

FACULTY SENATE MEETING MINUTES
THURSDAY, 11 MARCH 2010
Gowen Hall, Room 301, 2:30 p.m.

1. Call to Order and Approval of Agenda.

Faculty Senate Chair Bruce Balick called the meeting to order at 2:30 p.m. and the agenda was approved as drafted.

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

Senate Chair Bruce Balick welcomed Senators to the final meeting of winter quarter and noted three items that should be of interest to Senators and the faculty in general. The first is an e-mail message that had been sent from his office that day conveying a four-page report on Activity Based Budgeting (ABB). The second was a heads-up that he would soon be forwarding another report on UW Technology Fees. This will be the topic of Senate discussion later in the agenda, but the report will deal with the specifics of a final Senate recommendation. Finally, he alerted Senators that the report from the Legislative Representative had arrived via e-mail earlier that day, and it would be read by Vice Chair JW Harrington under agenda item number five.

3. Report of the Provost and Executive Vice President/Opportunity for Questions – Provost Phyllis Wise.

Provost Phyllis Wise reported that the focus of administration remains the state budget and the legislative session, which will undoubtedly be extended past the day's deadline. Both the House and Senate have budget proposals. The House budget would deliver a 4% cut to the UW, the highest cut of any Washington State institution of higher education. In addition the House budget takes \$18 million from the student building fund – for a total cut of over 9%. The focus of the UW's legislative efforts will be arguing against this proposal. The Senate's budget delivers a 6% cut, but all institutions of higher education would take the same percentage cut.

She also reported that discussions and work continues on ABB and on 2Y2D (two years, two decades) initiatives.

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

Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting (SCPB) Chair David Lovell reported that SCPB has been meeting less often than before – every other week instead of every week -- and major issues occupying the Committee this year still await definition. There has been much discussion on both ABB and the Salary Policy, but nothing sufficiently polished has come forth to provide for Senate review and discussion. He anticipates that by the next Senate meeting he will have definitive reports for Senate review, similar to the report distributed the day before regarding UW Technology Fees **{Exhibit G}** and another earlier report on procedures for Reorganization, Consolidation and Elimination of Programs. JW Harrington chaired the subcommittee that drafted the Technology Fee report that summarizes the proposal and makes recommendations; he will be able to address questions that arise. There has been considerable concern about the increase in technology fees, but it looks as if the major hit will be taken by the health sciences and administrative offices.

Lovell apologized for not having sent information to Senators about the retention increases after the last Senate meeting. He will send it out shortly.

Group IV Representative Christoph Giebel asked what is meant by "academic units" in the technology fee report. Does that refer to the colleges, schools or campuses – or does it refer to departments? Harrington responded that in this case it refers to the college/school/campus level, although ultimately any hit at that level will be reflected in some way by the budgets of the departments within those units. Department chairs and administrators will be able to determine the impact once the dean or chancellor has made decisions about distribution.

Ensuing discussion included concerns about the necessity of technology in light of the recent, greatly reduced budgets at the department level. It also included the merits and drawbacks of any possibility of providing for ways to pick and choose services instead of the "flat tax." Analogies were raised about the public sector: should tax payers be exempt from paying taxes to support libraries if they don't use libraries? Executive Vice Provost Doug Wadden clarified that departments cannot "opt out" of this and urged faculty to consider the larger picture. There is no way to opt out of technology at a modern University, and the present (and future) economy will cause all units within the UW to be stretched thin. Questions continued regarding how this

economy will cause all units within the UW to be stretched thin. Questions continued regarding how this charge will be reflected in departmental budget. Lovell interjected that faculty should keep in mind the order of magnitude of this change – which is in the vicinity of .2 to .5%.

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

Senate Chair Balick introduced JW Harrington, who read Faculty Legislative Representative Jim Fridley's report from Olympia, verbatim, as follows:

Greetings from Olympia. I'm sure you are reading the newspapers and blogs and listening to NPR so I'm guessing that I won't be bringing much new news to you with this afternoon's note.

Today is supposed to be the end of this year's legislative session but remember that the legislative session isn't over until it's over (but this year it might not be over then either); bills aren't law until they are signed by the governor (but they can still become law even if she veto's them); and laws once enacted are changed by the legislature all the time.

Before I go into legislative matters I'm going to mention that I attended the Higher Education Coordinating Board's meeting with their advisory council yesterday (I am the representative of faculty from four-year institutions to the advisory council – which by the way appears to be on its way to elimination via legislative action occurring as I am writing this). A gentleman from the Rand Corporation presented his research findings in "The Benefits to Taxpayers from Increases in Student's Educational Attainment." I won't go into the study now but it was interesting to hear his conclusion that the difference in the discounted present value to society (measured in dollars as taxes collected, money spent on incarceration, etc.) between an individual receiving a high school diploma and attending "some college" was at least \$35,000. The similarly calculated difference in the value to society between "some college" and a B.A. degree was at least \$80,000. These already include the cost of paying for the difference in attainment, thus he claims that it is a pretty good investment for society to be making. It was an interesting assertion but, given the cash-flow problems facing the current legislative session, the value of a possible great investment might not be all that relevant to decision makers right now.

As I mentioned, the legislative session, by the constitution of our state, must end today but it is very evident that they will not be able to complete their work by tonight's deadline. Thus a special session will undoubtedly be called by the Governor. It's not clear if that will be done immediately, or only after the leadership of the House and Senate agree on a limited scope of work for the special session, or only after a level of agreement has been reached over the supplemental budget that needs to be passed. So please understand that everything I'm telling you is almost all speculative...

The Senate and House have each proposed an operating budget and a revenue package. The two budgets are different and the two revenue packages are likewise different. The budgets differ not only in distribution across the agencies but also in total expenditures. The revenue packages differ in amount and also in the sources. As they stand right now it is hard for me to imagine that they can find a compromise very easily. When members voted to temporarily suspend portions of the I-960 legislation many of them (including in the Greater Seattle Area) heard from many, many of their constituents that they should not raise taxes. It was a very stressful debate and vote. On top of this there are strongly held and differing beliefs about what kinds of taxes are most appropriate for today's situation. It is possible therefore that examining the Senate's proposed operating budget and the House's proposed operating budget and concluding that UW's budget will be bracketed therein might be too optimistic.

I suggest that we continue to brace ourselves for cuts to the current biennial operating budget (from now through June 2011) for higher education that are as great as allowed by the Federal Government's "maintenance of effort" constraint that was imposed when the state accepted the stimulus money. Expect that the community and technical colleges will be favored over the four-year institutions for the simple reason that they are believed to be a realistic option for the recently unemployed to better their employability and the four-years are not. Also expect for the University of Washington to be cut at a greater rate than the other four-year institutions because of a belief that the UW is better able to accommodate the cuts. (Don't shoot the messenger yet, OK?). If you made me guess at a number right now I'd use the Senate budget's 6.4% cut to the operating budget and yet continue to hope that it ends up closer to House's 4%.

We should wait to review the session when it's actually over but I will make a couple of quick additional observations:

The Senate's bipartisan conversation and passage of the bill that connected expectations for "performance" with bounded tuition setting authority for the governing boards of UW, WSU and WWU was evidence of sincere

interest in finding ways to support (and in their eyes strengthen) the work that we do and the value that we bring to the state. That conversation was in stark contrast to the conversation in the house where the bill is now (permanently) stalled in committee. There, the belief that tuition setting is an important responsibility of the legislature seems to be held by enough members (or at least enough key individuals) that it, along with concerns about the operation of the institutions themselves, made any other conversations difficult to nearly impossible.

As a separate note, student financial aid and work study were in very precarious positions coming into the session and appear to be on pretty solid ground now. Expect some cuts to these, but having administration, faculty and students all speaking to the importance of these programs made a big difference.

The discussions I've heard around the items above, and other related topics, have me believing that, for the most part, the outcomes of the work of higher education are understood as important and they are highly valued. But the institutions themselves are much less highly regarded. The reasons for this are certainly worth contemplating. We will have much to talk about in the coming months. Higher education is recognized as paddling toward a waterfall and lots of people are realizing that we need to find a way to pay for it. Interestingly, this is happening at the same time that one or more revenue packages are going to be put on the November ballot -- I'm sure that at least some leaders in our state will be noting how and how much the higher education community involves itself in those endeavors.

