THE TREE SLAYERS OPUS;

RESEARCH, READINGS, MUSINGS AND MODELS

ON

STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

BY THE UNKNOWN STUDENT

Contained here are some of the things I read, dug up and tried to fathom as we looked at the question of Student Participation at TEST. As such it will have certain bias, this is a subjective collection of information and in now way should be looked on as complete, I offer it solely as a starting point in the hopes that other brighter minds can pick up the thread I started and find some way to motivate student participation, encourage community and renew the unique spirit that evolved here over thirty years ago. The ragged pages in this binder represents dozens of hours of research, reading and thinking. I would like to say that I dedicate this effort to my community at The Evergreen State College; all the people from maintenance to the administrators, but most especially to faculty and students who hold the power to make this place the most unique experience in education today. Thank-you all.

Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that reading all or part of the enclosed material is detrimental to your naiveté, harmful to ignorance and just down right boring. But read it anyway. - U.S.
THE TREE SLAYERS OPUS *;

RESEARCH, READINGS, MUSINGS AND MODELS
ON
STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

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*MORE OR LESS ACCURATE, SUBJECT TO REVISION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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* Some day when the students find that community does not mean conformity this work will lose whatever importance it may posses, it is my hope at such time it promptly and unceremoniously recycled. My profound apologies to the trees consumed by its pages.
The Control of Water In European and Colonial Environmental History: Myths and Realities

The purpose of this panel is to explore the history of water control technologies in Europe, and their exportation to non-European parts of the world. By seeking to shape and control water for their uses, rather than working with the natural processes, these technologies inevitably had unintended consequences. In addition to this technological focus, this panel will explore the social consequences of these schemes. Often framed and sold as a public good, these projects disrupted age-old ecologies and human communities that had adapted to them, sometimes over the course of centuries. These are the unintended, or unstated, social and human costs of these schemes. Matthew Osborn's paper explores the social and environmental Consequences of Dutch drainage technology as it is exported to England's fenlands in the 17th century. Martina T. Kaup then takes the panel into 18th century Prussia and their attempts to control the Oder. David Gilmartin moves us into the 19th and early 20th centuries, as colonial engineers transfer these technologies to the Indus Basin of northwestern India. And finally, Jessica Teisch explores the same period as Gilmartin, but takes us to British South Africa where California is held up as the model of a water control regime. As Chair and Commentator of the panel, Dale Porter, will discuss the intersections of nature, culture, and technology in these papers, as he did in his wonderful book, The Thames Embankment: Environment, Technology and Society in Victorian London, 1998.


In the 17th century great drainage schemes were implemented in the fenlands surrounding the Wash in east-central England. The purpose of this drainage was to reclaim wetlands for agriculture and thus to make these lands profitable for the Adventurers and land owners who proposed, financed, and implemented these projects. There is little debate about whether or not this occurred: acreage under cultivation increased and this area became one of the most important agricultural areas in England. However, drainage was portrayed as a public good that would prevent disastrous floods, but in the end it was private gain, not public good, which resulted. This paper will argue that in the process of draining the fenlands natural processes were undercut, and the social order that worked closely with the local ecology was destroyed. A fairly large community that had endured for centuries and was allied closely with the natural environment was replaced by one that sought to shape nature according to the imperatives of a wider market economy, and thereby to expropriate the wealth of nature for a narrow stratum of society. Also explored will be the ideological underpinnings of drainage technology, and the unforeseen consequences of this large-scale drainage project.

Martina T. Kaup, "Prussian Kings and the Draining of their Kingdom in the 18th Century: Myth and Reality."

The draining of the Oderbruch, a lowland on the Oder River, 80 kilometers cast of Berlin, took place during the 18th century. This area was very swampy, and for centuries local noblemen and peasants had tried to keep the river from inundating their fields. But these efforts were always restricted to some villages. The first major attempts towards a large-scale draining were taken under the reign of the King Friedrich Wilhelm I (1713-1740). But until today, his son, Frederick 11, is the one who is famous for the draining of the Oderbruch. All these efforts were successful to a certain extent, but not as much as the Kings hoped for. It was the first drainage project of this scale in Germany, and since the experience of the engineers was limited, they underestimated both the time and the money for this project. On the other hand, the King, always in need for money, tried to save money wherever possible. The new course of the river was not dug deep enough, because the engineers thought that the force of the water would complete their work. But it led only to a widening of the river instead of a deepening. The area was not safe from severe floodings. Until the beginning of the 20th century, some areas remained too wet for agriculture. In the long run, this project itself and the King Frederick 11 became a myth and a well-known example for the efforts of the Prussian Kings to improve their Kingdom, but his father's share is nearly forgotten.
David Gilmartin, "The Colonial River Basin: Engineers and Water Control in Colonial India."

In the last decades of the 19th century, colonial engineers launched a program of integrated canal building in the Indus Basin of northwestern India that led to new structures of thinking about the river basin as a unit of water control. This paper will examine such ideas, particularly in relationship to the colonial context that produced them. The close association of engineers with the state played a key role in the colonial context in encouraging a distinctive vision of the river basin as a natural unit susceptible to state control. At the same time, colonial political priorities constrained engineering thinking significantly, and helped to produce, in the end, a very distinctive colonial vision of the meaning of river basin development. This paper will focus on two aspects of this phenomenon. First, it will briefly examine the role of some colonial engineers in international engineering debates in the first decades of the 20th century, suggesting the impact of their vision of the river basin on engineering thinking more broadly. Second, it will examine in more detail the ways that the political priorities of the colonial state constrained the application of engineering ideas in India, and in ways that defined the long-term fate of river basin development.

Jessica Teisch, "British South Africa's California Experiment."

This paper explores the tension between universal ideas about nature and society and the particularities of their application in British South Africa. In the 1890s, the British attempted to create a South African garden empire. They looked to California as the model. By the 1860s, California's gold mining industry had given rise to a profitable agricultural industry. Agriculture, boosters and irrigation advocates believed, in turn produced an egalitarian and harmonious society. British colonial officials envisioned a similar future for South Africa, which possessed California's aridity, exploitable mineral fields, and fertile valleys. But in imagining South Africa in California's clothing, the British did not account for historical national differences. They rather naively imported California irrigation and mining engineers, scientists, policy makers, and technology in the hope that irrigated agriculture would repair South Africa's racial and class divisions.

California engineers came to South Africa with sophisticated expertise in transforming nature, but similarly naive faith in society's malleability. They criticized South Africa's anti-British Boer government, whose old-fashioned agrarian mindset hindered the region's economic possibilities. Believing that industrial agriculture would unify South Africa, California engineers called for new irrigation works, local self-government, and state supervision of all irrigation projects. Collaborating with Cecil Rhodes and the, British South Africa Company. They spoke out for agrarian and labor reform and attempted to overthrow the native government during the Jameson Raid. But deep tensions between native and foreigner, farmer and miner, black and white, kept Californians from altering South Africa's society via environmental engineering. In the end, South Africa's experiment in California-style social and environmental planning only helped lead up to the Boer War.
H-1169.1

HOUSE BILL 1532

State of Washington 55th Legislature 1997 Reg

By Representatives Carlson, Radcliff, Mason, O'Brien, Poulsen, Butler, Sheahan, Van Luven, Gombosky, Morris, Lambert, Dunn, Keiser, Regala, Kenney, Quall, Cooke, Constantine, Cooper, Wolfe, Blalock, Cole, Tokuda, Costa, Linville, Doumit, Ogden, Cody, Mielke and Kessler

Read first time 01/29/97. Referred to Committee on Higher Education.

AN ACT Relating to the membership of the governing boards of the state's institutions of higher education; and amending RCW 28B.20.100, 28B.30.100, 28B.35.100, and 28B.40.100.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Sec. 1. RCW 28B.20.100 and 1985 c 61 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governance of the University of Washington shall be vested in a board of regents to consist of (nine) members, one of whom shall be a student. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. (Five) The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of October until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the university at the time of appointment.

(2) Six members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of the expiration of a term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the regent whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

Sec. 2. RCW 28B.30.100 and 1985 c 61 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governance of Washington State University shall be vested in a board of regents to consist of (nine) members, one of whom shall be a student. They shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. (Five) The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of October until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The
student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the university at the time of appointment.

(2) Six members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In the case of a vacancy or when an appointment is made after the date of the expiration of a term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the regent whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) Each regent shall, before entering upon the discharge of his respective duties as such, execute a good and sufficient bond to the state of Washington, with two or more sufficient sureties, residents of the state, or with a surety company licensed to do business within the state, in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such regent: PROVIDED, That the university shall pay any fees incurred for any such bonds for their board members.

Sec. 3. RCW 28B.35.100 and 1985 c 137 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governance of each of the regional universities shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of seven members, one of whom shall be a student. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of October and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the respective university at the time of appointment.

(2) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the trustee whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

Sec. 4. RCW 28B.40.100 and 1985 c 137 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The governance of The Evergreen State College shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of seven members, one of whom shall be a student. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of October and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the respective university at the
time of appointment.

(2) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the trustee whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

--- END ---
RCW 28B.40.100
Trustees -- Appointment -- Terms -- Quorum -- Vacancies.

(1) The governance of The Evergreen State College shall be vested in a board of trustees consisting of eight members, one of whom shall be a student. The governor shall select the student member from a list of candidates, of at least three and not more than five, submitted by the student body. They shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate and, except for the student member, shall hold their offices for a term of six years from the first day of October and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The student member shall hold his or her office for a term of one year from the first day of June and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The student member shall be a full-time student in good standing at the college at the time of appointment.

(2) Five members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case of a vacancy, or when an appointment is made after the date of expiration of the term, the governor shall fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of the trustee whose office has become vacant or expired.

(3) Except for the term of the student member, no more than the terms of two members will expire simultaneously on the last day of September in any one year.

(4) A student appointed under this section shall excuse himself or herself from participation or voting on matters relating to the hiring, discipline, or tenure of faculty members and personnel.

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property status upon: RCW 24.03.210 through 24.03.230.


powers: RCW 24.03.305.
Information and research services of colleges and universities, authority for school districts to obtain: RCW 28A.320.110. Institutions of higher education, purchase of leased lands with improvements by: RCW 79.01.770 through 79.01.778. Normal schools included in public school system: State Constitution Art. 9 § 2. Purchase of materials and supplies compliance with regulations as to required: RCW 43.19.200.

general administration department powers as to: RCW 43.19.190.

Definitions.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) "State universities" means the University of Washington and Washington State University.

(2) "Regional universities" means Western Washington University at Bellingham, Central Washington University at Ellensburg, and Eastern Washington University at Cheney.

