

Southeastern Conference Faculty Senates Summary Report

Compiled by Christian K. Anderson
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The information in the following tables were compiled for the meeting of the SEC faculty senate chairs in Birmingham, Alabama, September 26 – 27, 2008.

General Information

| | Name of Senate | Chair, 2008-2009 | E-mail Address |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | Faculty Senate | Karen F. Steckol | ksteckol@bama.ua.edu |
| Arkansas | Faculty Senate | Inza Fort | ifort@uark.edu |
| Auburn | University Senate | Bob Locy | locyrob@auburn.edu |
| Florida | Faculty Senate | Frank Bova | facultysenatechair@ufl.edu |
| Georgia | University Council | Bruce Hollett | bhollett@vt.uga.edu |
| Kentucky | University Senate | David Randall | randall@uky.edu |
| Louisiana State | Faculty Senate | Kevin L. Cope | jovialintelligence@cox.net |
| Mississippi | Senate of the Faculty | Ken Sufka | pysufka@olemiss.edu |
| Mississippi State | Robert Holland Faculty Senate | David Nagel | dnagel@pss.msstate.edu |
| South Carolina | Faculty Senate | Bob Best | best@sc.edu |
| Tennessee | Faculty Senate | John Nolt | nolt@utk.edu |
| Vanderbilt | Faculty Senate | Virginia Shepherd | Virginia.l.shepherd@vanderbilt.edu |



Membership

| | No. of Senators | Ex-officio Members |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Alabama | Varies. One per college per 20 faculty who are eligible. (c. 58) | Student members, staff members |
| Arkansas | There are 47 voting members and 13 non-voting members (administrators) | There are non-voting members from the campus administration (Chancellor, Provost, Deans of each of the colleges, schools, and library, and the Director of Athletics). |
| Auburn | 89 | Provost, the Dean of Libraries, the Student Government Association President, the Graduate Student Organization President, the Chair of the Staff Council, the Chair of the Administrative and Professional Assembly, the officers of the Senate, and the appointed members of the Senate Steering Committee. |
| Florida | 150 | Non voting members: 1. Ex officio members: members of the Senate Steering Committee and the chairs of other constitutionally specified committees and councils shall be ex officio non voting members if they are not otherwise elected members of the Senate. 2. Student members: 5 student non voting members shall be chosen annually for one year terms by a procedure established by student government. In addition, three student non voting members shall be selected annually from the graduate school and one student non voting member shall be selected annually from each of the following colleges: dentistry, law, medicine and veterinary medicine. We have liaisons: the president, the provost, vice presidents of the university, full deans of academic units and the registrar. |
| Georgia | 130 | Yes, Deans and Upper Administrators |
| Kentucky | Number can fluctuate, but we have 162 members now. | Yes. Ex officio members are: all 18 college deans; student member of Board of Trustees; two faculty trustees; Provost; President; Executive Vice President for Research; Associate Provost for Undergraduate Education; all vice presidents; Assistant Provost for Enrollment Management (registrar); Dean of Students; Director of Honors Program; Chair of Staff Senate; and all chairs of Senate advisory committees if not already a senator. Some are voting & some are nonvoting. |
| Louisiana State | Circa 70 Senators plus six officer and two ex-officio members. | The Chancellor and the Provost. |
| Mississippi | 52 | None; however the Chair can only vote in case of a tie |
| Mississippi State | 50 | |
| South Carolina | 135 | No, but the meetings are open, and the President and Provost routinely attend and address the Senate. |
| Tennessee | 93 | Yes. Chief officers for academic affairs, business and finance, and student affairs. Five members elected from among the Deans and Directors of the academic units. |
| Vanderbilt | 48 elected senators and 9 deans | Vice Chancellors, Provost, Associate Provosts, Assoc VCs, Dir of Library, and "others" |