I hope the Faculty Senate has a productive afternoon.

Before addressing questions, Harrington wrote Fridley's e-mail address (fridley@uw.edu) on the white board and encouraged Senators to contact Fridley with their comments and concerns about anything going on in Olympia.

The first question came from Senator Gordon Watts from Physics who asked what might be done, now and in the future, to protect funds, such as the student building fund, from being appropriated into the State General Fund. GPSS President Jake Faleschini reported that this kind of situation has come up before in other states, and that when taken to court, the action has been found unconstitutional. He suggested that if the final budget from Olympia includes such an action, he would file suit against Olympia and would expect to win. Wadden interjected that the state has enormous latitude in appropriating funds from its agencies, including the UW. This is one of the primary reasons that the UW is working toward not only tuition-setting authority, but also more flexibility in the way it does business. Wise noted that even a portion of the income from the Metro Tract is appropriated by the State.

6. Summary of Executive Committee Actions and Upcoming Issues and Actions of February 22, 2010.
 - a. SEC approved a plan that lays out which colleges, schools, and campuses will elect senators for one- and which for two-year terms as mandated by transition language in legislation for proposed Faculty Senate restructure; b. Kathy Gill was designated Senate representative on UWTV Advisory Committee.

Balick noted that Item six on the agenda lists actions taken by the Senate Executive Committee during its meeting of February 22.

7. Announcements.

Secretary of the Faculty Marcia Killien announced that an article had appeared in last week's edition of University Week, reminding the academic community that it is time again to be thinking about nominations of the faculty's best and brightest colleagues -- one of whom will be chosen for the annual University Faculty Lecture Award (formerly the Annual Faculty Lectureship). At the President's suggestion, the award has been modified this year to increase its stature and visibility within the University community. The recipient will be recognized at the annual UW awards ceremony in the spring and will sit on the podium at graduation. The lecture will take place in the fall, and nominations are due April 14.

8. Requests for Information.

Balick reported that there were no requests for information.

9. Nominations and Appointments.

There were no new nominations. Balick reported, however, that Kathy Gill has been appointed to serve as the Faculty Senate representative on an advisory committee for UWTV. This appointment had been endorsed by the Senate Executive Committee at its last meeting.

10. Memorial Resolution.

Balick then invited Harrington to present the Memorial Resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED that the minutes of this meeting record the sorrow of the entire faculty upon its loss by death of these friends and colleagues:

Professor Emeritus Ellsworth "Buster" Alvord, Jr. of Pathology who died on January 19, 2010 after having served the University since 1960.

Clinical Professor Robert M. Campbell of Obstetrics & Gynecology who died on March 2, 2010 after having served the University since 1949.

Professor Emeritus Douglas K. Fleming of Geography who died on February 25, 2010 after having served the University since 1965.

Associate Professor Robert John Griep of Medicine and Radiology who died on January 23, 2010 after having served the University since 1965.

Professor Emeritus Bjorn F. Hrutfiord of Forest Resources who died on February 16, 2010 after having served the University since 1959.

Associate Professor George Ival Prater of Management Science who died on January 16, 2010 after having served the University since 1965.

Professor Alexander Spence of Neurology who died on January 20, 2010 after having served the University since 1974.

Professor Irving B. Stern of Periodontics who died on February 23, 2010 after having served the University since 1959.

Balick then invited Senators to approve the resolution by a standing vote. The resolution was approved.

11. Unfinished Business.

a. Action: Nominations and Appointments from January 28 Faculty Senate meeting. **{Exhibit A}**

Balick informed Senators that there were two action items on the agenda left over from the last meeting. The first was approval of one nomination listed on Exhibit A. Harrington moved approval of the nomination. There were no further nominations from the floor and the nomination was approved for appointment.

b. Class A Legislation – Final Consideration. {Exhibit B}

Faculty Council on University Relations.

Title: Proposed Legislation to Eliminate the Faculty Council on University Relations.

Action: Conduct final review of proposal to submit legislation to the faculty for approval or rejection.

The second action item left over from the previous meeting was Class A legislation retiring the Faculty Council on University Relations. Harrington made a motion to send the legislation, attached as Exhibit B, to the faculty for a vote. There was no discussion, and the motion was approved by the Senate.

c. Class A Legislation – Final Consideration. {Exhibit C}

Rich Christie, Chair, Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs.

Title: Proposed changes to the Faculty Senate Structure – Volume Two, Part II, Chapter 22.

Action: Conduct final review of proposal to submit legislation to the faculty for approval or rejection.

The final item of unfinished business was final consideration of the proposal to restructure the Senate. Harrington made a motion to send the legislation, attached as Exhibit C, to the faculty for a vote. There was no discussion, and the motion was approved by the Senate.

12. New Business.

a. Class B Legislation. {Exhibit D}

John Schaufelberger, Chair, Faculty Council on Academic Standards.

Title: Proposed Changes to Scholastic Regulations.

Action: Approve for distribution to the faculty.

Balick informed Senators that there were two items of new business. The first was a Class B proposal to amend the University Handbook to update and revise Scholastic Regulations. He explained that after review by the Senate Executive Committee, the Faculty Senate considers Class B legislation once and then sends it to the university president for review. Within ten days of approval of the action by the president, the Class B legislation is duplicated in a *Class B Bulletin* and sent by the Secretary to each voting member of the faculty. The legislation becomes effective if objections from no more than 5% of the voting faculty are received within 21 days of its publication. Harrington moved that the Class B legislation, attached as Exhibit D, be distributed to faculty for review.

Balick then introduced John Schaufelberger, Chair of the Faculty Council on Academic Standards (FCAS), the Council that had drafted the legislation for Senate review.

Schaufelberger went on to explain that the last major changes to the UW Scholastic Regulations were made in February 2002. To ensure that the regulations reflect current policies and procedures, the Faculty Council on Academic Standards (FCAS) undertook a detailed review and identified numerous revisions that are needed.

The University adopted a holistic review process for evaluating undergraduate applications several years ago, but the Scholastic Regulations were not modified to incorporate this new policy. The proposed changes are in Chapter 1.

During Spring Quarter 2009, a faculty member questioned the intent of Chapter 2, Section 1, Part A. As currently written, it restricts guest speakers and visiting scholars from participating in University courses. FCAS reviewed the text and propose that any guests approved by the instructor be allowed to take part in a course.

With the establishment of the College of the Environment and the movement of the Program on the Environment to the new college, an issue has developed in that students currently are not allowed to obtain a single degree with majors in different colleges. To enable students to earn double majors from different colleges, the revised text in Chapter 14, Section 2, Part I was drafted. This would enable students to earn a single degree with double major without the necessity to earn the 45 additional credits needed to earn a second bachelor's degree. To ensure that students graduate in a timely manner, language was drafted for Chapter 14, Section 3 requiring students to pursue a single degree with double major when both majors lead to the same degree objective.

The purpose of this Class B legislation is to:

1. Update the Scholastic Regulations to conform with current admission, registration, credit by examination, transfer credit, and graduation policies and procedures.
2. To enable course instructors to invite guests to participate in their courses.
3. To enable undergraduate students to earn a single degree with double major from different colleges.
4. To require undergraduate students to receive a single degree with double major when both majors lead to the same degree objective.

This proposed legislation was approved by the Faculty Council on Academic Standards on December 18, 2009. It was approved after a friendly amendment was made by the Senate Executive Committee at its meeting of February 22.

After a short discussion, the motion was approved.

b. Class A Legislation – First Consideration. {Exhibit E}

Marcia Killien, Secretary of the Faculty.

Title: Proposed changes to the Faculty Council Structure – Volume Two, Part IV, Chapter 42.

Action: Conduct first review of proposal to submit legislation amending the *Faculty Code* to the faculty for approval or rejection.

Balick then directed Senators' attention to the second item of new business, the merging of three faculty councils into one Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning. Harrington moved that the Senate submit to

the faculty for vote Class A legislation amending the Faculty Code, changing the Faculty Council structure attached as Exhibit E to the agenda. Secretary of the Faculty Killien then was introduced to explain the context for this proposal. She explained that the impetus for this came from her on-going examination of the Councils – their effectiveness and fit with the current situation at the University and within the Office of University Committees. The proposal would merge the Faculty Councils on Instructional Quality, Educational Technology and Educational Outreach into a “super council” on Teaching and Learning. The original charges of the three Councils to be merged no longer reflect the reality of their work and there are many instances where there’s been a duplication of effort and overlapping topics of interest and discussion. This proposal has the strong support of the three Council Chairs involved, as well as with the membership of all three councils. Subcommittees will be formed as necessary to ensure that specific tasks from the original three Councils continue to get done.