(3) "State college" means The Evergreen State College in Thurston county.

(4) "Institutions of higher education" or "postsecondary institutions" means the state universities, the regional universities, The Evergreen State College, the community colleges, and the technical colleges.

(5) "Governing board" means the board of regents or the board of trustees of the institutions of higher education.

NOTES:

Effective date -- 1992 c 231: "This act shall take effect July 1, 1992." [1992 c 231 § 35.]

Effective dates -- Severability -- 1991 c 238: See RCW 28B.50.917 and 28B.50.918.

Tenure or terms, rights, including property rights, not affected -- 1977 ex.s. c 169: "Nothing in this 1977 amendatory act shall affect the tenure of or the terms of any officials, administrative assistants, faculty members, or other employees of any institution of higher education within this state, whether such institutions have hereinabove in this 1977 amendatory act been redesignated as regional universities or otherwise. Nothing in this 1977 amendatory act shall affect any rights, whether to property or otherwise, existing on or after the effective date of this 1977 amendatory act, the intent of the legislature being solely to redesignate as regional universities certain institutions of higher education within this state." [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 113.]

Statute and RCW designations affected -- 1977 ex.s. c 169: "It is the intent of the legislature that after the effective date of this 1977 amendatory act, where the names "Western Washington State College", "Central Washington State College", or "Eastern Washington State College" are used in any bill enacted by the legislature or found within the Revised Code of Washington, they shall mean "Western Washington University", "Central Washington University", and "Eastern Washington University", respectively." [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 114.]

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 169: "If any provision of this 1977 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1977 ex.s. c 169 § 116.]
RCW 288.10.500
Removal of regents or trustees from universities and The Evergreen State College.

No regent of the state universities, or trustee of the regional universities or of The Evergreen State College shall be removed during the term of office for which appointed, excepting only for misconduct or malfeasance in office, and then only in the manner hereinafter provided. Before any regent or trustee may be removed for such misconduct or malfeasance, a petition for removal, stating the nature of the misconduct or malfeasance of such regent or trustee with reasonable particularity, shall be signed and verified by the governor and served upon such regent or trustee. Said petition, together with proof of service of same upon such regent or trustee, shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the supreme court. The chief justice of the supreme court shall thereupon designate a tribunal composed of three judges of the superior court to hear and adjudicate the charges. Such tribunal shall fix the time of hearing, which shall be public, and the procedure for the hearing, and the decision of such tribunal shall be final and not subject to review by the supreme court. Removal of any member of the board by the tribunal shall disqualify such member for reappointment.

NOTES:
Severability -- Nomenclature -- Savings -- 1977 ex.s. c 169: See notes following RCW 288.10.016.
RCW 28B.10.510
Attorney general as advisor.

The attorney general of the state shall be the legal advisor to the presidents and the boards of regents and trustees of the institutions of higher education and he shall institute and prosecute or defend all suits in behalf of the same.


NOTES:

Savings -- 1973 c 62: "Nothing in this 1973 amendatory act shall be construed to affect any existing right acquired under the statutes amended or repealed herein or the term of office or election or appointment or employment of any person elected, appointed or employed under the statutes amended or repealed herein." [1973 c 62 § 26.]

Severability -- 1973 c 62: "If any provision of this 1973 amendatory act, or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected." [1973 c 62 § 28.]

Attorney general's powers in general: Chapter 43.10 RCW. Employment of attorneys by state agencies restricted: RCW 43.10.067.
RCW 28B.10.520
Regents and trustees -- Oaths.

Each member of a board of regents or board of trustees of a university or other state institution of higher education, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath to discharge faithfully and honestly his duties and to perform strictly and impartially the same to the best of his ability, such oath to be filed with the secretary of state.


NOTES:

RCW 28B.10.825
Institutional student loan fund for needy students.

The board of trustees or regents of each of the state's colleges or universities may allocate from services and activities fees an amount not to exceed one dollar per quarter or one dollar and fifty cents per semester to an institutional student loan fund for needy students, to be administered by such rules or regulations as the board of trustees or regents may adopt: PROVIDED, That loans from such funds shall not be made for terms exceeding twelve months, and the true annual rate of interest charged shall be six percent.

[1971 ex.s. c 279 § 4.]

NOTES:

Severability -- 1971 ex.s. c 279: See note following RCW 28B.15.005.

Colleges and universities defined: RCW 28B.15.005.
RCW 28B.10.900
"Hazing" defined.

As used in RCW 28B.10.901 and 28B.10.902, "hazing" includes any method of initiation into a student organization or living group, or any pastime or amusement engaged in with respect to such an organization or living group that causes, or is likely to cause, bodily danger or physical harm, or serious mental or emotional harm, to any student or other person attending a public or private institution of higher education or other postsecondary educational institution in this state. "Hazing" does not include customary athletic events or other similar contests or competitions.

[1993 c 514 § 1.]
Chapter 28B.50 RCW
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
(Formerly Community colleges)

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NOTES:
NOTES:

Severability -- 1987 c 314: See RCW 28B.52.900.

Severability -- Effective dates -- 1985 c 370: See RCW 28B.80.911 and 28B.80.912.

Severability -- 1981 c 246: See note following RCW 28B.50.090.

Effective date -- Severability -- 1979 ex.s.c 226: See notes following RCW 28B.59C.010.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s.c 282: See note following RCW 28B.50.870.


Severability -- 1969 ex.s.c 283: See note following RCW 28A.150.050.

Severability -- 1969 ex.s.c 261: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.
RCW 28B.50.100
Boards of trustees -- Generally.

There is hereby created a board of trustees for each college district as set forth in this chapter. Each board of trustees shall be composed of five trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor for terms commencing October 1st of the year in which appointed.

In making such appointments the governor shall give consideration to geographical diversity, and representing labor, business, women, and racial and ethnic minorities, in the membership of the boards of trustees. The boards of trustees for districts containing technical colleges shall include at least one member from business and one member from labor.

The successors of the trustees initially appointed shall be appointed by the governor to serve for a term of five years except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of any term shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term.

Each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified.

Every trustee shall be a resident and qualified elector of the college district. No trustee may be an employee of the community and technical college system, a member of the board of directors of any school district, or a member of the governing board of any public or private educational institution.

Each board of trustees shall organize itself by electing a chairman from its members. The board shall adopt a seal and may adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations as it deems necessary for its own government. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as prescribed in its bylaws, rules, or regulations. The district president, or if there be none, the president of the college, shall serve as, or may designate another person to serve as, the secretary of the board, who shall not be deemed to be a member of the board.

Members of the boards of trustees may be removed for misconduct or malfeasance in office in the manner provided by RCW 28B.10.500.

NOTES:


Severability -- 1979 ex.s. c 103: See note following RCW 28B.20.100.

Severability -- 1977 ex.s. c 282: See note following RCW 28B.50.870.

Effective date -- 1977 ex.s. c 282 §§ 2, 3: "Sections 2 and 3 of this 1977 amendatory act shall not take effect until January 1, 1978." [1977 ex.s. c 282 § 9.]


Severability -- 1969 ex.s. c 261: See note following RCW 28B.50.020.

Chief executive officer as secretary of board: RCW 28B.50.130.
RCW 28B.50.130
Boards of trustees -- Bylaws, rules, and regulations -- Chair and vice-chair -- Terms -- Quorum.
Within thirty days of their appointment the various district boards of trustees shall organize, adopt bylaws for its own government, and make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter as they deem necessary. At such organizational meeting it shall elect from among its members a chair and vice-chair, each to serve for one year, and annually thereafter shall elect such officers to serve until their successors are appointed or qualified. The chief executive officer of the college district, or designee, shall serve as secretary of the board. Three trustees shall constitute a quorum, and no action shall be taken by less than a majority of the trustees of the board. The district boards shall transmit such reports to the college board as may be requested by the college board. The fiscal year of the district boards shall conform to the fiscal year of the state.

[1991 c 238 § 38; 1977 c 75 § 27; 1973 c 62 § 18; 1969 ex.s. c 223 § 288.50.130.]

NOTES:
District president or president of college as secretary of board: RCW 28B.50.100. Fiscal year defined: RCW 43.88.020.
RCW 28B.50.140
Boards of trustees -- Powers and duties.

Each board of trustees:

(1) Shall operate all existing community and technical colleges in its district;

(2) Shall create comprehensive programs of community and technical college education and training and maintain an open-door policy in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.50.090(3). However, technical colleges, and college districts containing only technical colleges, shall maintain programs solely for occupational education, basic skills, and literacy purposes. For as long as a need exists, technical colleges may continue those programs, activities, and services they offered during the twelve-month period preceding September 1, 1991;

(3) Shall employ for a period to be fixed by the board a college president for each community and technical college and, may appoint a president for the district, and fix their duties and compensation, which may include elements other than salary. Compensation under this subsection shall not affect but may supplement retirement, health care, and other benefits that are otherwise applicable to the presidents as state employees. The board shall also employ for a period to be fixed by the board members of the faculty and such other administrative officers and other employees as may be necessary or appropriate and fix their salaries and duties. Compensation and salary increases under this subsection shall not exceed the amount or percentage established for those purposes in the state appropriations act by the legislature as allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules defining the permissible elements of compensation under this subsection;

(4) May establish, under the approval and direction of the college board, new facilities as community needs and interests demand. However, the authority of boards of trustees to purchase or lease major off-campus facilities shall be subject to the approval of the higher education coordinating board pursuant to RCW 28B.80.340(5);

(5) May establish or lease, operate, equip and maintain dormitories, food service facilities, bookstores and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community and technical college;

(6) May, with the approval of the college board, borrow money and issue and sell revenue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for the construction, reconstruction, erection, equipping with permanent fixtures, demolition and major alteration of buildings or other capital assets, and the acquisition of sites, rights-of-way, easements, improvements or appurtenances, for dormitories, food service facilities, and other self-supporting facilities connected with the operation of the community and technical college in accordance with the provisions of RCW 28B.10.300 through 28B.10.330 where applicable;

(7) May establish fees and charges for the facilities authorized hereunder, including reasonable rules and regulations for the government thereof, not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the college board; each board of trustees operating a community and technical college may enter into agreements, subject to rules and regulations of the college board, with owners of facilities to be used for housing regarding the management, operation, and government of such facilities, and any board entering into such an agreement may:

(a) Make rules and regulations for the government, management and operation of such housing facilities deemed necessary or advisable; and

(b) Employ necessary employees to govern, manage and operate the same;

