
**Proposal to change Faculty Policies and Procedures 5.14., 5.30., 6.09., 7.06., and 7.10. to Clarify
Chancellor and Provost Roles**

FPP 5.14. FACULTY TRANSFERS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS, 2nd paragraph:

A transfer of a department's continuing commitment to a faculty member requires the concurrence of the faculty member proposing the transfer, the executive committees of the respective departments, and the approval of the appropriate administrative officer(s). When a proposed transfer involves a single school/college, the dean is the appropriate administrative officer. When a proposed transfer involves a unit outside a single school/college, in addition to the deans and executive committees, the approval of the chancellor or his/her designee must also be sought. In the event that the executive committees or dean(s) directly affected do not agree, the chancellor or his/her designee will seek to negotiate a final settlement after consultation with the University Committee and the appropriate academic planning council(s). In no case, however, can a continuing departmental commitment to a faculty member be made without the consent of the majority of the accepting departmental executive committee.

Explanation: As the provost is the chair of the deans council, and generally is the person who resolves cross-college faculty personnel issues, it seems appropriate to not necessarily require that the chancellor specifically approve any such transfers. The proposed language is in keeping with FPP 1.10.B., which allows for the chancellor to designate responsibility for faculty personnel policies to the vice chancellor and provost.

FPP 5.30. DEPARTMENTAL CHAIR: SELECTION

C. If the chair is an assistant professor, or not a member of the department, ad hoc arrangements shall be made in consultation with the dean, the ~~chancellor~~ provost, and the University Committee for the operation of the executive committee.

Explanation: This has traditionally been a function of the provost rather than the chancellor. See also the explanation under FPP 5.14.

6.09. COMMITTEE REPORTS, RECORDS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND POLICIES.

D. Chapter 6 committees shall maintain a written statement of policies and procedures. A committee shall report any proposed changes to these policies and procedures and any contemplated action that would be an exception to these policies and procedures to the University Committee ~~and the chancellor~~.

Explanation: It has never been campus practice to copy the chancellor's office on committee actions of this type. The chancellor's office is not set up to receive such communications from committees. Moreover, all other committee correspondence and interaction is either with the University Committee and Faculty Senate or the various shared governance offices and it is odd to have just this one function also copied to the chancellor. The chancellor meets regularly with the University Committee and is kept apprised of important developments with shared governance committees.

FPP 7.06. REVIEW OF PROBATIONARY APPOINTMENTS

(continued)

C. The departmental executive committee may recommend renewal with promotion to tenure, renewal as a probationary appointee subject to the constraints set forth in 7.06. of these rules, or nonrenewal. A probationary faculty appointment may not be converted to an academic staff appointment except upon recommendation by the appropriate departmental committee and the University Committee and approval by the ~~chancellor~~ provost. Such a conversion may not be made to circumvent the decision between promotion to tenure and nonretention.

Explanation: This section is invoked when a probationary faculty member leaves the faculty and becomes an academic staff member. As the provost is responsible for faculty appointments and is the approving authority in similar cases (such as when the reverse happens and an academic staff member joins the faculty), having the chancellor do this approval is contrary to our normal practice with faculty appointments. In fact, all other sections of FPP dealing with probationary faculty (for example, tenure clock extensions) refer to the provost's handling all actions relating to probationary faculty up to the point that she/he (the provost) forwards promotion recommendations to the chancellor, who in turn requests approval from the Board of Regents.

Authority: This section of FPP refers to UWS 3.07., which does not specify which administrative officer should approve such actions, only that the "faculty and chancellor of each institution, after consultation with appropriate students, shall establish rules and procedures for dealing with instances in which probationary faculty appointments are not renewed." That is, the chancellor has a role in establishing the process, but does not have a (UWS) mandated role in the process itself.

FPP 7.10, APPEAL OF A NONRENEWAL DECISION

B. The Committee on Faculty Rights and Responsibilities shall report on the validity of the appeal to the faculty member, the departmental executive committee, the appropriate dean, the provost, and the chancellor, in accordance with the provisions of UWS 3.08(3).

Explanation: Personnel actions relating to probationary faculty are typically the purview of the provost, who has this authority elsewhere in FPP. (See explanation under FPP 7.06. above.) The chancellor has a clear role in dismissal cases of tenured faculty, but does not usually get involved in nonrenewal cases of probationary faculty.

Authority: The indicated section of UWS does not specify who all must be informed of CFRR decisions, only that the chancellor's decision on such matters is final.