| | Membership Eligibility |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | A faculty member holding a regular appointment who is tenured, tenure earning, or a temporary full- or part- time instructor at The University of Alabama. Temporary full- or part-time instructors who teach six hours or more per term on a continuing basis (three or more consecutive academic-year terms, including the most recent completed term) who do not hold tenure or are tenure earning at another institution of higher education. |
| Arkansas | The Chair, Vice-Chair, 32 members elected from the various colleges, and 13 member elected At-Large (47 voting members and 13 non-voting members from campus administration) |
| Auburn | Our senate has faculty, administrators, the SGA president, a grad student rep, the chair of the A&P assembly, and the Chair of the staff council. |
| Florida | Persons employed by the University of Florida during the regular academic year are members of the faculty if they hold one of the following academic titles: Eminent Scholar; Graduate Research Professor; Distinguished Service Professor, Distinguished Research Curator; Distinguished Professor; Professor, Associate Professor, or Assistant Professor; Curator, Associate Curator, or Assistant Curator; Research Scientist, Associate Research Scientist, or Assistant Research Scientist; Scholar, Associate Scholar, or Assistant Scholar; Engineer, Associate Engineer, or Assistant Engineer; Extension Scientist, Associate Extension Scientist, or Assistant Extension Scientist; University Librarian, Associate University Librarian, or Assistant University Librarian; Master Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, or Lecturer; PKY University Developmental Research School Professor, PKY Associate Professor, PKY Assistant Professor, or PKY Instructor; County Extension Agent IV, County Extension Agent III, County Extension Agent II, County Extension Agent I; Any of the above titles modified only by clinical, research, or extension. 2. University employees who hold the academic titles of Senior Associate In, Associate In, or Assistant In, are considered members of the faculty unless the appointing College certifies their primary assignment to be in administrative support areas of the University instead of in direct pursuit of the teaching, research and academic service missions of the University. |
| Georgia | Faculty (tenure track and non-tenure track), staff, students, and administrators |
| Kentucky | Faculty, administrators (who are categorized here as “staff”) and students |
| Louisiana State | Members of the Faculty Council, which amounts to all tenured and tenure-track faculty. The Provost and Chancellor are ex-officio members. Active Senators must be faculty members, i.e., not on administrative appointments. |
| Mississippi | Chairs & faculty |
| Mississippi State | Faculty, Department heads |
| South Carolina | Only tenure-track faculty and other members of the faculty who are designated as “voting” members. |
| Tennessee | Faculty at or above the rank of Assistant Professor, engaged in academic duties (teaching, research, service) at least 50%. |
| Vanderbilt | Voting members: full time faculty at instructor level or above; deans |

| | Inclusion of Part-time or Adjunct Faculty |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | If they meet the [membership] criteria |
| Arkansas | Senators are members of the faculty who are eligible to vote for Senate (half-time or greater who are tenured or tenure-track or those in third or greater year of consecutive full-time appointment as instructors or lecturers). |
| Auburn | Our senate meetings can be attended by anyone, and everyone who wants has speaking privileges, membership is limited to one elected senator from each academic department, and several other nontenure track full time groups such as extension agents etc. There are no specific provisions for part time or adjunct faculty however. |
| Florida | Senators must have a title as listed above. |
| Georgia | No. |
| Kentucky | No. |
| Louisiana State | No. |
| Mississippi | No. |
| Mississippi State | No. |
| South Carolina | No. |
| Tennessee | Only if they meet the [membership] criteria: rank of at least Assistant Professor, engaged in academic duties at least 50%. |
| Vanderbilt | No. |

| | Election or Selection Process to Senate |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | Each college elects their own with differing procedures |
| Arkansas | Each college shall have one representative for each 25 faculty that are eligible to vote for Senate. Campus-wide representatives are elected to staggered two-year terms. The number of At-Large reps are equal to 45 minus the total number of positions allocated to the various colleges. |
| Auburn | Nominations within the unit. Units elect for a 3 year term. |
| Florida | Each college is allotted a certain number of seats each year. Colleges form nominating committees to establish a slate from eligible faculty within that college. Nominees are transmitted to the Senate office which runs an election each April. Senators are elected to three year staggered terms. |
| Georgia | Nominations by departments with a set definition of representation from each school/college |
| Kentucky | Each college conducts its own election. Certification of election takes place via confirmation by the college that its own secret ballot rules were followed. |
| Louisiana State | Elections are conducted by the colleges within the University. One Senate seat is allocated for every 25 faculty members within a given college. |
| Mississippi | Each department elects a representative(s) |
| Mississippi State | Membership pro-rated by college, open nomination, college wide election |
| South Carolina | Departments nominate and elect representatives from their own Units. One senator is elected for every ten voting faculty members in a Unit. |
| Tennessee | College caucuses oversee elections of senators. |
| Vanderbilt | School based faculty vote each spring for new members (senators serve a total of 3 years). |