(8) May receive such gifts, grants, conveyances, devises and bequests of real or personal property from private sources, as may be made from time to time, in trust or otherwise, whenever the terms and conditions thereof will aid in carrying out the community and technical college programs as specified by law and the regulations of the state college board; sell, lease or exchange, invest or expend the same or the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof according to the terms and conditions thereof; and adopt regulations to govern the receipt and expenditure of the proceeds, rents, profits and income thereof;

(9) May establish and maintain night schools whenever in the discretion of the board of trustees it is deemed advisable, and authorize classrooms and other facilities to be used for summer or night schools, or for public meetings and for any other uses consistent with the use of such classrooms or facilities for community and technical college purposes;

(10) May make rules and regulations for pedestrian and vehicular traffic on property owned,
operated, or maintained by the district;

(11) Shall prescribe, with the assistance of the faculty, the course of study in the various departments of the community and technical college or colleges under its control, and publish such catalogues and bulletins as may become necessary;

(12) May grant to every student, upon graduation or completion of a course of study, a suitable diploma, nonbaccalaureate degree or certificate. Technical colleges shall offer only nonbaccalaureate technical degrees under the rules of the state board for community and technical colleges that are appropriate to their work force education and training mission. The primary purpose of this degree is to lead the individual directly to employment in a specific occupation. Technical colleges may not offer transfer degrees. The board, upon recommendation of the faculty, may also confer honorary associate of arts degrees upon persons other than graduates of the community college, in recognition of their learning or devotion to education, literature, art, or science. No degree may be conferred in consideration of the payment of money or the donation of any kind of property;

(13) Shall enforce the rules and regulations prescribed by the state board for community and technical colleges for the government of community and technical colleges, students and teachers, and promulgate such rules and regulations and perform all other acts not inconsistent with law or rules and regulations of the state board for community and technical colleges as the board of trustees may in its discretion deem necessary or appropriate to the administration of college districts: PROVIDED, That such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to, rules and regulations relating to housing, scholarships, conduct at the various community and technical college facilities, and discipline: PROVIDED, FURTHER, That the board of trustees may suspend or expel from community and technical colleges students who refuse to obey any of the duly promulgated rules and regulations;

(14) May, by written order filed in its office, delegate to the president or district president any of the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon it by this chapter. Such delegated powers and duties may be exercised in the name of the district board;

(15) May perform such other activities consistent with this chapter and not in conflict with the directives of the college board;

(16) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, may offer educational services on a contractual basis other than the tuition and fee basis set forth in chapter 28B.15 RCW for a special fee to private or governmental entities, consistent with rules and regulations adopted by the state board for community and technical colleges: PROVIDED, That the whole of such special fee shall go to the college district and be not less than the full instructional costs of such services including any salary increases authorized by the legislature for community and technical college employees during the term of the agreement: PROVIDED FURTHER, That enrollments generated hereunder shall not be counted toward the official enrollment level of the college district for state funding purposes;

(17) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, may offer educational services on a contractual basis, charging tuition and fees as set forth in chapter 28B.15 RCW, counting such enrollments for state funding purposes, and may additionally charge a special supplemental fee when necessary to cover the full instructional costs of such services: PROVIDED, That such contracts shall be subject to review by the state board for community and technical colleges and to such rules as the state board may adopt for that purpose in order to assure that the sum of the supplemental fee and the normal state funding shall not exceed the projected total cost of offering the educational service: PROVIDED FURTHER, That enrollments generated by courses offered on the basis of contracts requiring payment of a share of the normal costs of the course will be discounted to the percentage provided by the college;

(18) Shall be authorized to pay dues to any association of trustees that may be formed by the various boards of trustees; such association may expend any or all of such funds to submit biennially, or more often if necessary, to the governor and to the legislature, the recommendations of the association regarding changes which would affect the efficiency of such association;

(19) Subject to the approval of the higher education coordinating board pursuant to RCW 28B.30.340(4), may participate in higher education centers and consortia that involve any four-year public or independent college or university; and

(20) Shall perform any other duties and responsibilities imposed by law or rule and regulation of the state board.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES - OFFICES AND OFFICERS - SALARIES AND WAGES - DEFERRED COMPENSATION - Authority of community college Boards of Trustees to grant salary increases to college presidents in light of statutory restrictions.

1. When the term of employment of a community college president expires, and the college's Board of Trustees wishes to re-appoint the same president for an additional term, the Board may not increase the president's salary by any amount greater than permitted in the current budget pursuant to RCW 28B.50.140(3).

2. A community college Board of Trustees and the college president may mutually rescind an existing employment contract before it expires, and enter into a new contract with new duties and a different compensation, but increases in compensation are limited to those authorized in the current budget pursuant to RCW 28B.50.140(3).

3. Community college presidents are entitled to the deferred compensation benefits provided to other state employees; changes in these benefits are potentially subject to statutory limitations on increases in compensation.

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January 20, 1998

The Honorable Robert J. Bavasi, Chair
Board of Trustees
Everett Community College
801 Wetmore Avenue
Everett, WA 98201-1327

Dear Mr. Bavasi:

By letter previously acknowledged, you have asked for our opinion on five questions which we paraphrase as follows:

1. When the term of employment for a community college president expires, may the Board of Trustees establish a new term of employment and a new level of compensation, regardless of who fills the position?

2. Does the limitation on "compensation and salary increases" found in RCW 28B.50.140(3) only apply during the term of an appointment?

3. During the term of the contract, may the Board of Trustees expand the president's duties and establish a new basis of compensation, or may the duties be changed only at the end of the term of the contract?

4. May the Board of Trustees, through a mutual agreement with the president, cancel an existing contract and establish a new contract with a different term, new duties and a different amount of compensation?

5. What forms of deferred compensation may the Board of Trustees provide to a president?

BRIEF ANSWERS

When a community college president’s contract expires or a new president is hired, the Board of Trustees must enter a new contract establishing a new term of employment and fixing the president’s duties. If the current president is retained, a new term must be established and the president’s duties must be fixed, but any increase in salary would be limited to the amount or percentage increase appropriated by the Legislature.

Although the Board of Trustees may be limited by contractual language, it is not statutorily prohibited from changing the president’s duties during the term of a contract. Even if the duties are increased, the maximum amount of compensation is still subject to the limitation of RCW 28B.50.140(3).

Community college presidents are entitled to the deferred compensation benefits provided to other state employees. Any compensation increases are limited to the amount or percentage appropriated by the Legislature. In addition, the Board of Trustees may also provide “premiums paid for insurance supplemental to the plans authorized by the state employees benefits board, deferred salary, relocation assistance, and premiums paid for tax deferred annuities.” WAC 131-16-500(3).  

BACKGROUND

The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges is a state agency created by RCW 28B.50.050. Greenwood v. State Bd. for Community College Educ., 82 Wn.2d 667, 670, 513 P.2d 57 (1973). The State Board has “general supervision and control over the state system of community and technical colleges.” RCW 28B.50.090. In addition to the State Board, the Legislature has provided for the establishment of a Board of Trustees for each regional college district. RCW 28B.50.100. The scope of the Board of Trustees’ authority is set forth in RCW 28B.50.140. The State Board and the Boards of Trustees have specific roles to play with regard to budgeting. The Boards of Trustees submit budgets to the State Board. The State Board considers the local budgets and prepares a single budget for submission to the Governor. RCW 28B.50.090(1); RCW 43.88.090. The State Board then receives the appropriation from the Legislature and is responsible for disbursement of the funds to support the community colleges, in conformance with chapter 43.88 RCW. RCW 28B.50.090(2); Greenwood, 82 Wn.2d at 670.

ANALYSIS

Question 1: When the term of employment for a community college president expires, may the Board of Trustees establish a new term of employment and a new level of compensation, regardless of who fills the position?

Question 2: Does the limitation on "compensation and salary increases" found in RCW 28B.50.140(3) only apply during the term of an appointment?

Since your first two questions are closely related, we will address them together.

The Board of Trustees possesses only that authority which the Legislature has chosen to delegate to the Board. Green River Community College, Dist. No. 10 v. Higher Educ. Personnel Bd., 95 Wn.2d 108, 112, 622 P.2d 826 (1980). One of the powers delegated to Boards of Trustees is the general authority to hire a president for the college and establish the president's duties and compensation. The scope of that power is stated in RCW 28B.50.140(3), which provides that the Board of Trustees:

shall employ for a period to be fixed by the board a college president for each community and technical college and, may appoint a president for the district, and fix their duties and compensation, which may include elements other than salary. Compensation under this subsection shall not affect but may supplement retirement, health care, and other benefits that are otherwise applicable to the presidents as state employees. . . . Compensation and salary increases under this subsection shall not exceed the amount or percentage established for those purposes in the state appropriations act by the legislature as allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges. The state board for community and technical colleges shall adopt rules defining the permissible elements of compensation under this subsection . . .

Thus, when a new president is hired, the Board of Trustees must fix the president's duties, the term of employment and the level of compensation. RCW 28B.50.140(3). The elements of the president's compensation must comply with the rules the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges has adopted, as codified in WAC 151-16-500.

If the Board of Trustees chooses to retain an existing president, a new term of employment must be established and the president's duties fixed. RCW 28B.50.140(3). However, the Board of Trustees' authority to change the level of compensation is restricted. RCW 28B.50.140(3) explicitly states that "[c]ompensation and salary increases under this subsection shall not exceed the amount or percentage established for those purposes in the state appropriations act by the legislature as allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges." (Emphasis added). The Legislature specifically has limited the delegation of authority to the Board of Trustees and chosen to retain the authority to make decisions regarding salary increases for community college presidents. Since the plain language of the statute is clear and unambiguous, it is not open to construction. Senate Republican Campaign Comm'r v. Public Disclosure Comm'n, 133 Wn.2d 299, 242, 943 P.2d 1358 (1997). Under the plain language of RCW 28B.50.140(3), the restriction on increases in salary is not limited to the term of a contract.

If the courts find that RCW 28B.50.140(3) is ambiguous, they will attempt to determine the intent of the Legislature. Duke v. Boyd, 133 Wn.2d 80, 86, 942 P.2d 351 (1997). The Legislature has directed that all of Title 28B be considered in construing any of its parts. RCW 28B.900.040. In Title 28B, the Legislature has retained salary-setting authority for other categories of employees. For example, RCW 28B.52.035 contains a similar restriction on the authority of the Boards of Trustees to grant raises to academic employees. The statute states, in relevant part:

Provisions of written contracts relating to salary increases shall not exceed the amount or percentage established by the legislature in the appropriations act and allocated to the board of trustees by the state board for community and technical colleges.