There was no discussion, and the legislation was approved.

c. Class C Resolution. {Exhibit F}

Tim Mensing, ASUW President.

Title: Resolution Concerning Affordable Textbooks.

Action: Approve for distribution to the faculty.

Balick announced that the final action item on the day’s agenda was a resolution submitted by Tim Mensing, President of the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW) concerning affordable textbooks. He noted that the meeting business had been dispatched more quickly than anyone had anticipated, and Mensing had not yet arrived at the meeting. He and the Secretary of the Faculty encouraged Senators to take a few minutes to read carefully the resolution, attached as Exhibit F. Harrington moved that that Senate approve the resolution.

Ensuing discussion included much support, but also some doubt that this will amount to much given the power in the hands of publishers. Executive Vice Provost Wadden interjected that Olympia has taken on the publishers with legislation requiring them to work with the UW Bookstore in ways that may help ensure that costs to students for textbooks do not keep spiraling upward. A student present reported that both the ASUW and GPSS have passed the same resolution, and he hoped the Faculty Senate would find its way to endorse it as well.

Group Representative Gerry Philipsen reported that Mensing and a fellow student had spoken in support of this resolution at the Senate Executive Committee and received unanimous support from the SEC. He applauded the students for their non-coercive approach in drafting this resolution and encouraged Senators to join him in his support of their efforts to resolve this problem for their fellow students in the future. He added that Class C resolutions are sometimes regarded as having little impact, but they do serve as a rhetorical resource and something students could use in arguing for better textbook policies. In a time when money is short for all of us, he encouraged a vote in favor of this carefully crafted document. Harrington added his support to Philipsen’s statement.

Michael Kucher, Senator from Tacoma, added that this codifies common sense. By approving this resolution the Senate will be sending a message to students that faculty are not tone deaf to this issue – something that cannot be done too frequently or forcefully.

After considerable discussion concerning how to evaluate “pedagogical improvements,” the question was called, and the motion to end discussion was approved.

The vote on the original motion was also approved.

13. Adjournment.

The meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m.

PREPARED BY: Marcia Killien, Secretary of the Faculty

APPROVED BY: Bruce Balick, Chair, Faculty Senate

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 WashingtonCouncilRepresentative

University Libraries

Yookyong (Yooky) Lee

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

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.~~

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:~~

Number of Voting Faculty in the Department	Number of Senators Elected	
	Even Years	Odd Years
-	-	0
12-22	4	0
23-37	4	1
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

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
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
January 11, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
March 11, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
January 28, 2010

**Proposed Handbook Changes Related to Scholastic Regulations
Volume Four, General Information and Selected Rules and Policies
Part III: Scholastic Regulations**

Chapter 1, Sections 3, 4, 5 & 6
Chapter 2, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 & 10
Chapter 5, Sections 1 & 2
Chapter 6, Section 1
Chapter 8, Section 1
Chapter 10
Chapter 14, Sections 2 & 3

Background:

The last major changes to the UW Scholastic Regulations were made in February 2002. To ensure that the regulations reflect current policies and procedures, the Faculty Council on Academic Standards (FCAS) undertook a detailed review and identified numerous revisions that are needed to reflect current policies and procedures.

The University adopted a holistic review process for evaluating undergraduate applications several years ago, but the Scholastic Regulations were not modified to incorporate this new policy. The proposed changes are in Chapter 1.

During Spring Quarter 2009, a faculty member questioned the intent of Chapter 2, Section 1, Part A. As currently written, it restricts guest speakers and visiting scholars from participating in University courses. FCAS reviewed the text and propose that any guests approved by the instructor be allowed to take part in a course.

With the establishment of the College of the Environment and the movement of the Program on the Environment to the new college, an issue has developed in that students currently are not allowed to obtain a single degree with majors in different colleges. To enable students to earn double majors from different colleges, the revised text in Chapter 14, Section 2, Part I was drafted. This would enable students to earn a single degree with double major without the necessity to earn the 45 additional credits needed to earn a second bachelor's degree. To ensure that students graduate in a timely manner, language was drafted for Chapter 14, Section 3 requiring students to pursue a single degree with double major when both majors lead to the same degree objective.

Proposed New Legislation:

The purpose of this Class B legislation is to:

5. Update the Scholastic Regulations to conform with current admission, registration, credit by examination, transfer credit, and graduation policies and procedures.
6. To enable course instructors to invite guests to participate in their courses.
7. To enable undergraduate students to earn a single degree with double major from different colleges.
8. To require undergraduate students to receive a single degree with double major when both majors lead to the same degree objective.

This proposed legislation was approved by the Faculty Council on Academic Standards on December 18, 2009.

PART III: Scholastic Regulations

Chapter 1

ADMISSION

Section 3. Admission to Undergraduate Standing (~~Washington Residents~~)

- A. Undergraduate programs offered by the University lead to a bachelor's degree. Admission is competitive. ; students may therefore be admitted when, in the judgment of the University, they appear qualified to pursue a degree program with a reasonable likelihood of success. In making this admissions judgment, the University uses a holistic review process. This process considers such factors as high school grade-point average, ~~nature of courses taken~~, grade-point average in transferable college level course work, institution(s) attended, level of entry, scores on an acceptable admissions test when required, and personal factors such as school and community service, leadership, overcoming adversity, and family educational and socioeconomic background. ~~Qualified applicants under section B.1 below will be rank ordered according to their probabilities of obtaining a University grade-point average higher than 2.00. Offers of admission will be extended first to those with the highest probabilities.~~ The Faculty Council on Academic Standards ~~will determine the proportion of admission offers to be made based on ranked probabilities, and the proportion based on a comprehensive review of the application file.~~ shall periodically review and approve the holistic review process.
- B. Admission to the University is competitive, which means there are more qualified applicants than can be admitted.

~~When the University is unable to accommodate all who are deemed admissible, the~~ The Provost, therefore, in consultation with the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting (SCPB), shall determine the distribution of enrollment among allocate places of admission to freshmen, Washington community college direct transfer agreement applicants (DTAs), other college transfers, and post-baccalaureates applicants, as well as the distribution of entrants between ~~and~~ residents and non-residents of the state of Washington.

Consideration for admission is assured when the applicant fulfills the requirements in sections 1 or 2 below.

1. **Freshman or Transfer Admission.**

The University shall consider for ~~routine~~ admission any applicant who meets the following minimum standards:

a. Completion of a college preparatory ~~program~~ course of study to include the following high school ~~courses credits~~ credits*:

4 high school credits ~~course years~~ of English;

2 high school credits ~~course years~~ of a single foreign language;

3 high school credits ~~course years~~ of mathematics: algebra, geometry, and preferably trigonometry; (a fourth high school credit year of mathematical analysis or calculus is recommended for students preparing for majors in the sciences or engineering);

2 high school credits ~~course years~~ of science including one laboratory science course in biology, chemistry or physics;

3 high school credits ~~course years~~ of social studies science;

1/2 high school credit ~~course year~~ of the fine or performing arts; and

1/2 high school credit ~~course year~~ of electives taken from the above areas.

Total 15 high school credits ~~course years~~ of college preparatory course work study.

*One high school credit represents a standard full year of high school course work.

(S-B 137, June 1981; S-B 150, March 9, 1990; S-B 169, February 2002: all with Presidential approval.)

b. A scholastic and personal record that indicates the applicant is adequately prepared to complete a degree at the University of Washington.

c. Submission of scores on an acceptable admission test such as the SAT I or the ACT, unless the applicant has earned at least 40 reasonably distributed transferable quarter-credits after high school graduation.

2. **Direct-Transfer Agreement Admissions.**

Students may also be admitted to the University under the terms of "direct transfer agreements" between the University and individual community colleges of the State of Washington, provided that they satisfy the mathematics and foreign language ~~core~~ requirements in Subsection 1.a above or the equivalent college courses. ~~and~~ Students must also satisfy the general education requirements of ~~the~~ a qualifying academic Associate of Arts or Sciences degree.