Administrative Relationships

| | Role of the University President and Provost |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | None. The president is asked to address the senate at the first meeting every fall. |
| Arkansas | The Chancellor is a non-voting member of the Senate. The Provost is also a non-voting member and makes a report at the Senate meeting each month. |
| Auburn | President attends and presents remarks at all senate meetings. Provost is member of executive and steering committees. |
| Florida | The president and provost meet with the Senate chair weekly. The senate chair is also a member of the President's Cabinet. Both administrators attend Senate meetings and Steering committee meetings regularly. |
| Georgia | President presides over University Council meetings. Provost is ex-officio. |
| Kentucky | UK's president is also chair of the University Senate. Except for the annual "State of the University" address given in September, the President designates his Senate chair duties to the chair of the executive body (Senate Council, or SC). Provost is ex officio member. |
| Louisiana State | The Faculty Senate Executive Committee meets twice per month with the Provost and as-needed with the Chancellor. The President of the Faculty Senate chairs the Council of LSU System Faculty Senates, which consults with the University System President. |
| Mississippi | None. |
| Mississippi State | Both are guests of the senate at meetings |
| South Carolina | Senate Chair meets monthly with the President and Provost to raise and explore issues, and to prepare for issues that may be of concern or interest at the monthly Faculty Senate meeting |
| Tennessee | System President and campus Chancellor have no direct role, but occasionally attend to report and take questions. Provost is an ex officio member. |
| Vanderbilt | President (chancellor at Vanderbilt) speaks at each senate meeting, and meets at least monthly with the senate executive committee (Chair, Chair-elect, Past Chair, Vice Chair, Vice chair elect, past vice-chair). The Chancellor must also officially respond at the senate's first meeting to recommendations presented to him the previous year by the senate and its committees. |

| | Structural or Reporting Relationship of the Senate |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | Senate is overseen by the Provost but we report to no one. |
| Arkansas | Actions of the Senate are approved by the administration. The Chancellor may veto, but the Faculty Senate may appeal with a 3/5 vote to the President of the University System. Ours has not been an adversarial relationship. The Faculty Senate Chair and Campus Faculty Chair together have monthly leadership meetings with the Chancellor and Provost together. It is good for open communication and keeping up to date. |
| Auburn | Provost is a member of the Executive Committee and Steering Committees, but there is no reporting relationship per se. |
| Florida | We're independent. |
| Georgia | The President presides over University Council meetings and signs or vetoes University Council resolutions within a set period of time. |
| Kentucky | Senate is independent and has, through UK's Governing Regulations, specific duties it must perform. The same language also explicitly limits the matters within the purview of the Senate. Very good working relationship with "administration" – changes to university regs routinely brought to SC & Senate for endorsement prior to taking regs to President and/or BoT. |
| Louisiana State | It acts independently but its Executive Committee meets bi-monthly with the Provost. The Senate President meets regularly with most of the administrative officers. |
| Mississippi | Reports to Chancellor and/or Provost depending on the nature of the subject matter. In some matters, the Senate also acts independently. |
| Mississippi State | Senate advises president. |
| South Carolina | The faculty and administration are granted their powers by the BOT. The faculty in a sense act independently from the administration (with oversight for fiduciary matters for accountability). The Provost sits with the Senate Steering Committee and with the Faculty Advisory Committee, two key committees of the senate thought which most sensitive business would normally pass. The Provost's input is solicited on all issues of significance, and it is has traditionally been the view of University Faculty and Administration that the role is mutually advisory. |
| Tennessee | Senate acts independently. |
| Vanderbilt | The senate acts independently, although recommendations are formally presented to the Chancellor and he/she must formally respond. |