RCW 28B.52.035.

The Legislature's reservation of authority would be virtually meaningless if the prohibition only applied during the term of a particular contract. The Board of Trustees could circumvent the Legislature by setting short contract terms. Similarly, if the limitation only applied during the term of the contract, the Board of Trustees and the president could mutually rescind the contract and negotiate a new contract containing a salary or compensation package in excess of the amount appropriated by the Legislature for salary increases. The courts will not read a statute in a manner which produces strained or absurd consequences. Wright v. Engum, 124 Wn.2d 343, 351-52, 878 P.2d 1198 (1994).

"the limitation on salary increases and compensation is also consistent with the Board of Trustee's duty to receive and disburse funds in conformance with RCW 3.88.290, which states:

No state officer or employee shall intentionally or negligently: Over-expend or over-encumber any appropriation made by law; fail to properly account for any expenditures by fund, program, or fiscal period; or expend funds contrary to the terms, limits, or conditions of any appropriation made by law.

Penalties may be assessed against state officers and employees who violate RCW 43.88.290. RCW 43.88.300. These penalties may include a civil penalty, damages sustained by the state, and the immediate forfeiture of the individual's office or employment. See RCW 43.88.300.

Since the Board of Trustees does not possess authority to increase the salary or compensation of the existing president in excess of the amount or percentage increase contained in the legislative appropriation, a new contract with an existing president which provided for an increase in salary in excess of the amount appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature would be an unlawful expenditure of funds contrary to the terms, limits or conditions of an appropriation. RCW 28B.50.140(3); RCW 43.88.290.

**Question 3:** During the term of the contract, may the Board of Trustees expand the president's duties and establish a new basis of compensation, or may the duties be changed only at the end of the term of the contract?

**Question 4:** May the Board of Trustees, through a mutual agreement with the president, cancel an existing contract and establish a new contract with a different term, new duties and a different amount of compensation?

Since questions 3 and 4 raise similar issues, we will address them together. Boards of Trustees have authority to determine presidents' duties. RCW 28B.50.140(3). The ability of the Board of Trustees to alter the president's duties during the term of the contract depends on whether such alterations are permitted by the individual contract.

If the contract permits modification, a significant expansion of duties will enable the Board of Trustees to increase a president's salary or compensation. Any change in duties warranting a change in compensation would have to be substantial and demonstrable. Additional, gratuitous compensation cannot be granted for the performance of the same duties the president agreed to perform when he or she entered the contract. Rosellini v. Banchero, 83 Wn.2d 268, 273, 517 P.2d 955 (1974). Given the broad scope of the president's duties, we note that it is extremely difficult to imagine an increase in duties. Even if the duties were increased, the maximum amount of compensation still would be subject to the limitation of RCW 28B.50.140(3).

Since RCW 28B.50.140(3) does not limit the restriction on salary increases to the term of the contract, our answer would be the same regardless of whether the duties were changed at the end of the term of the contract, or as a result of a mutual decision by the president and the local Board to rescind and renegotiate an existing contract. The Board simply cannot negotiate a level of compensation which exceeds the amount or percentage appropriated by the Legislature. However, the Board of Trustees may choose to pay the president less than the amount or percentage appropriated by the Legislature, based on the scope of his or her duties or performance.

**Question 5:** What forms of deferred compensation may the Board of Trustees provide to a president?

We begin by noting that this question is extremely broad and could be construed in a number of ways. We will assume you are asking generally about compensation deferred for retirement. Community college presidents may receive the deferred compensation benefits provided to other state employees. RCW 28B.50.140(3). As a general matter, the Board of Trustees may assist the college faculty and employees "in the purchase of old age annuities or retirement income plans under such rules and regulations as any such board may prescribe." RCW 28B.10.400(1).
The Legislature has placed some restrictions on deferred compensation. The State Board for Community and Technical Colleges may not pay "more than one-half of the annual premium of any annuity or retirement income plan established under the provisions of RCW 28B.10.400." RCW 28B.10.410. The State Board's contribution cannot exceed ten percent of the president's salary. 

In addition to the benefits provided to state employees, community college presidents may be provided "premiums paid for insurance supplemental to the plans authorized by the state employees benefits board, deferred salary, relocation assistance, and premiums paid for tax deferred annuities." WAC 131-16-500(3); RCW 28B.50.140(3). Deferred compensation provided under WAC 131-16-500(3), rather than under the provisions of RCW 28B.10.400, would not be required to comply with the limitations set forth in RCW 28B.10.410. However, the purchase of annuities would still be required to comply with RCW 28B.10.480. As with all expenditures, the amount provided for deferred compensation cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the Legislature. RCW 43.88.290.

We trust this opinion will be of assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

CHRISTINE O. GREGOIRE
Attorney General

ANNE E. EGELE
Assistant Attorney General
Section II
Board Policies

- Board By-laws
- Board Delegation of Authority
- Policy #1 - Role & Mission Statement for TESC (as last revised 9/25/91)
- Policy #2 - Presidential Limitations (as adopted 9/25/91)
- Policy #3 - Board-President Relationship (as adopted 9/25/91)
- Policy #4 - Statement of Board Process (as last revised 10/13/93)
- Policy #5 - Presidential Evaluation (as last revised 1/12/95)
- Policy #6 - Tuition (as adopted 7/28/95)
- Policy #7 - Emeritus Status (as adopted 6/10/92)
- Policy #8 - Establishment of Commissioned Campus Police Force (as adopted 7/8/92)
- Policy #9 - Guidelines for Funding of Programs Supported by S&A Fees (as adopted 7/14/93)
- Policy #10 - Retired Faculty Re-employment Policy (as adopted 9/1/95)
MISSION STATEMENT
Policy #1
Date Adopted: April 9, 1997

The Evergreen State College is a public, liberal arts college serving Washington state. Its mission is to help students realize their potential through innovative, interdisciplinary educational programs in the arts, humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. In addition to preparing students within their academic fields, Evergreen provides graduates with the fundamental skills to communicate, to solve problems, and to work collaboratively and independently in addressing real issues and problems. This mission is based on a set of principles that underlie the development of all college programs and services.

Principles that guide Evergreen’s education programs:

- Teaching is the central focus of work of the faculty at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Supporting student learning engages everyone at Evergreen — faculty and staff.

- Academic program offerings are interdisciplinary and collaborative, a structure that more accurately reflects how people learn and work in their occupations and personal lives.

- Students are taught to be aware of what they know, how they learn, and how to apply what they know; this allows them to be responsible for their own education, both at college and throughout their lives.

- College offerings involve active participation in learning, rather than passive reception of information; and integrate theory with practical applications.

- Evergreen supports community-based learning, with research and applications focused on issues and problems found within students' communities. This principle, as well as the desire to serve diverse placebound populations, guides Evergreen’s community-based programs at Tacoma and Tribal Reservations.

- Because learning is enhanced when topics are examined from the perspectives of diverse groups and because such differences reflect the world around us, the college strives to create a rich mix in the composition of its student body, staff, and faculty, and to give serious consideration to issues of social class, age, race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.

- Faculty and staff continually review, assess, and modify programs and services to fit changing needs of students and society.

As evidenced by these principles, an important part of Evergreen’s educational mission is engagement with the community, the state, and the nation. One focus of this engagement is through the work of public service centers that both disseminate the best work of the college and bring back to the college the best ideas of the wider community.
Article I - Name, Composition, and Powers of the Board of Trustees

Sec. 1. Name.
The name of the governing board of this college shall be the "Board of Trustees of The Evergreen State College," hereinafter referred to as the "Board of Trustees."

Sec. 2. Composition and Powers.
The Board of Trustees derives its authority from the laws of the State of Washington under the provisions of Title 28B and other portions of the Revised Code of Washington. The form and composition of the Board of Trustees, its general duties and powers are prescribed in RCW 28B.40.100-120.

Article II - Meetings

Sec. 1. Regular Meetings
(WAC 174-1-010). A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held, unless dispensed with by the Board of Trustees, on the campus of The Evergreen State College at least quarterly, or as otherwise filed with the Code Reviser and published in the Washington State Register.

Sec. 2. Special Meetings.
The Chair of the Board of Trustees, or any two members thereof, may call special meetings of the Board of Trustees at any time; and notice of the time, place and purpose thereof shall be given to each trustee by letter or direct telephone call 24 hours in advance of such meeting.

Sec. 3. Public Meetings; Executive Sessions.
Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be open to the public except in executive sessions. Executive sessions may be held for those purposes as specified in state law.

Sec. 4. Quorum and Exercise of Powers.
A majority of Trustees shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trustees for the transaction of business. No action shall be taken by the Board of Trustees at any meeting when there is less than a quorum.

All matters coming before the Board for determination shall be determined by the vote of the majority of the quorum.

Sec. 5. Rules of Procedure.
The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order (the current edition) shall govern the proceedings at and the conduct of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and its committees, in all cases to which they are applicable and to the extent they are not inconsistent with these bylaws.

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Article III - Officers of the Board

Sec. 1. Designation and Qualifications.
The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary, who shall be members of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 2. Election.
The Board of Trustees shall elect the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary. In MAY of each year, the presiding Chair will appoint a committee to nominate a Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary from among the members of the Board. Said officers shall be elected from the Board at the regular June meeting of the Board and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected. In the event of an interim vacancy in any of said offices, their successors may be elected to hold office for the unexpired term. Newly elected officers shall take office on July 1.

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Article IV - Powers and Duties

Sec. 1. Chair and Vice-Chair.
The Chair of the Board of Trustees shall preside at meetings of the Board of Trustees and shall have the right to vote. In the event of his/her absence or inability to act, the Vice-Chair shall preside. The Chair is the official spokesperson for the Board of Trustees.

In case of the absence of the Chair and Vice-Chair from any meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Chair shall appoint a Board member to preside at the meeting.

Sec. 2. The Secretary
The Secretary shall assure that the minutes of the meeting and proceedings of the Board of Trustees shall be recorded and kept. The Secretary is authorized, with the Chair or Vice-Chair of the Board of Trustees, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, to execute or to attest all deeds, real property leases, notes, mortgages, deeds of trust, bond indentures, warrants, undertakings, powers of attorney, releases and satisfactions of mortgages and indebtedness, reconveyances under deeds of trust and all other releases, when the same have been authorized to be executed by order of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 3. The President
The President shall give public notice of all meetings of the Board of Trustees. He/she shall be custodian of all official records of the Board of Trustees including all deeds, contracts, and other documents and papers of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 4. Claims and expenses.
All valid claims against and expenses of The Evergreen State College shall be paid on vouchers approved by the President or his/her designee in accordance with budgets approved by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 5. Special Authority of Officers.
The officers of the Board of Trustees shall have such powers and shall perform such duties in addition to those set forth herein as may be delegated to them by the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 6. Delegation of Powers and Duties to President.
Delegations of powers and duties of the Board of Trustees will be made by resolution according to RCW 28B.10, and will be filed in the policy manual of the Board of Trustees of The Evergreen State College. The Board of Trustees retains those powers and duties specified in that resolution.

