janet Primomo, JW Harrington, Dan Luchtel and John Schaufelberger: Susan Astley, Professor of Epidemiology and Mark Haselkorn, Professor of Human-Centered Design and Engineering. A motion was made and seconded to approve the nominations. The motion was approved.

9. Information.

   Balick noted that requests for information are submitted by faculty on issues that are broad in scope for Faculty Senate discussion. The Senate has recently received two such requests. These have been directed to the appropriate UW personnel who will be prepared to address the questions raised at the next meeting of the Faculty Senate.

   Balick also noted that the current student Regent, Ben Golden, had recently conducted a survey of students about academic priorities in view of the current budget situation at the UW. The results of this survey are almost ready to be released. He commended the work, saying it is very informative and warrants thoughtful faculty review.

   Finally, he informed the SEC that procedures for recruiting candidates and conducting the Annual Faculty Lecture have, at the President’s suggestion, been revised to increase the liveliness and visibility of this event. These new procedures will go into effect next year.

10. Announcements.

    There were no announcements.

11. Unfinished Business.
   a. Official Request for Code Interpretation of Chapter 24, Sections 24-70 and 24-71.  {Exhibit C}

   **Action:** Approve findings of the Advisory Committee on *Faculty Code* and Regulations.

   Chair Balick then turned to the first item of unfinished business and introduced SCPB Chair David Lovell to brief the SEC on this history and current status of this issue. Lovell referred the Committee to Exhibit C, an interpretation of the Faculty Salary Policy submitted, at the request of
the SEC, by the Advisory Committee on Faculty Code and Regulations. This Committee has issued an opinion, but the ultimate authority for interpretation of the Faculty Code rests with the Senate Executive Committee. The SEC may endorse the attached interpretation; it may reject it or revise it. It may also defer action on whether to accept this opinion as its own.

Balick then noted that administration had expressed their hope for more time to review the Advisory Committee’s opinion before the definitive discussion.

After some discussion about the merits of deferring the discussion, it was decided to bring this issue back at the next SEC meeting for further and more informed discussion. It will be attached to the next SEC agenda, along with relevant portions of the Faculty Code and co-relative Executive Order.

Before moving to the next agenda item, a question was raised as to whether the Advisory Committee had considered the Storti law suit and what the Judge had to say about the Faculty Salary Policy. Karen Boxx, Chair of the Advisory Committee on Faculty Code and Regulations, responded that, yes, the Committee had taken the Judge’s decision into account. Another concern was raised about the length and complexity of the interpretation, along with a hope that the final SEC interpretation could be more clear and concise.

b. Class A Legislation – Second Consideration. {Exhibit D}
Stuart Sutton, Member, Faculty Council on University Relations.
Title: Proposed Legislation to Eliminate the Faculty Council on University Relations.
Action: Conduct final review of proposal to submit this legislation to the Faculty for approval or rejection.

The second item of unfinished business was the second and final consideration of Class A legislation that would eliminate the Faculty Council on University Relations as shown in Exhibit D. After reviewing the process for Class A legislation, the Chair noted that the President and the Advisory Committee on Faculty Code and Regulations have both approved the legislation with no changes. A motion was made and seconded to submit this legislation amending the Faculty Code to the Senate for approval or rejection. The motion was approved.

a. Class A Legislation – First Consideration. {Exhibit E}
Rich Christie, Chair, Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs.
Title: Proposed changes to the Faculty Senate Structure – Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22, Sections 22-41 through 24-65.
Action: Decide whether to forward resolution for Faculty Senate consideration.

Chair Balick then turned to the first item of new business, legislation that proposes changes to the Faculty Senate structure. He reminded SEC members that Class A legislation changes the Faculty Code, and substantive or major changes in legislation may only be considered by the SEC at its first consideration. Before suggesting amendments, he encouraged members to consider that all legislation comes before the Executive Committee only after considerable thought and review by colleagues on Senate Councils and Committees.

After a motion was made to submit this legislation amending the Faculty Code for Faculty Senate consideration, the Chair introduced Rich Christie, Chair of the Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs.

Before going into the background and history of this proposal, Christie addressed one change to a rationale for one of the sections – and a friendly amendment to the text of another section of the proposal dealing with the election of Senate Executive Committee members.

The change in rationale follows Section 22-43.C. (a section that has been deleted). As printed in the SEC agenda attachment, the rationale “Replaced by appointment to vacant positions” will now be replaced by “Addressed in Section 22-48.”
The friendly amendment to the legislation had to do with the last three sentences of Section 22-63.C that deal with the conduct of elections for SEC members during a Senate meeting. The Secretary of the Faculty has suggested that conducting elections in a Senate meeting has, through past experience, not proven to be an effective or efficient use of faculty or staff time. The amendment replaces those three sentences with the following:

Additional nominations may be made from the floor. An electronic vote will follow within one week of that meeting. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes for a position is elected. In the event of a tie, any untied nominees are eliminated and electronic ballots shall be cast again.

The friendly amendment was approved.

Christie reported that discussions concerning proposals to change the size and structure of the Faculty Senate date back at least a dozen years, but that the current discussions began five years ago, with a working group that included Gerry Philipsen, then Secretary of the Faculty, and a number of other past Chairs of the Faculty Senate. Those discussions led to a period of vetting the idea with various constituencies until it was assigned to the Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs to consider drafting the legislation that appears on the agenda today. Over the past several months, Christie told of conducting presentations on the proposal to constituencies including a gathering of Chairs of College, School and Campus councils, and a meeting of Faculty Council Chairs.

He then reviewed major changes proposed in the legislation and followed with justifications for those changes, as seen in his handout of PowerPoint slides {Exhibit F}.

Ensuing discussion led to the first amendment from the floor:

Section 22-41.F.3. was drafted in the FCFA proposal as follows with amendment changes indicated by strike-outs and underlines:

The elected faculty council of any school, college or campus that elects more than one senator may choose to have its senators elected at large or assign its faculty to voting groups that will elect the Senators. The council shall observe the guidance of paragraph 1 above.

The amendment was approved.

Further discussion included other aspects of the election process, the merits of the plan for the transition year, and the importance of ensuring representation from Bothell and Tacoma campuses, particularly the Chairs of their elected faculty organizations.