C. The University in its discretion may consider applicants for ~~non-routine~~ admission who do not meet the above requirements, but are able to submit additional evidence supportive of sufficient promise of benefiting from or contributing to the University's undergraduate programs. Admission test scores may be waived by the Office of Admissions when the applicant's high school and/or college scholastic records indicate a high probability of academic success.

D. Denied applicants may request ~~a second~~ an additional review of their admission files if they believe an error or omission has occurred. All supportive documentation should be filed with the initial application. Late documents will ordinarily not be considered after the initial decision has been made.

E. Non-matriculated students may be enrolled for credit on a space available basis to pursue limited academic objectives, but they are not admitted to a degree program or to a department, school, or college of the University. Non-matriculated students subsequently admitted in matriculated status must complete at least 45 credits in matriculated status to qualify for a degree.

F. Duplication of Credit. A student may not receive University credit for repetition of work at the same or at a more elementary level, if credit has been granted in an earlier course. This rule applies whether the earlier course was taken in high school or college, and whether, in the latter case, course numbers are or are not duplicated, except that when continuation of previous study is involved (e.g., foreign language), proper placement for credit in University courses shall be determined by the department that presents the subject.

G. The University recognizes the academic and educational benefits of a geographically diverse student body. In order that the University meets its primary obligation to residents of the State, the admissions requirements for out-of-state and international applicants are more restrictive than those of resident applicants. All successful international applicants shall have demonstrated English language competency.

S-B 78, April 1958; S-B 81, May 1960; S-B 88, May 1962; S-B 127, December 1976; S-B 129, June 1977; S-B 132, March 1979: all with Presidential approval; HB, 1946; AI, August 1981. Rev. October 3, 1983. S-B 169, February 2002: with Presidential approval.

Section 4. Admission to ~~Post-Baccalaureate~~ Postbaccalaureate Study in an Undergraduate College

A. The University gives undergraduate admission priority to applicants seeking a first bachelor's degree. However, a A student holding a bachelor's degree from ~~an~~ a regionally accredited institution may be admitted to one of the undergraduate colleges as a postbaccalaureate student to pursue a program leading to a second bachelor's degree or another appropriate objective.

B. An applicant's educational goals, scholastic record and work experience are the primary criteria for admission. Approval of the relevant department ~~concerned~~ and, ordinarily, a grade-point average of

at least 2.50 in the junior and senior years of the undergraduate program are ~~required~~ minimum requirements for admissions consideration.

- C. Postbaccalaureate students are not admitted to the Graduate School and ordinarily may not register for courses numbered 500 and above. Courses completed while in postbaccalaureate status normally may not be applied to an advanced degree in the Graduate School.

S-B 90, April 1963; S-B 96, April 1966; S-B 127, December 1976; S-B 129, June 1977: all with Presidential approval. Rev. October 3, 1983. S-B 169, February 2002: with Presidential approval.

Section 5. Admission of Nonresidents

~~A. The University of Washington recognizes the academic and educational benefits to be derived from a geographically diverse student body. In order that the University will be able to meet its primary obligation to residents of the State, the admission requirements for out-of-state applicants are more selective than for resident students, generally requiring higher academic accomplishment. Nonresident sons and daughters of University of Washington alumni, however, are admitted according to resident standards, although they are required to pay the regular nonresident tuition fees.~~

~~B. A small number of undergraduates from other countries will be admitted each year, in Summer and Autumn quarters only. Admission offers will be extended to those with the highest qualifications from each country, and all will have demonstrated English language competency through satisfactory performance on prescribed tests.~~

BR, January 1964; S-B 127, December 1976; S-B 129, June 1977: all with Presidential approval. Rev. October 3, 1983. S-B 169, February 2002: with Presidential approval.

Section 5.6. Acceptance of Transfer Credit

A. The University of Washington reserves the right to accept or reject credits earned at other collegiate institutions. In general, it ~~shall be~~ is the University's policy to accept credits earned at institutions fully accredited by their respective regional accrediting associations, provided that such credits have been acquired through university-level courses appropriate to the ~~student's degree curriculum for the~~ student's degree at the University of Washington.

B. The University of Washington will accept in transfer toward a bachelor's degree no more than 90 lower-division credits. After a student has been admitted to a university major, additional lower-division transfer credit may be allowed when:

1. The student requests the credit transfer;
2. The credit transfer advances the student toward an academic degree; and
3. The transfer is approved by the student's academic unit.

~~C. No more than 135 credits may be accepted in transfer for a bachelor's degree.~~

~~D. C.~~ Special examination(s) as defined in Chapter 5, Credit by Examination and Advanced Standing Credit, shall be required to determine the number of credits to be accepted toward the bachelor's degree for independent study, for work with private teachers, and for work done in unaccredited institutions, except as provided in Subsection ~~E~~ D below.

~~E. D.~~ Credits earned by a student at an unaccredited institution may be validated by means other than a written examination if the chairperson of the ~~concerned~~ relevant department(s) so decides. Validation of credit without examinations is restricted and subject to the same provisions as validation by examination as defined in Chapter 5, Credit by Examination and Advanced Standing Credit, Section 1, Subsections B, C, D, E, F, and G. Validated credit will be accepted toward the bachelor's degree on the same basis as credits earned by examinations.

~~F-E.~~ Transfer credits shall be accepted for upper-division credit only when earned at an accredited four-year degree-granting institution.

~~G-F.~~ Credit may be granted for courses completed in Armed Forces training schools on terms and subject to the limitations set forth in Chapter 8, Armed Forces Training Credit.

G. No more than 135 credits may be accepted in transfer for a bachelor's degree.

S-B 96, April 1966; S-B 127, December 1976; S-B 129, June 1977: all with Presidential approval. Rev. October 3, 1983. S-B 169, February 2002; S-B 172, January 24, 2005: with Presidential approval.

Section 6 7. Admission to Graduate Standing

Chapter 2 REGISTRATION

[Additional regulations regarding Enrollment and Registration Procedures are located in Chapter 478-160 WAC. Among the topics included are admission categories, application forms, residence classification, enrollment periods, enrollment procedures, enrollment in courses on other UW campuses, enrollment service fees, credit categories, withdrawals, and information on special programs.]

Section 1. Registration for Residence Courses

A. Registration Required. Students are required to register for any course that they attend. No person, other than guests approved by faculty members participating informally with the approval of the instructor, may take part in a University course in which she or he has not been registered.

~~B. Medical Examination. All students entering the University in the resident credit program for the first time, or returning to the University after an absence of more than two calendar years, shall be required to submit a completed health history form.~~

~~C-B.~~ Credits Allowed per Quarter:

1. Except with the consent of his or her dean, no student shall be registered for more than 20 credits of work or the number called for in the prescribed curricula.
2. For students in the Graduate School, a workload of ~~nine~~ 10 credits per quarter is minimal for full-time status; 12 credits per quarter is considered normal; 15 credits per quarter shall be regarded ordinarily as the maximum. Graduate students who have fellowships, traineeships, or assistantships must register for full-time, ~~9~~ 10 credits per quarter. Veterans, in order to receive full subsistence allotments, must register per quarter for no fewer than ~~9~~ 10 credit hours of courses numbered 400 or above.

S-B 173, April 6, 2007 with Presidential approval.

Section 2. Methods of Registration

- A. Students register by using MyUW. This is a continuous registration system that is organized into three distinct priority periods that are referred to as periods 1, 2, and 3. Undergraduates cannot enroll in more than 19 credits prior to the beginning of the quarter so that all students will have a chance to develop basic programs. Credits beyond 19 can be added, subject to college restrictions, after the quarter begins.
- B. Registration period 1 is designed primarily to accommodate currently registered matriculated students. It occurs during the latter half of the quarter preceding that for which the student is registering excluding Summer Quarter. Registration priority dates are assigned according to the

following sequence: disabled students, athletes, students with graduating senior priority status, graduate students, ~~freshmen,~~ seniors, juniors, and sophomores and freshmen.