Article V - Seal

Sec. 1. Design.
The seal of The Evergreen State College shall be of a form and design approved by the Board. (Subsequently approved December 1983.)

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Article VI - Amendment of Bylaws

Sec. 1.
No bylaw shall be adopted, repealed, or amended, except at a meeting of the Board of Trustees by the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire Board; and unless at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held prior to the meeting at which a proposed bylaw, repeal, or amendment of bylaw is voted upon, notice of intention to propose such bylaw, or repeal, or amendment, including a draft thereof, shall have been proposed.

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Previously amended December 11, 1996; May 10, 1995; April 13, 1988; May 8, 1985; November 16, 1972 (addition of Article VII, which was subsequently deleted 6/12/97); October 28, 1971; August 26, 1971; April 11, 1968, and first adopted on October 25, 1967.

http://www.evergreen.edu/user/pol_proc/bylaws.htm
Deborah Barnett, Expiration of term: 9/30/2000

Deb Barnett retired from Microsoft in November, 1998 after spending almost 11 years in various senior management positions. She was appointed to the Board in May, 1999. During her last four years at Microsoft, Ms. Barnett managed various groups focusing on education and training of managers and technical staff. She worked in Microsoft's Executive and Management Development Group as well as the Enterprise and Support Training Group. Born and raised in Olympia, Ms. Barnett is actively involved in the Olympia community. Prior to her career at Microsoft, Ms. Barnett worked for the Washington State Senate while completing her studies at South Puget Sound Community College and The Evergreen State College. She earned a BS from Evergreen in 1988 with a concentration in computer science and business administration. Community affiliations include: American Society of Training and Development, member; Safeplace Rape Relief and Women's Shelter services, Associate; and a supporter of Planned Parenthood.

- BS, The Evergreen State College
- AA, South Puget Sound Community College

Stanley K. Flemming, Secretary, Expiration of term: 9/30/2003
Stanley Flemming is the Deputy Executive Director of Cascade Health Care Delivery Systems in Tacoma. He was appointed to the Board in December 1997. He has served as Mayor of University Place (1995-96) and as a representative from the 28th legislative district (1993-95) and is a City Councilman for the City of University Place. Community affiliations include: Association of Washington Cities, member; Communities in Schools, member; Children’s Museum of Tacoma, past Board member; Northwest Primary Care Association, past member; Washington State Medical Association, member; and American Medical Association, member. He has received numerous awards and recognitions including the Pierce College Distinguished Alumnus award; the Howard O. Scott Citizen of the Year award; the Pumerantz-Weiss Award for Excellence in Medical Education and as a Role Model Physician; and was named Outstanding Young Man of America in 1983 and in 1985. He has published numerous articles on HIV, AIDS, health care and health care reform.

- DO, Western University of Health Science
- MA, Pacific Lutheran University
- BA, University of Washington

Bill Frank Jr., Vice Chair, Expiration of term: 9/30/2002

Bill Frank, Jr., is Chairman of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission in Olympia. He was appointed to the Board in June 1996 and has the distinction of being the first Native American, appointed to a college Board of Trustees in the State of Washington. A Nisqually Tribal member, Frank grew up fishing on the Nisqually River and was on the front line when the battle over treaty-guaranteed Indian fishing rights erupted in the 1960s and 1970s. His perseverance helped guarantee Indian fishing rights when the “Boldt decision” was made in the late 1970s. Affiliations include: Commissioner to the Washington State Centennial Commission (and Chairman of the Native American Committees); US/Canada Negotiations, Pacific Salmon Commission, Advisor; Chairman of Indian Advisory Committee of the Northwest Power Planning Council; Member of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition; Member of the Board of Directors, Northwest Renewable Resource Center; Timber-Fish-Wildlife Process Policy Committee; National Congress of American Indians; Native American Fish and Wildlife Society; and the Governor’s 2010 Environmental Protection Advisory Committee. He has received numerous awards and recognitions including the Albert Schweitzer prize for Humanitarianism; the Martin Luther King, Jr. Distinguished Service Award for Humanitarianism; the American Indian Distinguished Service Award; and the Common Cause Award (national recognition for efforts in human rights).

Dwight Kiyoshi Imanaka, Expiration of term: 9/30/2001

Dwight Imanaka is a senior manager – Employee and Union Relations, Company Offices for The Boeing Company in Seattle, Washington. He was appointed to Evergreen’s Board of Trustees in May, 1993 (reappointed to second term October, 1995). He serves as a founding member of the Board of Directors (former Board Chair) for the Center for Career Alternatives, is a member of the Seattle chapter, Japanese American Citizen’s League, and was appointed by former King County Executive Gary Locke and reappointed by current Executive Ron Sims to serve on the King County Performance Measurement Oversight Committee. Past community affiliations include: former member, Asian Counseling and Referral Service Board of Directors; former member, Employment Opportunities Center Board of Directors; and member, Governor Lowry’s “Search for Excellence Committee.”

http://www.evergreen.edu/user/pol/psrcb-bios.html#David
David E. Lamb, Chair, Expiration of term: 9/30/2002

David Lamb is an executive officer with the Lamb-Grays Harbor Company in Hoquiam, the world's leading supplier of materials handling equipment for the pulp, paper and printing industries. He was appointed to Evergreen's Board in October, 1996. He was chair of Evergreen's Foundation Board of Governors from 1990-92. He serves as president of the Washington State Historical Society and has served on that board since 1986. He fulfills a large variety of responsibilities in the management of Lamb-Grays Harbor, a business started in 1903 by David's grandfather. He is an officer of Enterprises International, Inc., a Director of Gerrard-Ovalstrapping, Ltd, Ovalstrapping, Inc., Plastex Extruders, Lamb-Pasaban, the Small Business Exporters Association, and Grays Harbor Paper, L.P. Mr. Lamb currently serves as a member of the Board Finance sub-committee.

- BA, University of Puget Sound

Karen E. Lane, Expiration of term: 9/30/2004

Karen Lane retired in July 1998 from her position as Senior Vice-President, External Relations at the Fred Hutchinson Center, Ms. Lane served as Vice-President, Development at Glacier Park Company, a subsidiary of Burlington, Northern, from 1986 to 1992. Her career in government included positions as Secretary of DSHS and Director of the Planning and Community Affairs Agency during the term of Governor John Spellman. Ms. Lane recently served on the Governor's 2020 Commission on Higher Education (1998) and chaired Governor Lowry's Task Force on Regulatory Reform in 1993-1994. Ms. Lane has also been active in community activities, serving on the Boards of United Way of King County, Children's Home Society of Washington, the Municipal League of King County, and the King County Economic Development Council. She has chaired the Boards of Pacific Medical Center, the Washington Biotechnology and Biomedicine Association and the Washington World Affairs Fellows.

- MA, Indiana University
- BA, Allegheny College

Marilee K. Roloff, Expiration of term: 9/30/2003

http://www.evergreen.edu/user/p_L_moch/state.html#David
Ms. Roloff is Executive Director of Volunteers of America of Spokane. She was appointed to the Board in December 1997. Her community and business affiliations include: Chair, Governor's Juvenile Justice Committee; Member, Community Health & Safety Network; Past Member, Governor's Council for Youth, Families & Justice; and Past Board of Director, Leadership Spokane. She has received numerous awards and recognitions including the 1994 Women in Communications' Woman of Distinction Award; 1992 EWU Alumni Achievement Award; 1991 YWCA Outstanding Achievement Award; 1990 Women's Forum Career Excellent Award; and the 1989 Optimist Club's Partner in Education Award. She has published articles on children's issues.

- BA, Eastern Washington University

Sinnamom Tierney, Expiration of term: 5/31/2000

Sinnamom Tierney is a graduate student at The Evergreen State College enrolled in the Masters in Public Administration Program. She received her undergraduate degree from Evergreen in 1998, after receiving her AA degree from Bellevue Community College. Sinnamom's focus has been in the area of Natural Resource Policy. She is Co-Coordinator of the MPA-Graduate Student Association; a board member of the Unified Graduate Student Affairs; and a Co-Editor of the MPA Alumni Newsletter. She anticipates graduating in summer, 2000 and is juggling her new role as mother with all her other responsibilities.

- BA, The Evergreen State College
- AA, Bellevue Community College

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The Presidency

By example and precept, the president acts as the intellectual and moral leader of the Evergreen community. During the next decade, the president will set a tone of teaching and learning that will lead the college through fundamental anticipated changes, both within the institution and in the external community. These changes will require the president to develop a deep understanding of the unique history of the college in order to articulate an imaginative and forward-looking vision for the college and the community it serves.

The president maintains a working knowledge of trends in higher education, as well as in non-profit sectors, technology, legislation and public policy affecting higher education, and of the perspectives of students, faculty, staff, alumni and the broader community.

The president has the ultimate authority and responsibility for the operation of the college, working collaboratively with the administrative team and under the policy direction of the Board of Trustees.

The president works with the Board and with members of the Evergreen community in shaping and establishing the college's goals and its long-range direction, and in devising and carrying out strategic plans to achieve those goals. The president leads and participates in framing college-wide policies. The president recommends policy to the Board and ensures implementation of Board policies. The president regularly reports to the Board on key performance indicators.

The president represents the college to the many constituencies of the college, such as federal, tribal, state and local governments, as well as to other institutions of higher education. In turn, she or he represents those constituencies to the college community.

The president directs the college's budget preparation for submission to the Board and presents Board-approved budgets to the Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Governor, and the Legislature. The president works with the Legislature in achieving Evergreen's legislative goals.

The president serves as an active fundraiser for the college, both through the legislative process for public funds, and through private fundraising.

The president acts as advocate and spokesperson for the college on issues of importance to the Evergreen community with the Governor, the Legislature, the Higher Education Coordinating Board, federal, tribal, state and local governments, the national and international education community, donors, community and business leaders, alumni, the Evergreen Foundation, students' parents, prospective students, and the wider local and state communities.

The president represents the college on the Council of Presidents (the organization of presidents of the six four-year public baccalaureate institutions in Washington state).