This led to the second amendment from the floor:

Section 22-62.A was drafted in the FCFA proposal as follows with amendment changes indicated by strike-outs and underlines:

A. The Executive Committee consists of the following voting members:
1. The President of the University or a designated representative;
2. The Chair of the Senate;
3. The Vice Chair of the Senate;
4. The Chair of the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting;
5. The Chair of the General Faculty Organization of the University of Washington Bothell;
6. The Chair of the Faculty Assembly of the University of Washington Tacoma;
7. Three Faculty Council Chairs;
8. Eight senators chosen from the elected members of the Faculty Senate who will be sitting Senators during their term on the Senate Executive Committee.

Ancillary changes to Section 22-62.D and E:

D. Each Faculty Council Chair elected per A.57 above may serve an unlimited number of terms.
E. Each senator elected per A.68 above may serve an unlimited number of one year terms, but shall serve no more than three terms consecutively.

And one further ancillary change to Section 22-63.B:

B. The Chair and immediate past Chair of the Faculty Senate shall appoint a nominating committee that shall nominate at least one candidate for each Executive Committee position. Nominations of Faculty Council Chairs shall consider the relationship of the Council’s work to the Senate’s upcoming agenda. The other nominations shall be made such that each campus would be represented on the Senate Executive Committee. The nominations as a whole shall provide broad representation across academic disciplines, such as Health Sciences, Arts and Sciences, and other schools and colleges, and shall endeavor to balance continuity and turnover of representation.

The amendments to Sections 22-62.A, D and E, as well as the amendment to Section 22-63.B, were approved.

Discussion of the proposal continued and included the following topics of concern and interest:

- Apportionment of Senators
- Senate nomination and election process
- The size and composition of the SEC
- The extent of the reduction in size of the Senate
- The merits of a possible change in the Senate quorum rule

In each case, Christie was able to recount how FCFA had deliberated on these issues on their way to completing the final draft of the legislation.

Group Representative Gerry Philipsen offered his congratulations to the FCFA. Many of the changes included in the legislation are essential, and although there are parts of the package that individual faculty member may take issue with, this is a livable proposal. With regard to the concern that a possible quorum of 30 Senators may find themselves in a position taking action on behalf of the entire faculty, Philipsen reminded SEC members that both Class A legislation (changing the Faculty Code) and Class B legislation (changing other sections of the University Handbook), are ultimately decided not by the Senate, but by actions taken by the entire faculty through a vote.

The question was called; a vote was taken, and the legislation as amended was unanimously approved.

b. Class C Resolution.  {Exhibit G}
Tim Mensing, ASUW President, Jake Faleschini, GPSS President.
Title: Resolution In Support Of Student Involvement in Higher Education Advocacy Day.
Action: Approve for Faculty Senate Consideration

The second item of new business was a resolution in support of student involvement in Higher Education Advocacy Day. Tim Mensing, President of ASUW, and Jake Faleschini, President of GPSS were present to speak to the resolution and answer questions.
After a motion was made and seconded to submit this resolution for Faculty Senate approval, Group Representative Philipsen suggested that although he does not object to this activity, he felt it was not an appropriate use of a Class C resolution. The student leaders argued the educational nature of the activity, and the long history (ten years) that the Senate has been approving yearly resolutions in support of student involvement in state advocacy days.

Before a vote was taken, the resolution was amended to change the information under "submitted by" from Sarah Reyneveld to Jake Faleschini as representing the GPSS.

The motion was approved.

c. January 28, 2010, Faculty Senate Agenda.  {Exhibit H}

Action: Approve for distribution to Faculty Senators.

The Faculty Senate agenda was approved as drafted.


The meeting was adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Prepared by: Marcia Killen, Secretary of the Faculty
Approved by: Bruce Balick, Faculty Senate Chair
Faculty Council Issues

1. Academic Standards
   a. Class B legislation to update the University’s scholastic regulations.
   b. Review of cross-campus enrollment with the Faculty Council on Tri-Campus Policy.
   c. Review of the holistic admissions policy.
   d. Review of metrics used to assess special admit students.

2. Benefits and retirement
   a. Merit raises for retired faculty who are paid up to 40% from their research grants (Vagner’s inquiry).
   b. Long-term care partnership program expansion.
   c. Fund review committee progress.

3. Educational Outreach
   a. Continue to define “online” or distance learning and link it to the University’s pedagogical goals.
   b. Ponder the issues that a combined Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning might focus on.


5. Faculty Affairs
   a. Conciliation process confidentiality issues.
   b. Faculty status of librarians.
   c. Promotion and Tenure issues.
   d. Faculty salary policy (review only).
   e. Other issues as directed by Senate leadership.

6. Instructional Quality – no report

7. Multicultural Affairs
   a. Recruitment and retention of faculty of color in these times of diminishing budgets.
   b. Recruitment and retention of students from under-represented minority groups.
   c. Further develop the Council’s agenda for the academic year.

8. Research
   a. Reviewing classified, proprietary and restricted research.
   b. Research faculty issues.
   c. 2Y2D.
   d. Dissemination of research results, including influence of open access publishing and future plans of the library.
   e. Interdisciplinary research.

9. Student Affairs
   a. Campus safety, including sorority and fraternity housing.
   b. Academic progress of special and priority admits.
   c. Review of the student conduct code and student Faculty Appeals Board process.

10. Tri-Campus Policy
    a. Completion of report on shared governance in the evolving tri-campus relationship and its implications for FCTCP.
    b. Evaluation of the new cross-campus enrollment policy established two years ago.
    c. Clarification of policy on residency requirement for distance learning as it applies to the individual campuses.
11. University Facilities and Services
   a. Capital budget.
   b. Parking.
   c. HUB food service during reconstruction.
   d. Shortage of large classrooms.
   e. Alumni House purchase.

12. University Libraries
   a. Develop plan to guide and facilitate faculty involvement in open access of scholarly publications.
   b. Advise the libraries on communication strategies about books and serials availability and cancelations to faculty, staff and students.
   c. Continue discussion on the other agenda items for the year, including, but not limited to: Research Commons, user’s survey, branch consolidation, and librarians on the Faculty Senate.