- G. Registration period 2 occurs just prior to the beginning of the quarter and is intended primarily to accommodate new and former students, returning students, and students from other UW campuses, ~~nonmatriculated, and ACCESS students, and tuition exempt faculty and staff.~~
- D. Registration period 3 occurs during the first seven calendar days of the quarter and is intended for registration changes. ~~Students registering for the first time during or after period 3 will be assessed a late registration fee. ACCESS students and tuition exempt faculty and staff may register from the third day through the seventh day of the quarter in period 3. Washington State employees register on the fourth day. Non-matriculating students who attend the University through UW Educational Outreach are registered by the UWEO staff into available courses.~~

Section 3. Cross-Campus Enrollment

- A. Credits are required on home campus before cross-campus enrollment is allowed. Once admitted, freshmen are required to have completed 25 credit hours on their home campus before enrolling in courses on other UW campuses (UW Extension courses are not considered home campus courses). Newly admitted undergraduates above the freshman level of class standing must have completed 15 credits on their home campus before cross-enrolling.
- B. ~~Maximum credits allowed per academic year on a campus other than the home campus.~~ A maximum of 15 credits per academic year may be taken on a campus other than the home campus.
- C. ~~Maximum number of credits acquired from other UW campuses allowed toward degree.~~ A maximum of 45 credits from a UW campus other than the home campus may be counted toward the degree.
- D. Individual petitions for waivers of the credit requirements may be considered by the chancellor, dean, or dean-designee of the degree-granting unit. However, the approval of such a waiver does not obligate the campus unit listing the desired course(s) to grant special consideration for course admission.

Section 4. Late Registration Fee

Except for tuition-exempt and ACCESS students, any Any student who registers for the first time ~~after period 2~~ during or after period 3 will be charged a late registration fee.

Section 5. Change of Registration

- A. Information on dates and procedures for registration changes is published in the on-line Academic Calendar. ~~printed in the quarterly Time Schedule.~~
- B. No registration charge fees are assessed for changes in registration during periods 1, 2, and 3. A registration change fee will be assessed for changes in registration after period 3.
- ~~B. C. Courses may be dropped during registration periods 1, 2, and 3 without charge. A drop/add fee will be assessed after registration period 3. No add/drop. No registration change fees are~~ fee will be assessed for a complete withdrawal from the University withdrawal. However, after the end of period 3, students are charged tuition forfeiture for a complete withdrawal.
- C. D. Courses dropped through the first fourteen calendar days of the quarter will not be recorded on the University transcript.
- ~~D.~~ E. Courses dropped after the fourteenth calendar day through the seventh week of the quarter will be recorded with a grade of W to be followed by a number representing the week of the quarter in which the drop occurred.

E. F. No courses may be dropped after the seventh week of the quarter unless approved as hardship withdrawal exceptions by the Registrar's Office. (See this Volume, Part III, Chapter 13, Section 3)

F. G. Courses added after registration period 3 through the third week of the quarter require instructor or departmental approval as determined by departmental policy. After the third week of the quarter the student must have the permission of both the department chair and the instructor. Approval is granted only in very unusual circumstances.

G. H. A course is officially dropped only when transacted through MyUW or when accepted by a representative of the Registrar's Office. An academic department can request a student to drop a course if the student does not meet publicized departmental attendance requirements.

H. I. Students dropping courses may receive some refund of tuition and fees depending upon the number of credits dropped and the time of the quarter. Students adding courses may be required to pay additional tuition and fees as determined by the fee schedule.

I. J. Proportional schedules will be publicized in the ~~Time Schedule~~ Academic Calendar for Summer Quarter a, b and full ~~and b~~ terms.

AI, June 1976. S-B 150, March 1990; S-B 167, November 26, 2001; S-B 175, June 23, 2008 all with Presidential approval.

Section 8. Registration for ~~Independent Study by Correspondence Courses~~ Distance Learning and On-Line Courses

A. DL-designated courses are posted to the UW internal/unofficial record will be tracked in the internal UW records, but not specially designated the DL designation does not appear on official UW transcripts.

B. UW Educational Outreach provides advising for nonmatriculated students desiring guidance in selection of courses. A matriculated student who wishes to take DL courses should consult with his or her academic advisor before registering.

HB, 1946; S-B 91, with Presidential approval. June 1963; AI May 1972; revised November 1978; revised May 1989; S-B 167, November 26, 2001; S-B 173, April 6, 2007; with Presidential approval.

Section 10. Overseas International Study

The University recognizes that the potential value of an academic experience in another country is great and can make a worthwhile contribution to the degree program of a serious student. For this reason the University has instituted an advisory program to assist the student who wishes to study abroad, and to help him or her evaluate the possibility of transferring credit from abroad. Students who are interested in studying in a foreign country should discuss their preliminary plans with a counselor in the International Programs and Exchanges Office. ~~either the International Services Office or the Foreign Study Office.~~ Every student so inclined should also consult the foreign credential evaluator in the Admissions Office as well as his or her own academic advisor.

~~The University, in cooperation with other Northwest institutions, offers undergraduate spring and summer study programs in Europe in language (French, German, and Spanish) and in the liberal arts. Opportunities are also available for the student wishing to follow a program of independent study in the country of his or her choice.~~

Chapter 5**CREDIT BY EXAMINATION**

(Except for the Advanced Placement Program of the College Entrance Examination Board)

Section 1. General Regulations Credit by Examination

- A. ~~Regularly admitted~~ Matriculated and currently registered students may take examinations described in this section in courses offered by the University to gain credit:
1. For independent study.
 2. For work completed with private teachers.
 3. For work completed in unaccredited institutions if a formal examination is deemed necessary by the chairperson of the ~~concerned~~ relevant department(s). Provision for validation without an examination is included in Volume Four, Part III, Chapter 1, Section 5 ~~6~~, Acceptance of Transfer Credit.
- B. No one may take a credit examination for a course in which he or she has received credit.
- C. All credits secured by examination shall be counted as extension credit and shall be included in the 90 extension credit maximum allowed toward the bachelor's degree. No credit shall be allowed by examination with a grade less than 2.
- D. No student shall receive credit by examination for a course for which the student would not be eligible to receive credit if the course were taken in residence.
- E. No student shall be permitted to repeat any examination for credit.
- F. No student shall receive credit by examination for lower-division courses in the student's native language.
- G. Credit by examination is not acceptable toward an advanced degree in the Graduate School.
- H. The procedure for authorizing, formulating, and conducting credit by examination shall be as follows:
- ~~1.~~ 1. A student who wishes to qualify for credit by examination shall apply to the Registrar for a certificate of eligibility. After this certificate has been approved and signed by the Registrar, the student shall present it for signed approval to an instructor responsible for the course in which the examination is to be taken, to the chairperson of the department concerned, and/or to the dean of the college or school concerned. If such approvals are granted, the student shall then pay the established fee per course to be gained by examination.
 - ~~2.~~ 2. ~~The department or school shall prepare appropriate examinations and transmit them to the Registrar. The department or school shall submit with each examination any necessary list of authorized supplementary material. Each such list shall be issued to the examination proctors and to the student taking the examination.~~
 - ~~3.~~ 2. The chairperson of the department or dean of the school or college shall approve the examination. In general, examinations shall be of sufficient scope to occupy the qualified student a minimum of three hours and a maximum of four hours in a test for a three-, four-, or five-credit courses; and a minimum of two and a maximum of three hours in a test for a one- or two- credit course.
 - ~~4.~~ 3. The Registrar shall designate a time in each quarter during which all approved examinations shall be given. Such examinations shall be supervised by the Educational Assessment Center or by faculty or designated staff in the offering department.
 - ~~5.~~ 4. No student shall be permitted to take more than two examinations in three-, four-, or five-credit courses, or more than three examinations in one- or two-credit courses in one day. Should the student plan to take more examinations in that quarter, an additional day may be permitted and arrangements will be made with the Educational Assessment Center.

- 6- 5_ Completed examinations shall be transmitted to the proper college, school or department for grading. Grade reports signed by the instructor and chairperson or dean involved shall be sent to the Registrar for recording.
- 7- 6_ Nothing in this section shall apply to the allowance of credit under the Advanced Placement Program of the College Entrance Examination Board, separate rules for which follow in Chapter 6.*

** For information on a 1970-73 trial of the College Level Examination Program, call Dr. Thomas Hodgson, Evaluative and Counseling Services.*

- I. Credit granted through examination is not included in the student's cumulative grade-point average.