The College

A Progressive, Public College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Evergreen has established a national reputation for leadership in developing innovative, interdisciplinary, collaborative and team-taught academic programs. Evergreen values a student-centered teaching and learning environment, a link between theory and practice, and a community of diverse students, faculty, and staff working together.

The curriculum is characterized by interdisciplinary studies, team-teaching and active learning. Taught by two or more faculty, most programs are full-time, multi-quarter, intensive learning communities. An expanding part-time program offers courses with the same kinds of features in the evening and on weekends for adult students.

In addition to the liberal arts undergraduate programs, Evergreen offers three master’s level graduate programs in Environmental Studies, Public Administration and Teaching.

Along with the home campus in Olympia, Evergreen has a campus in Tacoma as well as an undergraduate tribal community-based degree program throughout the Olympic Peninsula.

Public service groups located at The Evergreen State College include:
- Washington Center for the Improvement of Undergraduate Education
- Evergreen Center for Educational Improvement (K-12)
- Labor Education and Research Center
- Longhouse Education and Cultural Center
- Washington State Institute for Public Policy
- Northwest Indian Applied Research Center

The college has approximately 215 faculty and 430 full-time exempt and classified staff. Approximately 3,700 FTE students are enrolled. The annual operating budget is $38 million. Evergreen has a growth plan calling for an enrollment of 5,000 by 2010, which has been approved by the state Higher Education Coordinating Board.

Opened in 1971, the college is located on 1,000 forested acres in Olympia, the state capital, between Seattle and Portland at the southern tip of Puget Sound. Olympia is an hour’s drive from Mt. Rainier National Park, the Pacific Ocean, and the rain forests of Olympic National Park.

Committed to incorporating diverse perspectives into our educational program, we believe that significant differences among the faculty, the staff, and the student body bring profound benefits to our learning community.

Therefore, Evergreen is committed to equal opportunity including the recruitment, selection and retention of a community diverse in culture, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and (dis)abilities.

Our overall student population includes 16 percent who are students of color. (At the Olympia campus the percentage is 14; at the Tacoma campus it is 60 percent.) The tribal community-based program has a Native student enrollment of 97 percent.

Overall, 22 percent of Evergreen’s faculty and 21 percent of the staff are people of color.

Among our students, 37 percent are age 25 years or older. Students with (dis)abilities represent 8 percent of the total student body.

Criteria

Vision and Leadership
- Demonstrated ability to lead with consistency, honesty, and accountability.
- Demonstrated understanding of the broad range of complex issues and challenges facing higher education and the ability to lead the college in dealing with change.
- Distinguished record of scholarly, artistic or other significant professional achievement. A doctorate is strongly preferred.
- Demonstrated commitment to collaborative, consultative, decentralized administration and decision-making.
- Demonstrated record of successful team leadership in policy and program development and implementation.
- Demonstrated ability to recognize conflicts and problems and craft creative solutions and strategies.

Academic and Student Affairs
- Demonstrated commitment to fostering academic and administrative experimentation and innovation in interdisciplinary and collaborative learning and teaching environments.
- Demonstrated understanding of the importance of student affairs and its role in a college, including a strong commitment to student recruitment and retention.

Diversity
- Demonstrated ability to work within and nurture a multicultural, multi-ethnic and international community and curriculum.
- Demonstrated leadership in and commitment to equal opportunity, including the recruitment, selection and retention of a community that is diverse in culture, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and (dis)abilities.
- Demonstrated commitment to increasing access for all people to higher education.

Communication and Outreach
- Demonstrated ability to communicate effectively with a broad range of constituencies and to engender meaningful and constructive conversation around difficult issues.
- Demonstrated successful experience working with external constituencies such as civic leaders, local, state, tribal and federal governments, and/or national and international organizations.

Administration and Finance
- Demonstrated ability to work with a governing board, translating policy into action, and effectively communicating the concerns of internal and/or external constituencies to the board.
- Demonstrated record of successful budget development and fiscal management.
- Demonstrated ability to lead fundraising efforts and work effectively with donors.

Application Process

Applicants for the position of president must submit the following materials:

1. A letter of formal application that speaks directly to each of the listed criteria.
2. A curriculum vitae or resume.
3. Statements describing your educational philosophy, administrative philosophy, and the challenges facing higher education during the next decade.

(Initial screening will be based solely on the content and thoroughness of the written materials submitted.)

http://www.evergreen.edu/user/loc.htm
Review of applications will begin October 11, 1999. Applications will be accepted until finalists have been selected.

Every effort will be made by the search committee to maintain strict confidentiality until finalists are invited for on-campus interviews.

Nominations, inquiries, and requests for application packets should be addressed to:

Presidential Search Committee
The Evergreen State College
Library 3103
Olympia, Washington 98505

Telephone: (360) 866-6000, ext. 6113
E-mail: husserman@evergreen.edu
Section III
Come Join Our Meetings and Let us Know What YOU Think!
Wednesdays, 6 to 8 p.m. in The Student Center
Phone: (831) 459-4838 Fax: (831) 459-5187 E-Mail: sua@cats.ucsc.edu

- UNDER CONSTRUCTION -

Students Of Color Conference

UCSC's Main Page
SOAR's Main Page
ICSA's Main Page
University Office Of The President's Web Site

The T.A. Union's website
How It All Began...

The Student Union Assembly was born in 1985, as a first attempt by UCSC students to formally organize themselves campuswide. Prior to its inception several attempts were made to assemble a confederation of colleges in one room to debate and advocate campuswide issues, but they all failed.

So against a backdrop of anarchy and college disunity, the Student Union Assembly was launched. The rationale was simple: to place students in a better bargaining position with the administration on campuswide issues and other areas of common concern. There were, after all, some issues that just could not be adequately addressed by the colleges: campus development, the expansion of sports facilities, the proliferation of fraternities, campuswide administrative policies, racism on campus, and fees.

The proposal met with a healthy dose of skepticism. How, many asked, could a centralized student government better address issues than the colleges speaking with a "unified" voice or students spontaneously "coalescing" (a popular term back then) around issues.

The skepticism succeeded in tempering the language in the original SUA constitution proposal. For example, to allay those concerned about an authoritative "hierarchy" the name student body president was axed from the original proposal, hence SUA has a chair instead of a president.

The proposal also made it near impossible for the SUA to have control over money. A student government, many founders felt was like a fraternity with booze; it spelled trouble and could only corrupt the body and distract it from the "real" issues. This point was driven home by the name "Union" -- as opposed to "Associated Student Government."

Moreover, to preserve the college voice, all representatives were selected from the colleges, this of course tremendously disadvantaged those who identified more with their academic board or "Science Hill" or those who couldn't give a hoot about the colleges. But the policy here was firm: defend the colleges or the door's locked.

The colleges, nonetheless, were a bit slow to buy into the concept. Cries of "usurping power" and "emasculating the colleges" were rampant. Some invoked "Jeffersonian Democracy." Others insisted that this never would have been heard of during the "Golden Years."

In the end at least six of the colleges eventually bought in to the concept, hence qualifying the measure for the student ballot. On election day, students turned out in mass, prompted in large measure by an unrelated but highly controversial and well-publicized ballot measure, with close to fifty percent of the students voting for SUA, only forty-five percent was required...
to launch a Regents recognized student government -- the SUA was BORN!

We fumbled at first, like kids in blindfolds. Student government, after all, was a new game in town. (Indeed, this was not a "collective"). Many of us hadn't even heard of Robert's Rules, a reality which ooften poked its ugly head at meetings, the majority of lingered on for hours...and hours and hours.

But a process eventually evolved. A student secretary was brought in to bring a semblance of order to our plethora of student propaganda. The Student Activities A-frame. -- a tiny, dilapidated camp-like structure built, legend has it, by students as part of an early Cowell College class project -- became our makeshift headquarters. Meetings rotated from college(this at the behest of the SUA's first chair, Erik Satzman, also a Cowll Student).

We issued proclamations, drafted vitrilic letters to the administration, and addressed just about every issue that did not have to do with the campus. Most to good effect.

As in any political organization, rifts and divisions and "camps" emerged. Aliances were made and broken. Colleges pitted against one another. Race, gender, class, sexual orientation emerged as important issues. All of which made for healthy, often challenging debate.

In fact, a certain excitement pervaded the early years. Many of us -- including myself -- saw its birth and development as a model on which to study political theory. We couldn't help, for example, drawing parallels between the SUA versus college government tension and the federalist versus anti-federalist tension in American History.

There were, of course, snags. College VIII dealt the first major blow by refusing to join the SUA, arguing that colleges should have "total say" over how their SUA representatives were selected. This hurt. College VIII's "Committee of Eight" was unconditionally open to anyone; accordingly they felt the same philosophy should apply to the selection of SUA members. But this ran in conflict with the SUA constitution, which mandated popular elections -- a provision carefully crafted by the authors (principally Kevin Gillis, then UCSA representative and Ricky BLuthenthal, Gillis' eventual successor) to ensure a semblance of uniformity and legitimacy among representatives.

Porter College initially followed suit in solidarity with college VIII and boycotted the SUA. But fearing a lack of representation on a campus wide body, Porter eventually acquiesced to the election requirement.

The SUA versus College VIII conflict dragged on for years, fueling an undeniable credibility problem for the SUA among students.

Nonetheless, there were victories, such as the eventual adoption of the Bannana Slug as the official mascot. Haley Mack, a Merrill SUA member, proposed putting the Sea Lion Vs. the Banana Slug issue up for a vote among students, which the SUA enthusiastically endorsed. The problem was the Chancellor controlled the purse strings for student elections and could exercise discretion over ballot measures. He was not -- by any stretch of the imagination -- amused by the slug ballot proposal, and consequently refused to place it on the ballot.

The SUA, flexing its first muscle, responded in kind by sponsoring its own "unofficial election," monitored and funded by students.
The rest, of course, is history. Students voted the slug in 10-1 and the Chancellor, egg (or "slime") on face, eventually capitulated and made the noble gastropod official (May 12, 198).

At this point SUA decided we needed to run the elections ourselves from now on. Unfortunately this required having our own funds, therefore it was put to the students and they voted to give SUA operating funds.

(UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
Campaigning Info

Who to Contact
Growth Issues (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
Transportation Issues (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
Transportation Issues (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)

Useful Tips
Recruitment Guidelines
Three Principles Of Direct Action Organizing
Creating A Vision
Criteria For Choosing An Issue
Where to Find Students!
Guidelines For Successful Coalition Building
Outreach/Education Tactics
Tabling
Class Raps
Dorm Sweeps
Leafletting
Chalking
Letter Writing Campaign
Checklist for Planning an Action
Rally/Demonstration Checklist
Call-ins
Postcard Campaign
Lobby Visits

Meet Us Get Involved! S.U.A. History Campaigning Info
Rally/Demonstration Checklist

1. IDENTIFY PURPOSE AND STAY FOCUSED ON YOUR TARGET. (point of unity paper)
2. KNOW LOCATION- MAP OUT THE SITE BEFOREHAND
   a) parking
   b) bathrooms
   c) can people see you if they walk by
   d) can the target person or their office see you well
   e) leave room for walking and wheelchairs to get by - VERY IMPORTANT
3. MONITORS
   a) assign security/monitors to be there to answer questions
   b) direct crowd
   c) keep area secure of other parties with different agendas
   d) should know everything beforehand
   e) should wear armbands
   f) first aid, what if someone gets hurt
4. KNOW LEGALITIES
   a) let the police know that you will be peacefully demonstrating
   b) have someone who knows the laws about demonstrating
   c) do you need a permit
   d) contact ACLU or local Civil Rights group
5. ARE YOU HAVING SPEAKER? Usually pickets have someone controlling the crowd and informing them of what is going on.
   a) have a speaker phone or some type of microphone to amplify sound
   b) do you need a permit for it
6. HAVE A FACT SHEET TO PASS OUT TO PEOPLE WALKING BY - explain what is going on and target the general public, especially people in the same building.
   a) assign people to pass out and post around area
7. HAVE TWO PEOPLE TO SPEAK TO MEDIA AT THE EVENT
   a) identify them with colored armbands or something
8. BRING PROPS AND SIGNS
   a) recycle signs, but make sure not too many messages
   b) NOISEMAKERS- whistles and empty soda cans filled with pennies
9. HAVE PROTESTORS WERE SAME COLOR, BRIGHT COLORS, OR ARM BANDS TO SHOW SOLIDARITY
10. HAVE A BACK UP PLAN IF POLICE/SECURITY TELL YOU NOISE WILL BREAK LAWS.
    a) plan silent actions or motions for people to do while picketing, hand gestures or body movements work. Then have two-three people to lead the group with motions as they picket or march.
11. MAKE SURE EVERYONE IN THE GROUP IS AWARE OF RESTRICTIONS BEFOREHAND
    a) noise, blocking entrance - try to keep it peaceful
12. PUBLICIZE EVENT AT SCHOOL
13. DRIVE TOGETHER, PUT SIGNS ON THE CARS AND HONK HORN

14. HAVE AN EVENT AFTER TO KEEP PEOPLE WHO WERE AT THE EVENT INVOLVED
   a) have someone pass a clipboard for sign-in info (name, number)

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Outreach/Education Tactics

- Tabling
- Speakers/Forums
- Letters to the Editor
- Flyers/Leaflets/Posters/Chalking/Table tents/Banners
- Class raps
- Dorm sweeps
- Organization visits
- Speak outs
- Rallies
- Public Services Announcements on KZSC
- Survey or series in C.H.P. or fish rap
- Community building events
- Discussion groups
- Buttons/Pins
- Press conferences
- Street Theatre
- Leaflets in baytree bags
- Newspaper ads
- Campus video/tv monitors
- Phone banks

Meet Us Get Involved! S.U.A. History Campaigning Info
Guidelines For Successful Coalition Building

A) Choose unifying issues. Avoid shopping lists.
B) Understand and respect each group's self interest.
C) Respect each group's internal process.
D) Agree to disagree
E) Play to the center with tactics
F) Recognize that contributions vary
G) Structure decision making carefully
H) Urge stable and senior representation at meetings
I) Distribute credit fairly
Three Principles Of Direct Action Organizing

1) Win Real, Immediate, concrete Improvements In Peoples Lives:

Whether the improvement is a fee roll-back, establishment of underrepresented student space, expansion of ethnic and gender studies requirements, or the recognition of Academic Student Employee Unions, Direct Action Organizations always attempt to win an improvement for large numbers of people. This is different from educating people about an issue or making a statement. Although, helping individuals and educating people maybe accomplished through the course of winning.

Even if the problem being addressed is very large or long term, (world hunger, unemployment, injustice) it must be broken down into short term, attainable goals called issues. Having a short term goal strengthens the organization by establishing focus. The problem with just educating people or working very hard for long term goal is there is really no way to measure progress, and it is difficult to determine if the organization is succeeding or failing.

2) Give People a Sense of Their Own Power:

Direct Action Organizations mobilize the power that people have. In doing so, they teach the value of united action through real life examples, and build the self confidence of both the organization and the individuals in it. All people feel a complete sense of empowerment when they unite together in the struggle for social justice.

Direct Action Organizations avoid short-cuts that don't build people's power, such as bringing in a lawyer to handle the problem, asking a friendly politician to take care of it, or turning it over to a government agency. Giving people a sense of their own power is as much a part of the organizing goal as is solving the problem.

3) Alter the Relations of Power:

Building a strong, lasting, and staffed organization alters the relation of power. Once such an organization exists, people on the "other side" must always consider the organization when making decisions that affect its members. Also a strong organization can run people for local offices or take over the positions of power. This instutionalizes your power. However, winning on issues is never enough. The organization must build up so that it can take on larger issues and play a strong political role.
Get Involved

Current Campaigns
Hate Crimes
Support For Student Parents
Repeal SP-1 & SP-2(We Still Know What You Did That Summer)
UCSA Fee Measure
Voter Registration/Education

Internships With SUA
Budget Intern
Outreach Intern
Campus Organizing Intern
Lobby Corps. Intern
SUA Chair Intern
UCSA Intern
Growth
Media

APPLY FOR AN INTERNSHIP ON-LINE! [Apply Here]

Join The LIST!
If you wish to add your e-mail address to the SUA mailing list
(which is one of our strongest communication networks), please fill out this: [FORM]

Let Us Know What You Think!
You Can Fill out a form to ANONYMOUSLY send us information. Got an idea of issues we should be working on, or information we could use...

[Let Us Know]

Meet Us Get Involved! S.U.A. History Campaigning Info
What Is The Student Union Assembly

http://sua.ucsc.edu/FMpro?-db=sua&-format=whats.html&Section=whats&-find

The Student Union Assembly (SUA) is the official voice of UCSC Students on campus-wide, systemwide, and nationwide issues. The SUA is responsible for educating, organizing and advocating for students.

The Assembly shall operate on a simple majority rule:

Each college may appoint three representatives, and each college representative shall have one vote.
The representative from A/BSA shall have one vote.
The representative from APISA shall have one vote.
The representative from GLBTN shall have one vote.
The representative from MEChA shall have one vote.
The representative from SANAI shall have one vote.
The Chair of the Assembly shall have one vote.
The UCSA Representative shall have one vote.
The Campus Organizing Director shall have one vote.
The Lobby Corps Director shall have one vote.

If you want to know more about us please contact us:
phone: (831) 459-4838
E-mail: ksides@cats.ucsc.edu
or visit us on the second floor of the Student Center
What Is U.C.S.A.?

U.C.S.A. is the state-wide coalition of University of California undergraduate, graduate and professional student governments. UCSA is also the officially recognized voice of the students before the UC Regents and the University-wide administration. UCSA serves as a very important network of students from throughout the system working together to preserve accessibility and affordability to the University. This network includes the Board of Directors, the Sacramento and Oakland staff, the Campus Offices and Organizing Directors, System-Wide Committees, UCSA Councils and Committees, Campus Student Governments, office interns and other individuals and organizations. Each member of the network plays a different, but crucial role in achieving student goals.

Contact Them:
University of California Student Association
385 Grand Avenue Suite 302
Oakland, CA 94610
phone: 510-834-8272 fax: 510-834-8286
email: ucsa@ucsa.org web: www.ucsa.org
The United States Student Association (USSA) is the country's oldest and largest national student organization, representing 3.5 million students. Founded in 1947 by students, USSA has been a continuous voice for students on Capitol Hill, in the White House, and in the Department of Education.

USSA tracks and lobbies on federal legislation as well as organizing students around the country to participate in the official political process through testifying in official Congressional hearings, letter-writing campaigns, and face-to-face lobby visits between students and their elected officials. USSA also represents students in various coalitions, including the Committee for Educational Funding, the Youth Vote Coalition, and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In addition, USSA trains and organizes students to win concrete victories on their campuses—like stopping fee hikes, expanding recruitment and retention programs, and fighting hate-crimes. By mobilizing a powerful grass roots force of students all over the country we can build our power, win concrete victories, and prove that student apathy is a myth. Educated, organized, and united we can take back our education, and make it a right, not a privilege.

UC Santa Cruz is a recognized member for the 1999-2000 school year.

You can contact them at:
1413 K Street, N.W. 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
(202)347-USSA phone
(202)393-5886 fax
ussa@essential.org
Have a nice break.

Meet the new Council members!
Meet the Candidates

Community Council

NEXT MEETING: Tuesday, March 21 in the FPH Faculty Lounge.
Talk with the members of Community Council through the new discussion forum

General Community Council information

Hampshire College Constitution
Community Council Bylaws
Community Council Membership list
Community Council Meeting Schedule
Community Council Announcements

Information for group signers
Community Council FAQ
Send Comments and Suggestions to Council

Standing committees

Committee on Community Activities (CACA)
Committee on Community Development (CCD)
Elections & Information Committee (EIC)
Finance Committee (FIC)
Public Health and Safety (PH&S)
Totally Radical Agenda Committee (TRAC)

ccouncil@hampshire.edu
last update 03/06/00

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~council
Please support the sponsors of this message board! 2

- **Memo from Aaron Berman and Mike Ford** - Isaac Curtis March 11, 2000, 12:24 pm
  - Re: Memo from Aaron Berman and Mike Ford - Isaac March 11, 2000, 12:34 pm

- **Next Council Mtg: Tuesday after Spring Break** - Isaac Curtis March 7, 2000, 12:52 pm

- **PH&S update** - Sarah Finger March 6, 2000, 8:48 pm

- **Current Council Issues** - Isaac Curtis February 29, 2000, 2:06 am
  - Support - Anna Sussman March 2, 2000, 8:14 pm

- **Agenda for 02/29 Meeting** - Isaac Curtis February 29, 2000, 2:02 am

- **Agenda Items for February 29 Meeting** - Isaac Curtis February 25, 2000, 1:01 pm

- **The Bible** - J. Strauss February 22, 2000, 10:38 pm

- **Spring 2000 Election Results** - Isaac Curtis February 20, 2000, 3:13 am

- **Questions** - J. Strauss February 13, 2000, 7:34 pm
  - Re: Questions - Josh C February 15, 2000, 4:10 am
  - Re: Questions - Isaac Curtis February 13, 2000, 8:46 pm
  - Re: Questions - J. Strauss February 13, 2000, 9:15 pm
  - Re: Hampshire Investments - Isaac Curtis February 20, 2000, 2:19 am
  - RE: Campus Life - J. Strauss February 19, 2000, 5:37 pm

- **So, About Those Bylaws...** - Isaac Curtis February 12, 2000, 4:10 pm

- **Community Council Message Board** - Isaac Curtis February 12, 2000, 4:01 pm

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http://members.boardhost.com/council
Hampshire College Constitution

Preamble

Hampshire College is committed to responsible participation in governance by members of all constituencies of the College: faculty, students, staff and administration.