| | Relationship with the Board of Trustees |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | The president sits on the BOT as a non-voting member and makes a presentation to the BOT once a year. |
| Arkansas | The Faculty Senate Chair and Campus Faculty Chair receive the agenda book and are invited to attend each Board of Trustees meeting (5 per year). |
| Auburn | Immediate past chair is a nonvoting member of the BOT, has traditionally been an openly hostile relationship, but recently improved relations; senate nominates appointees to some BOT committees. |
| Florida | The Senate chair is a member of the BOT. |
| Georgia | N/A |
| Kentucky | No official relationship. Student trustee and both faculty trustees are ex officio voting members of Senate and Senate Council. |
| Louisiana State | That Board belongs not to LSU, but to the LSU System; for the relationship therewith, see the answer immediately above this box |
| Mississippi | None. |
| Mississippi State | Distant. |
| South Carolina | The Chair of the Faculty Senate is invited to sit with the BOT for all meetings (including executive sessions). |
| Tennessee | We do not currently have a voting member on the BOT. We have two people on the University Faculty Council, which is a statewide body representing the senates of all campuses in the UT system. The voting member on the BOT rotates through the campuses in the system. BOT are invited to annual senate retreat. (Usually, a few attend.) President of senate speaks to the BOT at its regular meetings. |
| Vanderbilt | No official relationship, but the chair is (usually) invited to attend and/or briefly present at the fall and spring BOT meetings. |

Senate Chair & Staff Support

| | Election of the Senate Chair | Term Length |
|-------------------|--|---|
| Alabama | Elected by the faculty senate at the March meeting to start serving at the April meeting. | One year. No president elect but there is a past president. |
| Arkansas | Elections for Chair are held in the Spring when there are at least four candidates for the position | The total time is practically two-three years – first year as Chair of Campus Faculty with the second year as Chair of Faculty Senate. The past-chair also serves on the Senate Executive Committee. |
| Auburn | Annual elections for a chair elect, All voting faculty are allowed to vote | Term as chair is 1 year, but you serve as chair-elect, and immediate past chair, so total is 3 years |
| Florida | By the Senators in April of each year. | 3 year total term. One year as chair elect, one year as chair and one year as past chair. |
| Georgia | Elected from an Executive Committee of University Council. | 1 year and 1 year as chair-elect. |
| Kentucky | Chair of SC is elected by SC members. | Term of SC chair is one year. May be repeated. By rule can only serve two consecutive terms. After term of chair ends, individual remains on SC as “immediate past chair” for one year. Vice chair is elected at the same time as chair, but there is no formal relationship between the two offices. |
| Louisiana State | Annually, by nomination and then by vote of the Senate. | The term is one year. There are no term limits. The Past President continues to serve in that office so long as the current President remains in office. |
| Mississippi | Elected by majority at the first fall senate meeting. | One year, but renewable. Service is 2 years as Chair & Chair-elect. |
| Mississippi State | Open nomination from senate body, must collect absolute majority of senate votes. | One year. |
| South Carolina | The Chair-elect is nominated through the Senate Steering Committee and elected in open session at Faculty Senate. Traditionally the Chair-elect is recruited by the sitting Chair. | Four years altogether: one year as Chair-elect, two years as active Chair, and one year as Past-Chair. |
| Tennessee | Nominating committee recruits two candidates who prepare position statements and speak at the senate meeting prior to the election. Election is by secret paper ballot. All senators may vote. | One year as President-Elect. One year as President. One year as Immediate Past President. |
| Vanderbilt | The executive committee puts forth a slate of candidates to the entire senate for Chair and Vice Chair. These candidates are selected from the current 2 nd year senators. Voting occurs at the final senate meeting in May | The term is 1 year (July to July). Three years is the total time. |