13. Women in Academia
   a. Finalize and circulate benchmark and survey reports on faculty women.
   b. Research the situation of lecturers and some other non-ladder faculty.
2009-2010 Representative Faculty Council Nominations

Nominate for Senate appointment, effective immediately, representative ex-officio members of Faculty Councils and Committees for terms ending September 15, 2010, with voting rights to be determined by the SEC through the faculty councils:

Associated Students of the University of Washington

Council: University Libraries
Representative: Yookyong (Yooky) Lee
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FACULTY CODE AND REGULATIONS

The Advisory Committee on Faculty Code and Regulations has been asked to render an advisory opinion on the interpretation of the initial minimum equal-percentage increase required by Section 24.70.B.1 of the Code, and the nature of any consultation required for determination of the minimum equal-percentage merit increase.

1. Section 24-70.B.1 provides:

“A salary increase

“1. Shall be granted to provide an initial minimum equal percentage salary increase to all faculty following a successful merit review . . . “

The first question asked of the Committee is “What is the range of an initial minimum equal-percentage increase that would satisfy the requirement of 24.70.B.1?” Because the Code language itself gives no guidance on that question, we consulted the documented history of this provision and the corresponding Executive Order No. 64. In particular, we reviewed the Report and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Faculty Salaries, dated June 1998, and the minutes of meetings of the Faculty Senate Executive Committee where the report was considered and the revisions to the faculty salary policy were considered. As confirmed in SEC minutes of a meeting held March 1, 1999, and by the recollection of Miceal Vaughn, the Code provisions were purposefully not specific as to the minimum percentage, leaving that detail to the Executive Order, because “principles are to be enunciated in the Faculty Code and implementation mechanisms are to appear in an Executive Order, where they are more easily adapted to changing circumstances than through the laborious process of amending the Code.” (remarks of Provost Huntsman). Because omission of a specific percentage in the Code provision was intentional, the Code itself does not mandate the 2% figure found in the Executive Order. However, the equal percentage contemplated by the faculty in adopting this language was some figure that would reflect minimum salary progression over the course of a career for meritorious faculty. At the time, an acceptable minimum career progression for a meritorious faculty member was considered as a rise in salary over the course of a 30 year career to 2 to 2.5 times the entry level salary. When discussing various percentages, this multiple was considered as well as the average increases at peer institutions. Also considered was the fact that if the number was set too high, there could be insufficient funds to cover other needs. A 2% annual raise coupled with promotion increases would approach that figure. Two percent was considered a minimum as consideration for the additional merit review requirements that were being added to the Code as part of the same revision.

A primary goal of the revisions was a change in the priority of allocating funds available for salary increases. As concluded in the opinion of the Committee issued on May 2, 2002, funds must first be allocated to the minimum equal percentage increase for meritorious faculty and for promotion and increase to minimum salary per rank, before allocation of funds for retention or other purposes.

In reviewing this history, the Committee concluded that while 2% was not mandated by the Code, any variation on the 2% must be based on a consideration of a minimum salary progression over the course of a career of a meritorious faculty member, and any percentage must support that progression. That percentage may very well be lower, considering that current economic conditions are interrupting salary progression at peer institutions and should also be taken into account here. However, to be in compliance with the Code language, an analysis must be undertaken of what normal salary progression should be currently in light of the changed economic circumstances. Please note that we have not been asked whether such reconsideration and redefinition of the percentage would satisfy the terms of Executive Order No. 64, and we do not address that here.
2. Section 24.71.A states:

“The Provost shall consult with the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting and, each biennium, shall subsequently recommend to the President the allocation of available funds for salary increases, for distribution among all categories listed in Section 24-.70.B. The President shall make the final decision on these allocations and shall report the decision to the Faculty Senate.”

The question asked is whether this consultation would be applicable to the reconsideration of the minimum percentage. The Committee believes that such consultation would be required if there were sufficient funds available for salary increases to meet the existing percentage but there was a recalculation of that percentage. For example, if the funds available for salary increases was sufficient to cover the 2% but would leave nothing for other purposes such as retention, any recalculation would require SCPB consultation. However, again, consultation and consideration necessary for recalculation of the percentage that would satisfy Executive Order No. 64 is a separate question from the one asked.

The Committee was also asked, if consultation was necessary, what elements would be required. The Committee concludes that, based on the history of these provisions, the SCPB must be consulted and allowed to give input on what would be a reasonable percentage based on normal salary progression during current economic conditions.

3. While the Committee was not asked to consider the requirements of any change to Executive Order No. 64, in our consideration of the history of these provisions we concluded that the structure of the 1999 changes to the policy indicate that the 2% mandated in the Executive Order can be re-evaluated, that such re-evaluation was contemplated for changing circumstances, but that any such re-evaluation must take into account the underlying factors used to determine the 2% figure in 1999. Therefore, re-evaluation should consider the ultimate goal of providing a salary progression over the course of the career of a meritorious faculty member, as a first priority for any funds available for salary increases, and in light of salary progression at peer institutions.

Respectfully submitted this December 23, 2009,

Karen Boxx, Acting Chair
Sandra Silberstein
Vincent Gallucci
Richard Christie
Michael Townsend
Faculty Senate Proposed Changes
(Additions are underlined; deletions are struck through)
Changes to Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 42, Sections 42-31 and 42-35

Rationale:

The Faculty Council on University Relations (FCUR) was established as an advisory body to the Office of the Vice President for University Relations, which no longer exists in the administrative structure at the University of Washington. The current FCUR operates almost exclusively as a faculty committee on honorary degrees, with responsibility established in 2002 by Class B legislation in the University Handbook (Volume Four, Part III, Chapter 11) for recommending candidates for honorary degrees to the President. Other issues which FCUR had once followed have been assigned to other Councils. Student/neighborhood issues are now overseen by the Faculty Council on Student Affairs, and various transportation issues, including the Sound Transit proposal for the campus and the impact of the proposed replacement of the SR 520 bridge, are overseen by the Faculty Council on University Facilities and Services and government relations issues are overseen by the Special Committee on Legislative Matters. That being the case, this legislation would retire the Faculty Council on University Relations. A concurrent Class C recommendation to create a Special Committee on Honorary Degrees has been drafted. The Special Committee will be staffed by the Office of the Associate Vice President for Media Relations and Communications. The Associate Vice President chairs the University’s Committee on Ceremonies and is the President’s designee to the Council or Committee managing honorary degrees.

Since “University Relations” no longer exists as an administrative structure at the UW; and since the Office of University Committees has found it necessary to curtail activities as a result of budget cutbacks; and given that the current Associate Vice President’s Office accepts responsibility for staffing a special committee, this proposal was drafted to retire the FCUR and allow for the creation of a Special Committee on Honorary Degrees that reflects the reality of what is currently happening.

