



UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE FACULTY
Marcia Killien

April 5, 2010

Mark A. Emmert, President
Office of the President
Box 351230

SUBJECT: Class A Legislation #122

Dear President Emmert:

In accordance with the rules, the faculty has approved the Faculty Code amendment in Class A Bulletin No. 122: Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22, Sections 22-41 through 22-65 (Restructure of the Faculty Senate).

The results of the election submitted to the faculty for vote on March 12, 2010, are:

Total ballots distributed electronically:	4,140
Total ballots returned:	1,065
Percent of faculty who voted:	25.72%
Percentage of "yes" votes:	85.44%
Percentage of "no" votes:	7.75%
Percentage of abstentions:	6.99%

(The above percentage figures are based on ballots recorded electronically by the Catalyst Group.)

Attached is Professor Bruce Balick's certification that the faculty has voted to approve the changes as proposed in Class "A" Bulletin No. 122. Before the *University Handbook* can be revised, we need your approval. According to the *Faculty Code*, you have fourteen days to respond. However, in order to implement voting for faculty senators under the new procedures, we will need to begin the process immediately so that we are able to complete elections for Senators and the subsequent election of the Senate Executive Committee before the end of Spring Quarter. Therefore we look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Marcia Killien" with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Marcia Killien
Secretary of the Faculty

Enclosures

cc: Bruce Balick, Chair, Faculty Senate
Carol Niccolls, Executive Assistant to the President
Rebecca Deardorff, Director, Rules Coordination Office

Class A Legislation #122

Proposed amendments to the Faculty Code.

Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22,
Sections 22-41 through 22-65
(Restructure of the Faculty Senate).

CERTIFIED AS APPROVED:

APPROVED:



Bruce Balick, Chair
Faculty Senate

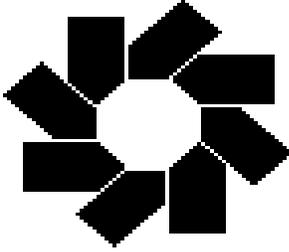


Mark A. Emmert
President

Date: 5 April 2010

Date: 04.05.10

University of Washington
FACULTY SENATE
Box 351271



CLASS A BULLETIN NO. 122

MARCH 12, 2010

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE ACTION

At its meeting on March 11, 2010, the Faculty Senate approved legislation that would restructure the Faculty Senate. The faculty are now asked to vote on the proposed legislation.

Election closes at 5 p.m. on April 2, 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)
(Rationales for specific changes are included in boxes.)

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:~~

Number of Voting Faculty in the Department	Number of Senators Elected	
	Even Years	Odd Years
12-22	4	0
23-37	4	4
38-52	4	2
53-67	2	2
68-	Numbers to conform to the existing 15-1 faculty to senator ratio.	

~~(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 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 30, June 27, 1966; S-A 35, June 17, 1970; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 40, January 6, 1972; S-A 96, December 4, 1996; S-A 104, April 9, 2001, S-A 113, February 24, 2005; S-A 118, January 8, 2008: all with Presidential approval.

~~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:~~

~~Group One:~~

Asian Languages and Literature	Linguistics
Classics	Near Eastern Languages and Civilization
Comparative Literature	Romance Languages and Literature
English	Scandinavian Languages and Literature
Germanics	Slavic Languages and Literature
Information School	-

~~Group Two:~~

Architecture	Drama
School of Art	Landscape Architecture
Communication	Music
Construction Management	Speech and Hearing Sciences

Dance	Urban Design and Planning
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Group Three:

Applied Mathematics	Earth and Space Sciences
Astronomy	Marine Affairs
Atmospheric Sciences	Mathematics
Aquatic and Fishery Sciences	Oceanography
Biology	Physics
Chemistry	Statistics

Group Four:

American Ethnic Studies	Jackson School of International Studies
American Indian Studies	Philosophy
Anthropology	Political Science
Economics	Psychology
Evans School of Public Affairs	Sociology
Geography	Women Studies
History	-

Group Five:

Accounting	Management and Organization
Aerospace Studies	Management Science
Education	Marketing and International Business
Finance and Business	Military Science
Law	Naval Science

Group Six:

Aeronautics and Astronautics	Forest Resources
Chemical Engineering	Industrial Engineering
Civil and Environmental Engineering	Materials Science and Engineering
Computer Science and Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering	Technical Communication

Group Seven:

Anesthesiology	Neurological Surgery
Biochemistry	Neurology
Bioengineering	Obstetrics and Gynecology
Biological Structure	Ophthalmology
Biostatistics	Orthopaedics and Sports Medicine
Comparative Medicine	Otolaryngology
Environmental & Occupational Health -Sci.	Pathobiology
Epidemiology	Pathology
Family Medicine	Pediatrics
Genome Sciences	Pharmacology
Global Health	Physiology and Biophysics

Health Services	Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Immunology	Radiation Oncology
Laboratory Medicine	Radiology
Medical Education and Biomedical Informatics	Rehabilitation Medicine
Medical History and Ethics	Surgery
Medicine	Urology
Microbiology	-

~~Group Eight:~~

Biobehavioral Nursing and Health Systems	Orthodontics
Dental Public Health Sciences	Pediatric Dentistry
Endodontics	Periodontics
Family and Child Nursing	Pharmaceutics
Medicinal Chemistry	Pharmacy
Oral Biology	Psychosocial and Community Health
Oral Medicine	Restorative Dentistry
Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	Social Work

~~Group Nine:~~

Bothell—Business	Bothell—Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences
Bothell—Computer & Software Systems	Bothell—Nursing
Bothell—Education	-

~~Group Ten:~~

Tacoma—Computer & Software Systems	Tacoma—Nursing
Tacoma—Education	Tacoma—Social Work
Tacoma—Interdisciplinary Arts & Sciences	Tacoma—Urban Studies
Tacoma—Milgard School of Business	-

~~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~~ may be elected to an unlimited number of terms, except that 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 re-election shall be determined as if she or he had served the unexpired portion of the term.~~

Rationale: Addressed in Section 22-48.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 55, May 24, 1977; S-A 103, March 6, 2001; S-A 106, May 6, 2002: all with Presidential approval.

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.(a).~~

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 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 55, May 25, 1977; S-A 104, April 9, 2001; S-A 110, July 9, 2003: all with Presidential approval.

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~~ Schools, Colleges 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, or 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.7 and A.8 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.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-A 37, February 8, 1971; S-A 42, June 9, 1972; S-A 71, February 5, 1985; S-A 88, May 25, 1993; S-A 96, December 4, 1996; S-A 104, April 9, 2001; S-A 113, February 24, 2005: all with Presidential approval.

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.

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.

Section 13-31, April 16, 1956; S-A 55, May 25, 1977: both with Presidential approval.

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

Submitted by:
Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs
January 4, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
January 11, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
January 28, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
March 11, 2010