Section 2. Advanced Standing Credit

Students who successfully complete advanced level courses (transfer included) in computer science, foreign language or mathematics may request advanced standing (AS) credit for the entry-level course(s) in the course sequence through the Office of the Registrar. To be eligible for advanced standing credit, students must have not been enrolled in the lower-level course at the UW or at another institution. Students may not request advanced standing credit in their native language.

Advanced standing credit is not included in the student's cumulative grade-point average or as UW residency credits.

S-B 93, May 1964; S-B 116, April 1971; S-B 127, December 14, 1976: all with Presidential approval; BR, February 1971; AI, March 1966; AI, March 1972

Chapter 6

ADVANCED PLACEMENT (AP) AND INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE (IB) CREDIT

Section 1. Conditions and Procedures

~~A. The University of Washington grants advanced placement and/or credit on the basis of performance in the Advanced Placement Program of the College Entrance Examination Board. Student records in the Advanced Placement Program are evaluated by the department or college concerned in consultation with the student and with the Advanced Placement Coordinator.~~

A. The University of Washington awards college credit (or advanced placement) on the basis of official test score results from Advanced Placement examinations administered by the College Entrance Examination Board. Credit awarding policies are published by the Office of Admissions.

~~B. The University of Washington also grants advanced placement and/or credit on the basis of performance in placement examinations and procedures established by the departments of instruction for entering students whose high school preparation has brought them to a level considerably in advance of that typically expected of entering students. These procedures must be approved by the Dean of the college in which the department of instruction is located and by the University Curriculum Board. The University of Washington awards college credit on the basis of grades reported on official International Baccalaureate transcripts. Credit awarding policies are published by the Office of Admissions.~~

C. Credits awarded on the basis of Advanced Placement test scores and/or International Baccalaureate transcripts are subject to the transfer limitations outlined in Volume Four, Part III, Chapter 1, Section 5, items B and G. AP and IB credits included in the transfer credit totals used to determine limitations on lower-division transfer credits and total transfer credits toward a UW degree.

S-B 81, May 1960; S-B 99, January 1967: both with Presidential approval.

Chapter 8 ARMED FORCES TRAINING SCHOOL CREDIT

Section 1. Conditions of Acceptance

- A. The University reserves the right to accept or reject Armed Forces training schools credits. It shall be the policy of the University to accept, without validating examinations, such Armed Forces training schools credits as may be determined to be acceptable upon application to the Registrar evaluation of official military transcripts by the Office of Admissions.
- B. The maximum number of credits obtainable by acceptance of Armed Forces training schools credits shall be 30.
- C. ~~All acceptable Armed Forces training schools credits shall be counted as extension credits and shall be included in the 90 extension credit maximum allowed toward the bachelor's degree.~~ Acceptable Armed Forces training school credits are also subject to the transfer credit limitations outlined in Volume Four, Part III, Chapter 1, Section 5, items B and G, and are included in the transfer credit totals used to determine limitations on lower-division transfer credits and total transfer credits toward a UW degree.
- D. Within a given field of study, no student shall receive Armed Forces training schools credits in subject matter more elementary than that for which he has previously received credit.
- E. If a student repeats a course taken at an Armed Forces training school which was accepted for credit at the University of Washington, the University of Washington credit shall be honored and the Armed Forces training school credit shall be canceled.

S-B 65, March 1955: with Presidential approval.

Chapter 10 PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Section 1. Courses and Programs

- A. ~~Courses of instruction shall be offered in physical education. Activity course offerings will be designed in keeping with student interests and fitness needs.~~
- B. ~~Student participation in physical education activity will be fostered through emphasis on instruction and on programs of intramural, extramural and club activities.~~

S-B 111, with Presidential approval. May 1970

Chapter 10 GRADES, HONORS, AND SCHOLARSHIP

Section 4. Degrees with University Honors

Degrees with University honors may be conferred by determination of the Registrar and Deans of the Colleges and Schools, following guidelines provided by the Faculty Council on Academic Standards with the confirmation of the Faculty Senate Executive Committee. ~~Transfer~~ Students are eligible for honors if they have earned at least ninety approved credits at the University of Washington of which at least 60 are numerically graded.

HB, 1966 (pg. 118)

Chapter 14 DEGREES, GRADUATION AND COMMENCEMENT

Section 2. Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree

- A. Required Grade Point. To be eligible for the bachelor's degree, an undergraduate student must achieve a minimum cumulative grade-point average of 2.00. Only resident credits and credits from DL courses will be used to compute the graduation grade-point average.

S-B 113, April 1971; S-B 167, November 26, 2001; S-B 173, April 6, 2007; all with Presidential approval.

- B. Required Credits: To be eligible for graduation from the University with the Bachelor's degree, a student shall satisfy all other specific requirements and shall offer a minimum of 180 academic credits.
1. ~~Effective Autumn Quarter 1994, The~~ the requirements for graduation shall include:
 - a. no fewer than 40 credits of general education courses approved by the appropriate school or college, including no fewer than 10 credits in each of three areas of study: The Natural World, Individuals and Societies, and The Visual, Literary and Performing Arts;
 - b. no fewer than 12 credits of writing consisting of 5 credits of English Composition and 2 additional writing-intensive courses (the latter may be satisfied through several options: "W" courses, senior seminars, senior thesis, or courses for which students and faculty contract for a substantial amount of writing);
 - c. no fewer than 5 credits of courses devoted to reasoning skills (courses to fulfill this requirement include quantitative, symbolic, or formal reasoning which may be satisfied within the discipline).
 2. Courses taken to fulfill the writing, reasoning and major requirements may apply as appropriate to the general education requirements.

S-B 41, June 1949; S-B 111, June 1970; S-B 142, December 1983; S-B 156, November 1993: all with Presidential approval.

- C. Any college may make additional requirements for graduation.

S-B 15, January 1944: with Presidential approval.

- D. Extension Credits: No more than 90 extension credits may be counted toward the bachelor's degree. No more than 45 credits gained in extension courses offered by other institutions may be counted toward the bachelor's degree.

S-B 105, March 1969: with Presidential approval.

- E. Effective date for graduation requirements:
1. If fewer than ten years have elapsed since a student's admission into her or his major program, she or he may choose to graduate under the major-program requirements in effect at the time of admission, or under any subsequent requirements. The choice shall be subject to approval of the student's departmental chair and dean, according to the procedures established in Section 23-48 of the *Faculty Code*.
 2. If a student wishes to obtain a degree after a lapse of more than ten years from the date of admission to the major program, she or he must meet the requirements in effect at the time of graduation unless permission to use an earlier catalog is granted, either as a general policy or expressly for the individual student, by the academic unit (department, school or college) whose requirements are in question.
 3. These provisions do not apply to the requirements for teaching certificates, which are prescribed by the College of Education at the time the certificate is to be granted.

S-B 60, March 1953; S-B 79, May 1958; S-B 157, April 1994: all with Presidential approval.

- F. Time Limit for exceptions to Graduate Requirements: An exception from an all-University graduation requirement which is granted by the Board of Admissions, Scholastic Standards, and Graduation shall be void at the end of two calendar years from the date such exception is granted if all degree requirements have not been completed within that period.

HB, 1958

- G. Applications for Degrees and Majors: A student should file with the Registrar a written application for his or her degree or major no later than the third Friday of the quarter of ~~in triplicate, four quarters before~~ his or her expected date of graduation. ~~Notice shall be sent to the student~~ Students shall be notified by the Registrar of the acceptance or rejection of his or her application. Each quarter the Registrar shall transmit the accepted list of candidates for degrees and majors certificates to be conferred at the end of that quarter to the dean of the appropriate college or school for his or her faculty's approval and recommendation to the Board of Regents. The list as approved by his or her faculty shall then be forwarded by such dean to the Registrar with a recommendation to the Board of Regents that all who fulfill their outstanding requirements for graduation will be awarded their respective degrees, majors or certificates. No student shall receive a bachelor's degree, major, teaching certificate, or other certificate unless ~~his or her name appears upon the list~~ approved by the faculty of the appropriate school or college during the quarter in which the degree or certificate is to be granted.

S-B 74, April 1957: with Presidential approval.

~~H. Financial Obligations: All financial obligations to the University must be paid before the student is allowed to graduate.~~

HB, 1966

I. H. Degrees with Minor: departments, schools and colleges are authorized to provide a course of study leading to an undergraduate academic minor. Requirements are within the purview of the department, school or college.