| | Chair Compensation | Role of Past-Chair | Support Staff |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Alabama | Differs by person. Some have received nothing, some receive a course reduction each semester | Sits on the steering committee and advises the president | 2/5 FTE |
| Arkansas | 25% released time and 25% salary savings (based on a 9-month appointment) from the Provost's Office in a maintenance fund | Serves on the Faculty Senate Executive Committee and also attends Senate meetings | There is a Vice-Chair, Secretary and Parliamentarian. No release time is given but the Vice-Chair and Parliamentarian are given \$500 in a maintenance fund while the Secretary receives \$1500. The Provost's Office also provides secretarial or administrative support as needed. |
| Auburn | 25% increase in pay for 12 months, or 33% for the academic year | Immediate past chair sits on the Board of Trustees, Steering, Executive, and rules committees. | 1/2 (not filled for several years), but in the act of hiring now. |
| Florida | Depends on the department. Some chairs have received release time from classes, others have not. | The past chair acts as chair in the event both the chair and chair elect are absent or otherwise unable to act; serves on the senate steering committee and performs other duties as may be directed by the senate. | 1 |
| Georgia | None | Serves on Statutes & Bylaws Committee. | ? |
| Kentucky | \$1,500 stipend for the year. | Serves as ex officio non-voting member of SC for one year after end of term. (Senate Rules state that SC members are by default also members of Senate. Therefore, SC immediate past chair is also ex officio member of Senate.) | 1.5 and we could use more! |
| Louisiana State | No economic compensation, but a 50% course reduction, from four courses per annum to two. Additionally the Senate President has two teaching assistants, a budget, and an office. | Advisory, as a member of the Executive Committee. | 2 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| Mississippi | None. | Advisory. | None. |
| Mississippi State | Financial-none. Granted 50% release time from other duties | None. | .25 FTE |
| South Carolina | There is essentially no compensation available for the Chair. The Chair negotiates release time with their own Unit Chair or Dean as needed. The present Chair does not receive release time because he is a clinician at the School of Medicine for whom there is no substitute. | Variable, but generally covers meetings that the Chair cannot attend, and serves as advisor on committees (such as Budget). | There are two ³ / ₄ time staff to serve the Faculty Senate (i.e. 1.5 FTE). |
| Tennessee | No direct compensation. But the senate has a budget sufficient for the President to “buy out” one course. That will probably change to two courses (one in fall, one in spring) next year. | Serves on the Executive Committee. | 5/6 FTE (1/3 secretary, 1/2 graduate assistant) |
| Vanderbilt | Chair receives two months salary x2; vice chair – one month x2. | Past chair serves as an ex-officio member of the senate and attends all exec comm meetings; acts primarily as an advisor to the exec comm. | 1 |

Meetings and the Agenda

| | Frequency of Meetings | Formulation of the Agenda |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | Once a month | Everyone can put anything on the agenda |
| Arkansas | Monthly or at least three times per semester | Through the Executive Committee which meets one week before the Faculty Senate |
| Auburn | Monthly except August and September | A steering committee is responsible for assisting the Chair in setting the agenda |
| Florida | Monthly during the academic year. | Agenda items are submitted by the policy councils, curriculum committee, graduate council, administrators, steering committee and/or other senate or university committees. The steering committee meets to finalize the agenda. |
| Georgia | Three times per semester. | The agenda is set by Executive Committee by items submitted from standing committees (Curriculum, Student Affairs, Faculty Affairs, Benefits, etc.). |
| Kentucky | Monthly during academic year, but not in August or January. Have begun routinely holding May Senate meeting, too. | SC chair sets agenda for SC. SC as a whole sets agenda for Senate. Practically, though, administrative coordinator tracks upcoming agenda items and gives them to chair/SC for approval. |
| Louisiana State | Monthly. | The President compiles the agenda from the issues that arise or requests that come in from the faculty at large. |
| Mississippi | Monthly. | Formulated by the Chair and approved by the Executive Council. |
| Mississippi State | 8 times per year (Sept, Oct, Nov Jan, Feb, Mar, April, May). | Through signed letters from concerned faculty. |
| South Carolina | Monthly during normal semesters, and once during the summer. | There is a standard agenda to approve minutes, hear from invited guests, presentations by committee chairs, presentation by the officers (University President and University Provost), report of the Secretary, report of the Senate Chair, Old business, new business, announcements, adjournment. |
| Tennessee | Monthly, September – April, but not in December | By the President and the Executive Committee. |
| Vanderbilt | Approximately 3x / semester | EC puts together the agenda. Usually there is a focus on getting a panel or admin person to present data/report on issue university is dealing with |