Chapter 42: Faculty Councils (the Standing Committees of the University Faculty) and their duties

Section 42-31. The Faculty Councils

Proposed changes:

A. As the principal advisory bodies to the Senate there shall be the following Faculty Councils:

1. The Faculty Council on Academic Standards;
2. The Faculty Council on University Relations;
3. The Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs;
4. The Faculty Council on Research;
5. The Faculty Council on Student Affairs;
6. The Faculty Council on University Facilities and Services;
7. The Faculty Council on University Libraries;
8. The Faculty Council on Instructional Quality;
9. The Faculty Council on Educational Outreach;
10. The Faculty Council on Benefits and Retirement;
11. The Faculty Council on Educational Technology;
12. The Faculty Council on Tri-Campus Policy;
13. The Faculty Council for Women in Academia;

B. Faculty Councils may be abolished and created only by amendment to the Faculty Code.

C. Faculty Councils are responsible to the Executive Committee of the Senate.

Section 42-35. Faculty Council on University Relations

The Faculty Council on University Relations shall be responsible (as described in Section 42-33) for all matters of policy relating to University relations, including community affairs; government relations at the local, state, and federal levels; public service; University communications; and alumni relations.
Submitted by:
Faculty Council on University Relations
November 11, 2009

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
November 16, 2009

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
December 3, 2009

Approved by
Senate Executive Committee
January 11, 2010
Faculty Senate Proposed Changes to Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22, Sections 22-41 through 24-65
(Additions are underlined; deletions are struck through)

Section 22-41. Composition of the Senate

A. The President of the University shall be a member of the Senate with vote.

**Rationale:** The President is both the President of the Faculty and the President of the University. The Presidential vote in the Senate recognizes the former position.

B. The President of the University may appoint to the Senate with the right to speak but without vote Vice Presidents and the Provost or other administrative officer(s) who qualify as voting member(s) of the faculty under Section 21-32 to serve at the pleasure of the President.

**Rationale:** There was discussion of giving the Provost a vote. FCFA opinion was in favor of status quo.

C. Chairs of Faculty Councils and Bothell and Tacoma faculty organizations who are not elected members of the Senate shall be ex officio members with vote. They shall serve in the Senate during their appointments as chairs and shall be considered to be members-at-large to whom the provisions of Section 22-45 do not apply.

D. Chairs of College Councils (elected faculty councils of schools and colleges) shall be ex officio members without vote. They shall serve in the Senate during their appointments as chairs and shall be considered to be members-at-large to whom the provisions of Section 22-45 do not apply. A college or school council may appoint one of its members as a designee to attend a Senate meeting in place of its chair when the chair is unavailable.

**Rationale:** College Council chairs have been added to the Senate membership without vote to further closer interaction between the College and University shared governance process. Making them ex officio with vote was considered, but it created too many unelected votes in a smaller Senate, and at least some of the College Council chairs are elected by non-proportional processes, so the FCFA consensus was for ex officio status without vote.

E. **(old section D)** Deans of schools and colleges and the Dean of University Libraries who are not elected members of the Senate, and the presidents of the Associated Students of the University of Washington and the Graduate and Professional Student Senate shall be ex officio members of the Senate with right to speak but without vote.

F. **(old section E)** The other members of the Senate shall be voting members of the faculty who are elected in conformity with the following principles:

1. These senators shall be democratically selected with care that small or minority groups are assured a voice in University affairs.

2. (a) Each faculty member shall be assigned to a voting unit. Generally, that unit will be the academic unit in which the faculty member holds his or her primary appointment. Apportionment of senators shall be according to the following schedule:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Voting Faculty in the Department</th>
<th>Number of Senators Elected</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Even Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-22</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>23-37</td>
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<td>38-52</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(b) Departments having fewer than 12 members shall align themselves with other departments within the group or campus to form a size equal to or greater than the minimum. In the event such alignment is necessitated by a decrease in department size, previously elected senators shall complete their normal term of office as representatives of the new voting unit. Alignments of departments below the minimum size shall be at the initiative of the departments concerned. If proposed alignments are not acceptable to all departments involved, then the matter shall be settled by a vote of all the senators from the group or campus. The Executive Committee representative shall chair such meetings and shall vote only if necessary to break a tie. Departments having 12 or more members may align themselves to form a voting unit with other departments within the group or campus.

3. Except for variations authorized within this Code, there shall be one senator for each 15 voting members of the faculty. [Specific rules and procedure for Senate elections are prescribed in Sections 22-42 to 22-47.]

2. Each school, college or campus shall elect one senator for each 40 voting faculty, or fraction thereof, in the school, college or campus.

3. The elected faculty council of any school, college or campus that elects more than one senator may choose to have its Senators elected at large or assign its faculty to voting groups that will elect the Senators. The council shall observe the guidance of paragraph 1 above.

4. The voting procedures of the school, college or campus shall be filed with the Secretary of the Faculty.

**Rationale:** The issue of apportionment of elected senators is subject to three conflicting ideals: that senators be democratically selected (implying proportionality with voting faculty), that small or minority groups be assured a voice in University affairs (implying disproportionality of representation in favor of these groups, typically by having a minimum of one senator per department) and that the existing 1:15 ratio produces a Senate that is too large.

The major motivator of the revision is to make a significant reduction in Senate size. With the proposed change, the Senate will be reduced from 268 elected senators and 17 ex officio with vote (total 285) to approximately 116 elected and 15 ex officio with vote (total 131).

Reducing the size of the Senate while retaining representation from all departments necessarily increases the disproportionality of representation. That disproportionality is already at or near the high limit of acceptability, as shown by the existing requirement in 3.b for small departments to combine. This process of combining small units is unpopular and has resulted in many complaints about incompatible pairings.

The conflicts are somewhat reduced by reverting to the next larger academic unit, the school, college, or campus, for proportional allocation with a minimum of one. There is still disproportionality. The smallest school has 27 faculty at present, while the large colleges approach 1:40 very closely. However, the amount of disproportionality is similar to that in the current system.