1. The minor shall consist of not less than 25 credits. Interdisciplinary minors are encouraged. Courses taken to fulfill the minor may also apply as appropriate to the general education, writing and reasoning requirements. Completion of the minor will appear on the permanent record.
2. Distance-learning minors (whether entirely new, or a distance-learning version of an existing minor) must be approved by the same process as non-distance-learning minors. Modes of content delivery must be described and approved at all levels, including unit, college, and Faculty Council on Academic Standards.

J. I. Degrees with Double Major: ~~Some colleges offer a bachelor's degree with double majors. The student's application for such a degree must show both majors and be approved by the major professors of both departments. Both majors will appear on the permanent record. Students may choose to earn bachelor's degrees with double majors. Majors may be earned within the same college or from different colleges. A single degree with double major is appropriate when both majors lead to the same degree objective (e.g., BA or BS). If students desire to pursue double majors, they shall complete all degree requirements in accordance with the satisfactory progress policy (Volume Four, Part III, Chapter 20: Satisfactory Progress). The student must submit an application for each major that is to be approved by the department, school, or college granting the major. Both majors will appear on the student's permanent record.~~

K. J. DL course credits: Students may apply a maximum of 90 credits of DL coursework towards the credit requirements for graduation. DL-designated courses are not considered extension credits.

HB, 1966; S-B 156, November 1993; S-B 167, November 26, 2001; S-B 173, April 6, 2007; all with Presidential approval.

Section 3. Two Bachelor's Degrees at the Same Time

Two bachelor's degrees with different majors may be granted at the same time, but the total number of academic credits shall reach a minimum of 45 credits in excess of the number normally required for a first bachelor's degree. Two differently named bachelor's degrees may be granted at the same time, but the total number of academic credits shall reach a minimum of 45 credits in excess of the number normally awarded for the first bachelor's degree. Two bachelor's degrees will not be awarded when both majors lead to the same degree objective (e.g., BS or BA); in these cases a single degree with double major will be awarded. Exceptions to this rule are at the discretion of the dean of the college or school awarding the degree and only on a case-by-case basis; if the two majors are in two different colleges or schools, both deans must approve.

S-B 105, March 1969: with Presidential approval.

Submitted by:
Faculty Council on Academic Standards
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
March 11, 2010

Faculty Senate Proposed Changes
(Additions are underlined, deletions are struck through)
Changes to Volume Two, Part IV, Chapter 42, Section 42-31, Section 42-42, Section 42-43,
and Section 42-45.

Rationale:

A review of Faculty Councils minutes for the past several years, conducted by the Secretary of the Faculty, has shown substantial overlap in the issues currently pursued by three Councils – the Faculty Councils on Educational Outreach, Educational Technology and Instructional Quality. Additionally, the original charges of the existing Councils do not fully reflect the current status and focus of issues related to teaching and learning at the university. After consulting with the Chairs of these three Councils, deliberations were launched on a proposal to combine the three Councils into one Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning, with a proposed structure to allow for subcommittees to address specific issues as needed. A survey of the current members of these three Councils showed strong support for this merger. The merger is proposed as a vehicle for more efficient functioning of the Council and to promote integration of faculty discussions about policies related to teaching and learning.

Chapter 42

FACULTY COUNCILS (THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY) AND THEIR DUTIES

Section 42-31. The Faculty Councils

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;)
2. The Faculty Council on Faculty Affairs;
3. The Faculty Council on Research;
4. The Faculty Council on Student Affairs;
5. The Faculty Council on University Facilities and Services;
6. The Faculty Council on University Libraries;
- ~~7. The Faculty Council on Instructional Quality;~~
- ~~8. The Faculty Council on Educational Outreach;~~
7. The Faculty Council on Benefits and Retirement;
- ~~8. The Faculty Council on Educational Technology;~~
8. The Faculty Council on Tri-Campus Policy;
9. The Faculty Council on Women in Academia;
10. The Faculty Council on Multicultural Affairs.
11. The Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning.

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.

S-A 29, June 8, 1964; S-B 119, December 17, 1971; S-A 43, November 14, 1972; S-A 50, January 22, 1976; S-A 72, March 1, 1985; S-A 78, December 14, 1988; S-A 85, May 27, 1992; S-A 89, April 8, 1994; S-A 90, May 17, 1994; S-A 96, December 4, 1996; S-A 104, April 9, 2001; S-A 113, February 24, 2005; S-A 114, June 9, 2005: all with Presidential approval; RC, September 23, 2009.

Section 42-42. Faculty Council on Instructional Quality

~~The Faculty Council on Instructional Quality shall be responsible (as described in Section 42-33) for all matters of policy relating to improvement of teaching and learning in the University.~~

~~*S-A 72, March 1, 1983: with Presidential approval.*~~

Section 42-43. Faculty Council on Educational Outreach

The Faculty Council on Educational Outreach shall be responsible (as described in Section 42-33) for all matters of policy, academic and nonacademic, relating to distance learning, continuing education, UW Extension, and summer school programs.

S-A 78, December 14, 1988; S-A 96, December 4, 1996: both with Presidential approval.

Section 42-45. Faculty Council on Educational Technology

The Faculty Council on Educational Technology shall be responsible (as described in Section 42-33) for all matters of policy, both academic and non-academic, relating to the introduction of educational technology in instruction.

S-A 90, May 17, 1994: with Presidential approval.

Section 42-49. Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning

The Faculty Council on Teaching and Learning shall be responsible (as described in Section 42-33) for all matters of policy, both academic and non-academic, relating to improvement of teaching and learning in the University; including distance learning, educational outreach and summer quarter, and the use of educational technology in instruction.

Submitted by:
Marcia Killien, Secretary of the Faculty
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
March 11, 2010

Class C Resolution Concerning Affordable Textbooks

WHEREAS, the escalating cost of conventionally produced and distributed textbooks well outpaces inflation and shows every sign of continuing to do so; and

WHEREAS, students face increased financial stress from similarly escalating tuition rates, transportation costs, and housing expenses; and

WHEREAS, the University Book Store textbook buyback program can dramatically reduce the cost of conventional textbooks for students when textbooks continue to be used across quarters, but it is heavily impacted when faculty members adopt the newest editions of textbooks as soon as they are released; and

WHEREAS, new models are emerging that have the potential to restructure the textbook industry and lead to systematically increased affordability; and

WHEREAS, the Faculty Senate commends UW faculty and the University Book Store for their work to select and deliver textbooks at an affordable price; and

WHEREAS, the Faculty Senate commends the University Book Store for reducing the net cost of educational materials through the ten percent rebate program; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Faculty Senate encourages UW faculty to use earlier editions of textbooks and to only adopt new editions in the case of actual pedagogical improvement rather than solely aesthetic rearrangement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Faculty Senate encourages UW faculty to take a leadership role in embracing more affordable models for the textbook industry; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the UW Book Store CEO Bryan Pearce, Vice President and Vice Provost for Student Life Eric Godfrey, and the UW Book Store Board of Trustees.

Submitted by:
Tim Mensing, ASUW President
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Senate Executive Committee
February 22, 2010

Approved by:
Faculty Senate
March 22, 2010

University of Washington
Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting
Report of the ad hoc subcommittee on UW Technology fees
8 March 2010

At the 8 February 2010 meeting of the Senate Committee on Planning and Budgeting (SCPB), chair David Lovell charged a subcommittee (JW Harrington, Brad Holt, Gail Stygall) to investigate the proposed fee structure for UW Technology services. JW Harrington, subcommittee chair, met once with Kelli Trosvig (Chief Operating Officer, UW Technology); the subcommittee met twice with Susan Camber (Associate Vice President, Financial Management) and Kelli Trosvig; Alisa Hata (Deputy Chief Operating Officer, UW Technology) joined one of these meetings.