| | Role and Membership of the Executive Committee |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | Yes, a steering committee. The co-chairs of standing senate committees, the elected officers and the parliamentarian all are voting members. It meets once a month. The members of the steering committee also meet with the Provost once or twice a month |
| Arkansas | The Senate Chair and Vice-Chair, Secretary, Parliamentarian, Campus Faculty Chair and Vice-Chair, Past Senate Chair and five Senators elected from the Senate membership constitute the Executive Committee. |
| Auburn | EC meets weekly, members are Chair, immediate past chair, Chair-elect, Secretary, Secretary-elect, and Provost |
| Florida | Yes. We have a steering committee. Which consists of the chairs of the 5 policy councils, three at large senate members, the chair, chair elect, past chair, secretary and parliamentarian. |
| Georgia | There is an Executive Committee comprising a representative of all schools and colleges. Members of Executive Committee are nominated by Schools/Colleges and voted by University Council membership. It sets the agenda for University Council so it meets six times per year. |
| Kentucky | Executive committee is the SC. SC members are elected in groups of three annually in December, for a three-year term on SC. SC chair and vice chair elected by SC members. Typically meets every Monday during academic year. |
| Louisiana State | It meets weekly and is comprised of all Senate officers (six in all). |
| Mississippi | Chair, Vice Chair, Past-Chair, Secretary, & Chairs of the Senate's five standing committees. It meets at least one a month, but communicates often via email. |
| Mississippi State | Executive committee is elected officers plus committee chairs. Meets same months as Senate. |
| South Carolina | The Senate Steering Committee is composed of the Chairs of the primary committees with ongoing business that is of general interest to the faculty. It meets monthly immediately prior to the Senate meetings. |
| Tennessee | Yes. Includes the President, chairs of standing committees, two at-large members, Immediate Past President and ex officio members. It meets two weeks prior to each senate. |
| Vanderbilt | We meet weekly as a group, and monthly with the Provost and Vice Chancellor for Health Affairs, and monthly with the Chancellor. Chair, Vice Chair, Past Chair, Past Vice Chair, Chair-elect, Vice Chair-elect. |

| | Most Frequent Agenda Items |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | The committee reports and reports by the president of her meetings with the provost or anything she knows that is going on on the campus. |
| Arkansas | Issues that the faculty has sole jurisdiction over: admission requirements, transfer of credits, withdrawal, academic honesty, scholastic probation, suspension and dismissal; curriculum and course; degrees and requirements for degrees; award of academic honors; recommendation to the Board of Trustees of names of individuals to receive honorary degrees. We also discuss and have report from various committees and administrators concerning financial issues, etc. |
| Auburn | Policies, calendar, information items about what is going on on campus |
| Florida | Curriculum items. |
| Georgia | Curriculum and Benefit Issues |
| Kentucky | Curricular items – new programs, changes to admission policies, new academic centers/depts. Currently looking at revision to general education curriculum – appearing in some fashion on a Senate agenda every three to four months (discussion/informational/vote). |
| Louisiana State | We cover a huge range of topics. |
| Mississippi | Chair’s report from the monthly meetings with the Provost/Chancellor (basically what is going on at the University as a whole). Governance and budget. |
| Mississippi State | Academic procedures, promotion |
| South Carolina | Curriculum and course changes, faculty welfare issues. |
| Tennessee | The Faculty Handbook, budgetary matters, relations between the UT System and the Knoxville campus. |
| Vanderbilt | Recently discussed issues: student mental health, faculty retirement benefits, faculty health and wellness, graduate education, funding for new initiatives, our new residential college initiative, current admin searches, technology use regulations |

Committees

| No. of Committees | Most Active | Tenure Issues | Athletics |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Alabama 7 | Academic affairs, faculty life and student life | Academic affairs and faculty life depending on the issue | A standing committee of the university called the intercollegiate athletic committee where the president and vice president and 3 faculty members are members |
| Arkansas 23 | Academic Standards; Admissions and Transfer of Credit, Athletic; Committee on Committees; Executive; Financial Advisory; University Course and Programs | Committee on Appointment, Promotion and Tenure | Athletic Committee |
| Auburn 20 | Rules Committee, Steering Committee, Academic program review, Tenure and Promotion, Graduate Council, Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics | Tenure and Promotion, and post tenure review | Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics |
| Florida 7 | All Senate and Joint committees are active. | Academic Freedom, Tenure, Professional Relations and Standards Committee. Also reports to the Faculty welfare council. | Presidential Intercollegiate Athletics committee (not Senate) |
| Georgia 15 | Curriculum, Educational Affairs, Benefits | Faculty Affairs | Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics |
| Kentucky 13 | Academic Organization and Structure; Academic Programs; Admissions and Academic Standards; Retroactive Withdrawals; Rules and Elections, Senate's Advisory Committee on Privilege and Tenure | Senate's Advisory Committee on Privilege and Tenure | None. There is a faculty representative to the Athletics Association Board of Directors, but the most recent report from that individual to the Senate was in February 2007. |
| Louisiana State 17 | The Executive Committee. | The Executive Committee. | The Athletic Council. |
| Mississippi 5 | Governance is always the most active | Governance | None – this is dealt with via a University Standing Committee with Senate representation. |
| Mississippi State 6 | Academic affairs, faculty affairs | Academic affairs, faculty affairs | Ancillary affairs, University resources |
| South Carolina 15 | UCTP, Courses & Curriculum, Athletics, Faculty Advisory, Faculty Welfare, Grievance. | University Committee on Tenure & promotions, composed of 24 tenured full professors | University Athletics Advisory Committee |
| | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------|----|---|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Tennessee | 19 | Executive, Faculty Affairs, Budget and Planning, Appeals, Undergraduate Council, Graduate Council | Faculty Affairs Committee | Athletics Committee |
| Vanderbilt | 5 | Academic Policies and Services, Student Life, Faculty Life, PEAF, Senate Affairs (in that order) | PEAF | Student Life |