The disproportionality is increased by giving College Council chairs a vote; see the discussion in section C above. Putting the College Council chair in the first apportioned position was considered and rejected as unfair to small schools, colleges or campuses. Senate leadership has pointed out that Class A legislation is voted on by the entire faculty, providing a completely proportional check on major governance actions, which reduces the importance of proportional representation in the Senate.
Some schools, colleges or campuses will be allotted more than one position, which may then be allocated within that entity. The faculty body best positioned to make a fair allocation is the elected faculty council, which is also later tasked with finding nominees and holding senatorial elections.


**Section 22-42. Establishment of Faculty Groups**

A. For purposes of electing members of the Senate Executive Committee, the colleges, schools, and departments of the Seattle campus of the University are combined into the following groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group One:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Asian Languages and Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Classics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Comparative Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- English</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Germanics</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Information School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Near Eastern Languages and Civilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Romance Languages and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Scandinavian Languages and Literature</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Slavic Languages and Literature</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Two:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Architecture</td>
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<tr>
<td>- School of Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Construction Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Landscape Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Speech and Hearing Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Urban Design and Planning</td>
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<tr>
<th>Group Three:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Applied Mathematics</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Atmospheric Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Aquatic and Fishery Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Earth and Space Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Marine Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oceanography</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Physics</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<th>Group Four:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- American Ethnic Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>- American Indian Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Evans School of Public Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Jackson School of International Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Political Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sociology</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Women Studies</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Five:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Accounting</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Aerospace Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Management and Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Management Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Marketing and International Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Group Six:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aerospace and Astronautics</th>
<th>Forest Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering</td>
<td>Industrial Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil and Environmental Engineering</td>
<td>Materials Science and Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Science and Engineering</td>
<td>Mechanical Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Engineering</td>
<td>Technical Communication</td>
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**Group Seven:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anesthesiology</th>
<th>Neurological Surgery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biochemistry</td>
<td>Neurology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioengineering</td>
<td>Obstetrics and Gynecology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Structure</td>
<td>Ophthalmology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biostatistics</td>
<td>Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Medicine</td>
<td>Otolaryngology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental &amp; Occupational Health Sci.</td>
<td>Pathobiology-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiology</td>
<td>Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Medicine</td>
<td>Pediatrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genome Sciences</td>
<td>Pharmacology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health</td>
<td>Physiology and Biophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunology</td>
<td>Radiation Oncology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Medicine</td>
<td>Radiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Education and Biomedical Informatics</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical History and Ethics</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Urology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Group Eight:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems</th>
<th>Orthodontics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental Public Health Sciences</td>
<td>Pediatric Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endodontics</td>
<td>Periodontics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and Child Nursing</td>
<td>Pharmaceutics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Chemistry</td>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Biology</td>
<td>Psychosocial and Community Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Medicine</td>
<td>Restorative Dentistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral &amp; Maxillofacial Surgery</td>
<td>Social Work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Group Nine:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bothell—Business</th>
<th>Bothell—Interdisciplinary Arts &amp; Sciences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothell—Computer &amp; Software Systems</td>
<td>Bothell—Nursing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Exhibit E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bothell—Education</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Ten:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma—Computer &amp; Software Systems</td>
<td>Tacoma—Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma—Education</td>
<td>Tacoma—Social Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma—Interdisciplinary Arts &amp; Sciences</td>
<td>Tacoma—Urban Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma—Milgard School of Business</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B.** In Senate elections a voting faculty member votes within the voting unit in which his or her college, school, or department is listed. A faculty member with duties in two or more voting units will be assigned to the voting unit that includes the academic unit in which the faculty member holds his or her primary appointment.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 104, April 9, 2001; S-A 113, February 24, 2005; S-A 118, January 8, 2008: all with Presidential approval and subsequent non-legislative updating

**Rationale:** Faculty groups are replaced by at-large election of senators to the Senate Executive Committee; see Section 22-62 below.

### Section 22-43. Eligibility for Election to the Senate

**A.** Voting members of the faculty are eligible for election to the Senate. A faculty member's eligibility under this section is determined by the status to be held at the beginning of the Senate term, should she or he be elected.

**B.** A faculty member who is elected to the Senate for a two-year term and is not then reelected to the succeeding term, or one who is elected to two successive two-year terms, shall not again be eligible for election to the Senate until the expiration of four years from the end of the final elected term. A faculty member who has been elected to two consecutive terms shall not be eligible for election to the next term.

**Rationale:** With a smaller senate, it is desired to shift the balance between turn-over and experience in favor of experience.

**C.** To fill a vacancy, any faculty member, except the one being replaced, who is eligible for election to a full term may be elected to the unexpired portion of the term. The eligibility of the replacement for reelection shall be determined as if she or he had never held the unexpired portion of the term. Eligibility of the one replaced for reelection shall be determined as if she or he had served the unexpired portion of the term.

**Rationale:** Addressed in Section 22-48.


### Section 22-44. Terms of Senators

**A.** Senators are elected for two-year terms, which begin on September 16 following their election except as provided for in Section 22-47 below. Terms begin on September 16 following election.

**B.** A senator must be a voting member of the faculty.
C. Should a senator discontinue Senate membership or receive a leave of absence from the University, the Senate position becomes vacant and shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term under the provisions of Section 22-48.

D. Elected senators shall be deemed to have vacated their seats when they have been absent from three Senate meetings in an academic year. Senators are considered absent only if they fail, prior to a meeting, to inform the Secretary of the Faculty of their inability to attend.

**Rationale:** Provides for occasional one-year terms to balance staggering of terms.

*Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 67, December 5, 1983: all with Presidential approval.*

**Section 22-45. Apportionment of Senators**

A. From data available on January 15 of each year the Secretary of the Faculty shall apportion the number of senators to be elected from each voting unit—school, college or campus, and inform the appropriate elected faculty council of the number of positions that shall be filled.

B. This apportionment shall be based upon the schedule given in Section 22-41.E.F.2.

**Rationale:** Revised to be consistent with the new allocation process, and to require notification of the College Councils.

*Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 30, June 27, 1966; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 113, February 24, 2005: all with Presidential approval.*

**Section 22-47. Procedures for Nomination and Election of Senators**

A. Each Senate election shall begin in the second week of the Spring Quarter and shall be conducted promptly. The elected faculty council of each school, college or campus shall conduct elections to the Senatorial positions of the school, college or campus once every two years in the Winter or Spring Quarter prior to the start of the senatorial terms.