Key elements of the proposal:

1. The proposal is for UWTech's overall budget to go from \$45M to \$57M, in order to run operations and infrastructure at a sustaining level (maintaining infrastructure, ending mandatory 2-week furloughs, paying for mandatory benefit increases).
2. A series of committees and working groups have proposed offering a basic bundle of 13 services (Appendix) to all units in the university, based on the broad reliance on these services.
3. Provision of the basic bundle is budgeted to bring in \$38.7M; the rest of the UWTech budget will be for self-sustaining services. The \$38.7M cost is to be allocated to the Medical Center (\$5.8M), students (\$13.9M, to be paid from GOF funds representing tuition and state funding), and the remaining academic and administrative units (\$19.1M). Of that last \$19.1M, GOF/DOF will be used to fund \$6.6M, leaving \$12.5M to be paid through per capita charges from academic and administrative units.
4. The per capita rate will result in lower telephone phone line charges for all campus units; the *net* new charges to academic and administrative units will be \$6.8M.
5. Academic and administrative units would pay a proposed rate of \$52.68/month per salaried employee (excluding Graduate Service Appointments)¹; this sums to \$3.2M from the School of Medicine; \$2.2M from other academic units; \$1.4M/year from administrative units.
6. Units such as Housing and Food Services (which operates the dormitories) will be charged the full cost of providing service such as \$10 per internet connection and \$22 for cable TV. Other Self-sustaining services rates will about be adjusted to reflect costs of delivering service.

Subcommittee findings:

1. Maintaining a separate UW Technology fee for basic services is a good way to increase transparency and accountability (as opposed to these costs being combined in the funds held by central administration in FY11 or included in a single tax to units thereafter).

¹ Currently the most widespread service charge is \$25.80/month per phone line (measured as a "dial tone"). A proposal to increase that to \$40.05 for FY06 was not implemented. Under the new proposal the cost of a phone line will fall to approximately \$6.50/mo.

2. Transparency would be even greater if *all* GOF funding for UW Technology were dispersed and then recharged to units.
3. The subcommittee queried the subcomponents and costs proposed for each of the 13 services in the basic bundle, and was generally satisfied that the majority of these are indeed the maintenance and provision of basic services that are widely used.
4. One additional component of the proposed fee is “new initiatives” (extending WiFi, business continuity, cloud computing, CISO expansion, privacy officer, development work toward an improved portal to replace “MyUW” adding research management functions for individual PIs); this represents \$718K of the \$12.5M in proposed charges to academic and administrative units. This is the one portion of the package that represents improvements, and is the feasible place to look for a reduction in the proposed service fee.

Subcommittee recommendations:

1. The SCPB should recommend approval of the bundle and rate proposal for FY11.
2. The proposed oversight committee for the rate structure and service package should include a representative from the SCPB and from the ASUW and/or GPSS, as well as faculty selected for their relevant expertise.
3. If FY12 brings a net cut to academic units’ budgets (tuition, state funds, central tax), the oversight committee should propose a reduction in the services, initiatives, and cost of the basic bundle.

Basic Service Bundle - Description, Alignment with Lines of Business								
	Basic Services	Description	Lines of Business	Service bundle for Medical Center per capita	Service bundle for Students per capita	Service bundle for Remaining Core Campus per capita	Total	Quantity
1	Accessibility Services	Services that support the use of technology for people with disabilities	Access Technology Lab (ATL)	53,794	231,852	118,583	404,229	Supports all Campus
			DO-IT	25,029	107,876	55,174	188,080	
			Total	78,823	339,727	173,758	592,308	
2	Accounts & Passwords	UW electronic identities, accounts on central UW systems, and services that enable access control for online applications. Services include UW NetID and passwords, UW Directories, Administrative System accounts, UW Windows Infrastructure, Access Management, WiFi registration. NetID's available for other uses.	Access Management	158,568	683,427	349,547	1,191,543	1,558,512 Group Memberships
			Accounts and Passwords	175,799	757,692	387,530	1,321,021	164,333 / Net Ids
			UW Directories	21,126	91,052	46,570	158,748	73,268 / Indv in Directories
			UW Windows Infrastructure	70,216	302,632	154,785	527,633	402,772 / User Accts
			Total	425,709	1,834,803	938,431	3,198,944	
3	Administrative Systems Infrastructure	Systems infrastructure and technology support for UW administrative/business systems	Database Services	447,204	-	985,813	1,433,017	6 Admin Systems
			Developer Tools	35,120	-	77,417	112,537	
			EMC Storage Services	463,207	-	1,021,091	1,484,298	30,255 GB
			IT Production Printing	379,878	-	837,402	1,217,280	3.7 Million Pages
			MCP Services	1,428,206	-	3,148,330	4,576,537	6 Admin Systems
			UW Administrative Business Systems Support	661,902	-	1,459,092	2,120,994	6 Admin Systems
			Total	3,415,517	-	7,529,146	10,944,662	
4	Anti-Virus Software	Provision of UW licensed anti-virus software for personal computers.	Anti-Virus Software	20,319	87,574	44,791	152,683	164,333 / Net Ids
5	Basic Backups and Mass Storage	Storage, backup, and recovery of central managed UW applications and systems	Enterprise Tape Libraries	8,608	-	18,975	27,582	25,000 Tapes
			KARC Backup Services	35,927	-	79,197	115,124	225,000 GB
			SAN	102,924	-	226,885	329,809	500 Switch Ports
			TSM Backup Services	214,191	-	472,161	686,352	202,000 GB
			Total	361,649	-	797,218	1,158,867	
6	Basic Email, Calendaring & Collaboration Tools	Electronic mail services, including spam and virus protection, bulk mail, email lists. Services include UW Email, UW Google Apps, UW Windows Live, Departmental Calendars, and UW Events Calendar	UW Email	401,282	1,729,519	884,583	3,015,383	129,500 Accounts
			Calendaring	16,381	70,603	36,111	123,096	20,520 / Users
			Total	417,663	1,800,122	920,694	3,138,479	
7	Basic Networking	Wired and WiFi wireless network services, including network engineering, network and security operations, and Internet connectivity. Service includes WiFi 802.11b/g and 802.11a where available, and 10/100/1000 Mbps where available	Communication Infrastructure Eng.	55,494	239,177	122,330	417,000	
			UW Network Connectivity Services	-	5,319,360	2,720,649	8,040,009	116,500 / Ports
			Internet Commodity	127,549	549,735	281,168	958,452	
			Total	183,043	6,108,272	3,124,147	9,415,462	
8	Basic Telecommunications Infrastructure	Common infrastructure and technology support to deliver dial tone and other telecommunication services	Dial Tone	-	-	3,679,925	3,679,925	26,000 Phone Lines
9	Technology Emergency Preparedness	Infrastructure to support emergency communications, notifications, and operations! Business continuity planning and implementation for central managed UW applications and systems	UW Emergency Response Tools	68,263	294,215	150,480	512,958	Supports all Campus
10	Wireless Cellular Service Infrastructure	Infrastructure to enhance cellular and wireless coverage and service on University property	Mobile Technology	43,210	186,236	95,252	324,698	Supports all Campus
11	Teaching/Learning Tools	Catalyst Web Tools used for courseware and to support teaching, learning, and research. Examples include Collect It, CommonView, File Manager, GoPost, GradeBook, Group Manager, QuickPoll, ShareSpaces, UMail, and WebQ.	Catalyst Web Tools	189,141	815,195	416,941	1,421,276	97,357 Unique Net Ids 7.6 Million User Sessions 57% of Course Sections
		Basic support for technology-based teaching, learning, and research, including face-to-face, phone, and email consulting, workshops, and how-to Web content.	LST Knowledge Services	78,722	339,290	173,534	591,546	
			Total	267,863	1,154,485	590,475	2,012,822	
12	UW Enterprise Portal	Service and support for UW's enterprise portal infrastructure (MyUW)	Enterprise Portals	55,115	237,543	121,494	414,152	140,000 / Accounts 70 Million Page Hits/Yr
13	Web Publishing	Hosting and Web services for faculty, staff, students, courses, departments, and UW administrative pages	Web Hosting	79,383	342,141	174,992	596,516	484 Million Page Hits/Yr 20,053 Accounts
			Web Publishing	14,404	62,083	31,753	108,241	
			Total	93,788	404,224	206,745	704,756	
	New Initiatives			325,576	1,403,227	717,697	2,446,500	
	Total Cost of Basic Services			5,756,538	13,850,428	19,090,252	38,697,217	
	GOF/DOF Applied to Students/Core Campus:			0	(13,850,428)	(6,580,655)		
	Amount to Recover through Per Capita Fee			5,756,538	-	12,509,596		
	Per Capita - 28,768			8,978		19,791		
	Amt Per Capita per Month			53.43		52.68		