Other Related Issues

| | AAUP chapter |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | No. |
| Arkansas | Active chapter. |
| Auburn | Active chapter. |
| Florida | Not sure. |
| Georgia | ? |
| Kentucky | Yes |
| Louisiana State | Active chapter (but small). |
| Mississippi | No. |
| Mississippi State | No. |
| South Carolina | Not sure if it is functional or not. AAUP has not been thriving at SC in recent years, but there is some current interest among a small group of faculty. |
| Tennessee | Active chapter. |
| Vanderbilt | Not sure if ours is active, but I think so. |

| | Senates in Schools and Colleges |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | No. |
| Arkansas | Some do and some do not |
| Auburn | No. |
| Florida | All colleges have individual college councils. |
| Georgia | Most of the larger schools do. |
| Kentucky | Every college is required to have a faculty council through which internal-college issues can be vetted. In actuality, 15 of the 18 colleges have faculty councils – the other three consider them a “faculty of the whole.” |
| Louisiana State | Some do; all have Policy Committees. |
| Mississippi | |
| Mississippi State | Some do. |
| South Carolina | No. |
| Tennessee | Yes. |
| Vanderbilt | Several of our schools and colleges have faculty governance bodies that meet regularly (A&S, Education, Medicine). |

| | Other University-wide Governance Committees |
|-------------------|--|
| Alabama | Yes, but it depends on the issue as to what committee might be the one to do so |
| Arkansas | Campus Council has general legislative powers in connection with all legislation not reserved to the sole jurisdiction of the Faculty Senate, the Student Senate, or the Staff Senate. It usually meets once a semester. Most business is taken care of by the faculty, staff and student senates. |
| Auburn | We have both Senate and University Committees (actually more of these). University governance matters are more heavily represented in the senate committees, while University committees tend to deal more with student related matters, e.g. student grievance, or admissions appeals, etc. |
| Florida | No. |
| Georgia | No. |
| Kentucky | Definitely. The Administrative Regulation Review Committee (chaired by Legal Counsel) looks at almost every revision to the university's Administrative and Governing Regulations. This is just one example. A complete list of university-wide committees can be found at http://www.uky.edu/Regs/committees/comms.pdf . |
| Louisiana State | No. |
| Mississippi | No; however the University has committees that deal with Academic Freedom, Tenure and Promotion Review & Appeals. |
| Mississippi State | University Executive Committee |
| South Carolina | Yes. Both the BOT and the University Administration have committees to address such issues. |
| Tennessee | No. |
| Vanderbilt | We have a pretty extensive university standing committee structure including such committees as athletics, tech transfer, etc. |

| | Name of committees and subcommittees: |
|-------------------|---|
| Alabama | |
| Arkansas | Academic Standards; Admissions and Transfer of Credit; All-University Judiciary; Athletic; Appointment Promotion, and Tenure; Calendar Committee; Committee on Committees; Continuing Education; English as a Second Language; Executive; Faculty Grievance Panel; Faculty Panel, Complaint Procedures for Undergraduate Students; Financial Advisory; General Education Core Curriculum; Honorary Degrees; Library; Nominating & Elections Coordinating; Research Council; Teaching Council; University Course and Programs Committee; University Program Review Committee |
| Auburn | |
| Florida | |
| Georgia | |
| Kentucky | |
| Louisiana State | |
| Mississippi | |
| Mississippi State | |
| South Carolina | |
| Tennessee | |
| Vanderbilt | |