B. The Secretary shall make all arrangements for conducting an election. Voting in the election shall be by confidential ballot. The Vice Chair and at least two other members of the Executive Committee shall be present when votes are counted. The vote for each group or campus shall be verified by a member of the Executive Committee, and the Vice Chair shall certify the final tabulation which is the record of the election. Upon recommendation from the Secretary of the Faculty, the Senate Executive Committee may from time to time designate a school, college or campus to conduct elections for one year terms, in order to shift the year of biennial election to balance yearly turnover in the Senate.

C. Any individual or any department or departments having a grievance concerning procedures within a voting unit shall submit it for adjudication to the senators of the group or campus within which the voting unit falls. Final appeal from the disposition of such a grievance by the senators may be made to the Executive Committee of the Senate, which shall adjudicate the matter. The election process shall conform to the following principles:

1. The ballot shall include, for each position, the name of at least one eligible nominee who has agreed to serve if elected.
2. Faculty eligible to vote for a position shall be advised of the date(s) of the election and the name(s) of the nominee(s) at least one week prior to the vote.
3. The ballot shall include provisions for writing in any candidate.
4. Votes for ineligible candidates shall be discarded.
5. The eligible candidate(s) receiving the highest number of votes cast is (are) elected.
6. Ties shall be resolved by a run-off election between the tied candidates.
7. Elections shall be completed and the results reported to the Secretary of the Faculty at least two weeks before the Senate Executive Committee meeting that precedes the final regular Faculty Senate meeting of the academic year.

D. For formal election of the senators, the Secretary of the Faculty shall distribute, during the second week of Spring Quarter, an electing ballot containing names of all eligible faculty members within each voting unit. If ties for open positions result from the subsequent vote, they shall be resolved by a second ballot. The elected faculty council shall inform the Secretary of the Faculty of the names of elected senators, and the terms to which they were elected.

E. The Secretary of the Faculty will provide support for the conduct of elections to the elected faculty councils.

F. Any individual(s) having a grievance concerning faculty senate elections shall submit it for resolution to the appropriate elected faculty council. Final appeal from the disposition of such a grievance by the elected faculty council may be made to the Executive Committee of the Senate.

Rationale: The Office of University Committees has recently-reduced resources for support of the conduct of elections.

Many Senate elections at present result in multi-way ties between candidates with 2 votes each. Senators elected in this fashion are likely to be reluctant participants in shared governance. The faculty body most likely to be able to find and nominate interested and engaged faculty is the elected faculty council (College Council).

The solution to these two issues appears to be to have the College Councils find nominees and conduct elections. This does impose additional duties on the College Councils. A few important constraints are placed on the Councils.

Support by the Secretary of the Faculty’s office will continue with more limited means (e.g., providing necessary information about the electorate and eligibility, training to assist the elected faculty councils to conduct electronic ballots, or additional support if requested by the elected faculty council).

The elections have been moved earlier in the academic year to facilitate the nomination process for the Senate Executive Committee.

The existing grievance process has been adapted to the revised senate election process.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A. 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 104, April 9, 2001; S-A 110, July 9, 2003; S-A 113, February 24, 2005; all with Presidential approval.

Section 22-48. Vacancies in the Senate

If a Senate position becomes vacant prior to the last regular Senate meeting of the term to which the member is elected, a special election to fill the vacancy shall be conducted by the Secretary of the Faculty, if possible before the next Senate meeting. Prior arrangement for the election as provided for in Section 22-47.C., including nominations for the position, may be made if the Secretary of the Faculty deems it feasible for a majority of the voting members of the voting unit to meet for this purpose. Such a meeting shall be presided over by the Executive Committee representative of the group or campus, or by the Secretary of the Faculty if the vacancy is that of the senator who represents the group on the Executive Committee. Election ballots shall be sent to all voting members of the faculty in the voting unit, containing the names of all those eligible for election. The faculty member receiving the highest number of votes who is willing to serve shall be elected. Ties shall be resolved by a subsequent ballot from among those having the highest number of votes. If an elected senator vacates a Senate position prior to the last regular Senate meeting of the term to which the senator was elected, the elected faculty council of the position’s school, college or campus may conduct a special election to fill the remainder of the term for that position. The election shall conform to the principles in 22-47.C.
Rationale: Revised to conform to the new election process.


Section 22-49. Transitional Procedure

[A section providing for the transition from the 1952 to the 1956 revision (S-A 20, April 16, 1956) and, later, from the 1956 to the 1964 revision (S-A 29, June 8, 1964.)]

A. In the first Spring quarter following adoption of the current revision, a completely new faculty senate shall be elected. The terms of the previously elected senators shall lapse at the end of the quarter.

B. Half of the schools, colleges and campuses shall elect senators for one year terms and half for two year terms. Consistent with Section 22-47.B., the Senate Executive Committee shall determine which schools, colleges and campuses elect for one year terms.

C. Ex officio senators with vote assume office at the start of the academic year following the elections in A above.

D. This section is automatically deleted one year after start of the academic year following the elections in A above.

Rationale: A transition plan that would allow elected Senators to serve out their terms was discussed but discarded.

The Secretary of the Faculty has indicated a willingness to have all schools, colleges and campuses elect new Senators for the transition year.

Having the SEC determine which schools, colleges and campuses elect for one year terms is consistent with its role in occasionally designated one year terms to balance the odd year and even year election numbers.

Section 22-51. Meetings of the Senate [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-52. Meetings of Voting Units and Senate Groups and Campuses

Any member of the Senate Executive Committee may call together the senators or the faculty members of any or all voting units within his or her group school, college, campus for discussion of pending Senate business. Such a meeting is mandatory at the request of one-third of the senators or one-fourth of the faculty members within the group or campus.

Rationale: Senate Groups are abolished.

Under current Code (Section 21-52), 10% of the voting faculty can call a meeting of the faculty, so the mandatory meeting is not needed here.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 104, April 9, 2001: all with Presidential approval.

Section 22-53. Election of Senate Officers [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-54. Duties of the Chair [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-55. Duties of the Vice Chair [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]
Section 22-56. The Secretary of the Faculty [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-57. Procedures for Removal of Faculty Senate Officers and the Secretary of the Faculty [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-58. Office of University Committees

A. The Office of University Committees shall maintain the records of the Senate, of the Faculty Councils, and of faculty committees, and provide assistance for the efficient handling of Senate affairs.

B. The Office of University Committees shall also be responsible for handling Senate elections.

Rationale: Changes the responsibility for conducting Senate elections (see also 22-47). Also note: 22-58.B. is redundant with new 22-47.E. and is deleted.

S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 117, January 8, 2008: both with Presidential approval.

Section 22-60. Powers and Duties of the Senate Executive Committee [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-61. Advisory Committee on Faculty Code and Regulations [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]

Section 22-62. Membership of the Executive Committee

A. The Executive Committee consists of the following voting members:

1. The President of the University or a designated representative;
2. The Chair of the Senate;
3. The Vice Chair of the Senate;
4. The Chair of the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting;
5. The Chair of the General Faculty Organization of the University of Washington Bothell;
6. The Chair of the Faculty Assembly of the University of Washington Tacoma;
7. Three Faculty Council Chairs;
8. Eight senators chosen from the elected members of the Faculty Senate who will be sitting Senators during their term on the Senate Executive Committee.

The Chair of the General Faculty Organization of the University of Washington Bothell;
The Chair of the Faculty Assembly of the University of Washington Tacoma;
The elected members, consisting of one Senate member from each faculty group, except that, to insure proportional representation, Group 7 shall have two members;
The chairs of the Faculty Councils and the chair of the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting;
The Faculty Legislative Representative and/or the Deputy, and the presidents of the Associated Students of the University of Washington and the Graduate and Professional Student Senate, ex officio without vote; and
The Secretary of the Faculty, ex officio without vote.

B. Each elected member shall serve a one-year term and shall be eligible for re-election. Ex officio members without vote are:

1. The Provost;
2. The Faculty Legislative Representative;
3. The President of the Associated Students of the University of Washington;
4. The President of the Graduate and Professional Student Senate;
5. The Secretary of the Faculty.
C. When the agenda calls for discussion of items which are immediately related to the responsibilities of particular administrative officers, the President may invite those officers to attend an Executive Committee meeting so that they can answer questions and participate in the discussion of those agenda items. They would not have the privilege of vote. The Senate Executive Committee members listed in A.5 and A.6 above shall be elected to one year terms to commence on September 16 of each year.

D. Each Faculty Council Chair elected per A.7 above may serve an unlimited number of terms.

E. Each senator elected per A.8 above may serve an unlimited number of one year terms, but shall serve no more than three terms consecutively.

F. The Chair of the Faculty Senate may invite the Chairs of Faculty Councils and the Chairs of elected faculty councils of schools, colleges and campuses to attend meetings of the Senate Executive Committee to report, answer questions and participate in discussion of relevant agenda items. Invitees are without vote.

G. The President may invite administrative officers to attend meetings of the Senate Executive Committee to answer questions and participate in the discussion of relevant agenda items. Invitees are without vote.

**Rationale:** Senate Faculty Groups having been abolished, the group representatives have been replaced by elected senators.

Noting that the SEC represents the Senate when the Senate is not in session, it is important that the voting membership of the SEC be strongly representative of the Senate. Thus SEC membership should primarily represent the Senate. This is achieved by the election of a few Faculty Council Chairs, who vote in the Senate, and of elected senators to the SEC.

The distribution of elected SEC membership is moved to the nominations and elections section.

Note also that Faculty Council Chairs and chairs of elected faculty councils of schools, colleges and campuses, being ex officio senators with vote, are eligible for election to the SEC.

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**Section 22-63. Election of the Executive Committee**

A. The election of Executive Committee members shall be conducted after the regular Senate elections but before the end of Spring Quarter.

B. The elected senators for the coming year from each group shall meet to make nominations from their number as their group’s representative on the Executive Committee. A quorum shall be a majority of the senators in the group. The Senate Chair or a designated representative will preside at the meeting. The Chair and immediate past Chair of the Faculty Senate shall appoint a nominating committee that shall nominate at least one candidate for each Executive Committee position. Nominations of Faculty Council Chairs shall consider the relationship of the Council’s work to the Senate’s upcoming agenda. The nominations as a whole shall provide broad representation across academic disciplines, such as Health Sciences, Arts and Sciences, and other schools and colleges, and shall endeavor to balance continuity and turnover of representation.

C. At least two nominations shall be made from the floor at the meeting provided for in B. If the number of senators present at this meeting is a majority of all of the senators in the group, and if the electing vote by written ballot of those present constitutes a majority of all senators in the group, the election shall be declared completed at that point. Otherwise, election shall be by a majority of all senators in the group, by an election conducted by the Secretary of the Faculty. At a regular Senate meeting prior
to the end of the academic year, the Chair of the Senate, with the approval of the Executive Committee, shall publish in the agenda for that meeting the name of at least one eligible nominee for each elected Executive Committee position. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. An electronic vote will follow within one week of that meeting. The nominee receiving the highest number of votes for a position is elected. In the event of a tie, any untied nominees are eliminated and electronic ballots shall be cast again.

**Rationale:** Revises the election process to provide a nominating process with a nominating committee appointed by the Senate Chair and immediate past Chair.

Guidelines for nominations to ensure breadth across academic disciplines and representation of each campus on the SEC are also provided. Note, however, that nominations from the floor of the Senate are not bound by these guidelines.

The nomination guidelines permit taking into account the academic affiliation of faculty council chairs when considering the breadth of faculty representation.

The nomination guidelines take into account the desire to balance experience and turnover in the SEC.

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Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 113, February 24, 2005: all with Presidential approval.

**Section 22-64. Vacancies in the Executive Committee**

A. If an Executive Committee member discontinues his or her membership during the interval between Executive Committee elections, a successor shall be elected by the senators of his or her group in the manner prescribed by Section 22-63 B and C for the initial election of Executive Committee members.

B. A senator elected to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee serves for the unexpired committee term of the senator whom he or she succeeds.

**Rationale:** Removed reference to groups, which have been disestablished.

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**Section 22-65. Officers of the Executive Committee [NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR REVISION]**

Submitted by:  
Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs  
January 5, 2010

Approved by:  
Senate Executive Committee  
January 11, 2010
Senate Restructuring

Rich Christie
FCFA Chair
January 11, 2010

Main Features

- Senate
  - Smaller (1:40 vice 1:15, 110 elected vice 267) (§22-41.F.2 p.9)
  - Representation by school, college or campus instead of department (§22-41.F.2 p.9)
  - Apportionment to school, college or campus by Secretary of the Faculty (§22-45 p.13)
  - Apportionment within school, college or campus by College Councils (§22-41.F.3 p.9)
  - Nominations and elections by College Councils (§22-47 p.13)

- Senate (continued)
  - College Council Chairs now ex officio Senators without vote (§22-41 new D p.12)
  - Term limits 4 on 2 off (vice 4 on 4 off) (§22-43.B p.12)
  - Half elected every year, but all from school, college or campus in same year (§22-47.A p.13)
  - Occasional 1 year terms to even staggering (§22-47.B p.13)
  - Transition plan: complete replacement (§22-49 p.15)

Example Apportionment – Elected Senators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Sciences</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built Environment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentistry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geosci</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacoma</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Semfac 1/10

Main Features

- Senate Executive Committee
  - Smaller (15 vice 31) (§22-62 p.16)
  - 3 elected Faculty Council Chairs (vice 14) (§22-62.A.5 & C p.16)
  - 8 elected Senators (vice 11) (§22-62.A.6 & C p.16)
  - Elected Senators term limited 3 on 1 off (§22-62.F p.17)
  - Faculty Council Chairs not term limited (§22-62.D p.17)
  - Nomination committee appointed by Senate Chair and Immediate Past Chair (§22-63.B p.17)

- Senate Executive Committee (continued)
  - Bothell and Tacoma representation in nominations (§22-63.B p.17)
  - Guide for academic breadth in nominations (§22-63.B p.17)
  - Senate may nominate and elect without constraint (§22-63.C p.17)
Senate Size

(22-41 F p.9)

- Efficacy – smaller group provides better debate
  - History: First Senate in 1939: 54 Senators
  - Last size revision in 1956: 96 to 63 Senators

- Efficiency – governance with less faculty effort
  - Faculty have better things to do with their time
    - Attendance: Last meeting of 08-09, 80/268
    - Strategic Peers: Size now 1/12, new 3/12

Recent Senate Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Attended</th>
<th>Excused</th>
<th>Unexcused</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/21/09</td>
<td>80 (30%)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29/09</td>
<td>124 (46%)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

University Elected Senators*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Elected Senators*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UW Now</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCLA</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCW Proposed</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutgers</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts - Amherst</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCSD</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado - Boulder</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Davis</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UC Irvine</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado - Denver</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School, college or campus representation vs. Departments

(22-41 F p.9)

- Broad representation vs. proportionality
- Existing requirement to combine small departments: proportionality already a concern
- Can’t reduce size, retain departmental representation and have reasonable proportionality
- Hence representation by schools, colleges and campuses

Plan Description Senate Size Proportionality Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Senate Size</th>
<th>Proportionality Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Now. 1:15 min 12</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1:75</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1 per Department</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1 per Dept &lt; 50, 2 &gt; 50</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1:50 1 per school max 10</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>1:50 2 per school max 25</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Proposed 1:40 min 1 per school</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportionality is the ratio of highest proportionality to lowest, by School, College or Campus. If 1:1, then one Senator could represent 1.0 times as many faculty as another. The ratio is computed for schools, not departments, so actual values for A-E are higher.

Ex Officio Senators

(22-41 C & D p.8)

- College Council Chairs added to improve College-Senate interaction
  - Without vote to maintain proportionality
- Faculty Council chairs remain with vote
  - Retains experience in governance process in Senate
Senate Nominations and Elections
(22-41 F 3 p.9 & 22-47 p.13)
• College Councils can apportion senators within colleges better than Secretary of the Faculty because they know their College better.
• Nomination process should generate Senators more willing to serve.
• College Councils mostly OK with nominating and electing.

SEC Size and Composition
(22-62 p.16 & 22-63 p.17)
• 31 on SEC for Senate of 110 too many
• Want FC representation on SEC
• Need Senate representation on SEC
• Nominating committee appointed by least conflicted
• Distribution guidelines in nominations
• Senate can elect whomever they want

Timing
• Class A legislation - requires two Senate Meetings
• Must move forward at each SEC and Senate meeting this quarter to implement this year.
Class C Resolution In Support Of Student Involvement In Higher Education Advocacy Day,

WHEREAS, Higher Education Advocacy Day will be held Friday, February 5, 2010; and

WHEREAS, this is an opportunity for all University of Washington students to present their opinions regarding higher education to their legislators; and

WHEREAS, Friday, February 5, 2010 is a scheduled class day; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Faculty Senate endorses the proposal of the Associated Students of the University of Washington and the Graduate and Professional Student Senate that the faculty of the University of Washington make every effort to facilitate student involvement in Higher Education Advocacy Day by excusing them from class on Friday, February 5, 2010.

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
January 11, 2010

Submitted by:
Tim Mensing, ASUW President
Jake Faleschini, GPSS President
January 11, 2010
AGENDA
FACULTY SENATE MEETING
THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY 2010
Gowen Hall, Room 301, 2:30 p.m.

1. Call to Order and Approval of Agenda.

2. Introductory Comments – Professor Bruce Balick, Chair, Faculty Senate.


4. Report from the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting – Professor David Lovell, Committee Chair.

5. Legislative Report – Professor Jim Fridley, Faculty Legislative Representative.


7. Announcements.

8. Requests for Information.

   a. Action: Approve Nominees for Faculty Councils and Committees.
   b. Discussion: Remarks from 2010-2011 Faculty Senate Vice Chair Nominees.

10. Memorial Resolution.

11. Unfinished Business.
    Class A Legislation – Final Consideration.
    Stuart Sutton, Member, Faculty Council on University Relations.
    Title: Proposed Legislation to Eliminate the Faculty Council on University Relations.
    Action: Conduct final review of proposal to submit this legislation to the Faculty for approval or rejection.

    a. Class A Legislation – First Consideration.
       Rich Christie, Chair, Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs.
       Title: Proposed changes to the Faculty Senate Structure – Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22, Sections 22-41 through 24-65.
       Action: Conduct first review of proposal to submit legislation amending the Faculty Code to the faculty for approval or rejection.
    b. Class C Resolution.
       Title: Resolution In Support Of Student Involvement in Higher Education Advocacy Day.
       Action: Approve for distribution to the faculty.


PREPARED BY: Marcia Killien, Secretary of the Faculty
APPROVED BY: Bruce Balick, Chair, Faculty Senate

NOTE: If a continuation meeting is necessary, it will be held on Thursday, February 4 at 2:30 p.m. in Gowen 301.