Deliberation shall be informed with respect for all members of the community, and with tolerance for divergent viewpoints; The goals of all governance bodies of Hampshire College shall be the furtherance of the educational mission of the College and the welfare of the individual and the institution.

Article I: Scope of Authority

Section 1: Authority of the Trustees, the President, and Governing Bodies

No body or individual authorized by this Constitution shall act contrary to the Bylaws of the Trustees of Hampshire College, or the Articles of Incorporation, or the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or of the United States of America.

In the process of governance, the Trustees of Hampshire College and their delegated representatives hold the final authority. However, the Trustees, in delegating authority, seek to develop a collaborative form of governance that encourages all members of the community to participate and that represents part of the College's education process about civic and community responsibilities. The structures outlined below provide opportunities for all members of the community to give voice to their concerns and ideas about how to promote the well-being of the College and thus be part of that collaborative process. In addition some individuals will serve on Governing Bodies and policy committees that give them a direct voice in determining policy. The Trustees, acting as a body or through their authority delegated to the President, retain the power to review any action of any Governing Body.

The President of the College represents the interests of the Trustees. It shall be the responsibility of the President and his or her designee to execute all policies adopted by the Trustees directly or by authority delegated hereunder. In the execution of his or her responsibilities, the President shall be assisted by all persons employed by Hampshire College, and he or she may delegate some portion of these responsibilities to such a person, Governing Body or an advisory body. All persons and all officers acting on behalf of the College shall act under the President's supervision, subject to the policies protecting academic freedom. All acts by a governing body shall be subject to review by the President of the College or such other person or persons employed by the College, or such Governing Bodies or advisory bodies, as the President may, in his or her discretion, designate.

Section 2: Rules

The following are Governing Bodies: the Faculty, the Faculty Meeting, the Executive Committee, the School Meeting, the Educational Policy Committee of the faculty, the Community Council, the Judicial Council, the Community Review Board.

Each Governing Body shall establish its own rules of procedure. Any standing rules of procedure shall require the approval of the President of the College. Each Governing Body shall publish to the College community its standing rules of procedure.

The time, place, and manner of all meetings of Governing Bodies shall be published to the College community at least three working days prior to the meeting.

An individual may hold elected office on only one of the following at any time: Community Council and Judicial Council.

Whenever a person elected from a specific constituency to a governance office is no longer a member of that constituency, he or she shall relinquish all privileges and responsibilities of the office and a replacement shall be found from the appropriate constituency as soon as possible thereafter.

The term "administration," as used herein, means all officers of the College and all Deans, and others enumerated by the President. The term "staff," as used herein, means all employees of the College other than Faculty and administration.

Any proposed amendment to this Constitution that has been ratified by Community Council and the Faculty Meeting will be forwarded to the Board of Trustees for approval. Ratification requires passage by a simple majority of the full voting membership of each such Governing Body.

Each Governing Body shall produce action minutes. These minutes shall be deposited in the college archives.

Section 3: Advisory Bodies

The All-Community Meeting shall be an Advisory Body. The President or a Governing Body may, from time to time, create such advisory bodies as they deem necessary. For example, the Staff Advisory Council is responsible for examining, representing and promoting issues which concern the staff of the College to the administration. It advises the office of human resources on personnel policy. The President shall act in good faith to ensure timely communication with the Staff Advisory Council on issues of concern to staff.

Article II: Faculty

Section 1: Jurisdiction

The Faculty shall be responsible for those matters delegated to it by Article VIII of the Bylaws of the Trustees of Hampshire College. The Faculty is responsible for the formulation of policy in areas pertaining to the educational program of the College. These include: determination and approval of the curriculum, academic calendar, degree requirements; and determination of academic standards including the obligations of faculty, students, and the College. The Faculty shall also ensure the well-being and good governance of the College.

Section 2: Membership

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~council/constitution.html
The membership of the Faculty is defined in Article VIII of the Bylaws of the Trustees of Hampshire College.

**Section 3: Dean of Faculty**

The Dean of Faculty is the chief academic officer of the College and administers the academic policies voted by the Faculty. The Dean of Faculty also represents the academic interests in all administrative and educational bodies.

**Section 4: Faculty Meeting**

The Faculty shall form a body to be called the Faculty Meeting for the conduct of the business delegated to the Faculty by Article VIII of the Bylaws of the Trustees of Hampshire College. Members of the Faculty Meeting shall be convened by the President of the College and chaired by an elected member of the Faculty.

The Faculty Meeting shall meet to vote the nominations for degrees, faculty appointments, reappointments, and promotions; to hear reports of actions taken by the Executive Committee of the Faculty, Educational Policy Committee, and Community Council; or for any other business it deems appropriate.

**Section 5: Executive Committee of the Faculty**

The Executive Committee of the Faculty shall set the agenda for the Faculty Meeting. The Membership and organization of the Executive Committee of the Faculty shall be set by the Faculty Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Faculty shall receive and consider all requests from members of the College community for agenda items. It shall report to the Faculty Meeting on such matters as it deems appropriate.

In the event that the Faculty Meeting wishes to discuss any matter not presented to it by the Executive Committee of the Faculty, it may do so by a simple majority vote of the Faculty Meeting members present at any meeting.

**Section 6: School Meeting**

Each School of Hampshire College shall form a body to be known as the School Meeting. The School Meeting shall be responsible for curriculum development and for instruction and assessment of the educational program of its School. Also, the School Meeting shall be responsible for consideration of appointment, reappointment and promotion of faculty members as specified by the Faculty Meeting and described in the Faculty Handbook.

The Membership of each School Meeting shall consist of those then holding Faculty appointment within that School, any staff who are invited to join, and elected student members, to be elected by the then standing Members of each School Meeting. The number of students allowed to become members of each School shall not be less than one-third of the number then holding Faculty appointment within that School, excluding those then on leave.

**Section 7: School Deans**

Each School Meeting of Hampshire College shall elect a faculty member of the school to serve as School Dean. The term of office for each School Dean shall be set by the school meeting. The School Dean shall be responsible for administration of his or her School, the management of its budget. Also, the Dean shall be responsible for representing the interests of his or her School within the administration.

**Article III: Educational Policy Committee**

**Section 1: Jurisdiction**

The Educational Policy Council shall be responsible for such matters relating to the educational policy of the College as may be delegated to it by the Faculty Meeting. Such responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, the determination and approval of the curriculum, academic calendar, degree requirements, and academic standards. It shall encourage and promote innovative programs and educational experiments.

**Section 2: Membership**

The Educational Policy Council shall consist of one regular full-time faculty member and one student from each School, one student at-large, two staff members, one School Dean, the Dean of Advising, and the Dean of Faculty ex officio. All members of the Educational Policy Committee shall have been affiliated with the College for at least one full semester. Each member shall be elected for a two year term.

**Section 3: Conduct of Business**

The Educational Policy Council shall meet on a schedule sufficient to conduct its regular affairs during the academic year.

The Educational Policy Committee shall report to the Faculty Meeting.

**Article IV: Community Council**

**Section 1: Jurisdiction**
The Community Council shall be responsible for matters relating to the quality of life of members of the College community as well as the well-being of the College community. Such responsibilities shall include, but are not limited to, the determination of standards of student conduct; determination of standards of student social, housing, and related health and safety policies; and regulation and funding of student organizations.

If the President deems that compelling circumstances so require, he or she may act directly on a matter within the jurisdiction of the Community Council. Such action by the President shall be effective only until the close of the next meeting of the Trustees of the College unless ratified by the Trustees or by the Community Council.

Section 2: Membership

The Community Council shall consist of one student from each House, elected by the residents of each house; one off-campus student, elected by off-campus students; six at-large student representatives, elected by currently enrolled students; faculty members, being at least one from each school, selected by the Faculty Meeting or as it may delegate; two staff members, elected by the staff; one member of the administration, elected by the administration; two House professional staff members, elected by the House professional staff; and the Dean of Students Affairs designee as an ex officio, non-voting member.

Each member shall be elected for a two year term.

Article V: Judicial Council

Section 1: Jurisdiction

The Judicial Council shall provide a forum to hear and decide matters of interpretation or grievance. Such matters may arise due to conflicting interpretations of policies, rules, or jurisdiction. Such matters may also arise due to perceived infractions of the Constitution of Hampshire College or any other rule, by-law, or standard for conduct.

The Judicial Council shall hear formal complaints against members of the administration, staff and faculty alleging violation of the Norms of Community Living, as described in Article VIII, Section 3, and shall have authority to decide the facts of such matters and, where a violation has been determined, to recommend to the President of the College an appropriate sanction. The recommendation shall include, as necessary, any mitigating extenuating, and/or aggravating circumstances discovered in the course of the Council's investigation. The President may accept or revise any recommendation of the Council or may seek additional advice from the Council or other bodies or individuals before making a final decision.

Any Governing Body may apply to the Judicial Council for a determination that its duly adopted acts and policies are not being carried out by the President as provided in this Constitution.

Any determination by the Judicial Council as to a matter of fact or of interpretation of this Constitution or of policies, rules, or jurisdiction, and the action of the President thereon, may be appealed to the Board of Trustees. It shall be in the sole discretion of the Board of Trustees whether to hear such appeal and by what procedure an appeal shall be heard.

Section 2: Membership

The Judicial Council shall consist of four students elected at large; four faculty members, at least one from each school, selected by the Faculty Meeting or as it may delegate; four staff members, elected by the staff; and one member of the administration, elected by the administration.

Each member shall serve for one year.

Article VI: Community Review Board

Section 1: Jurisdiction

The Community Review Board shall provide a fair and equitable forum to hear and decide formal complaints against students alleging violation of the Norms for Community Living, as described in Article VIII, Section 3, or any other rule, by-law, or standard for conduct.

The Board shall hear formal complaints against students alleging violation of the Norms of Community Living or any other rule, by-law or standard of conduct, and shall have the authority to decide the facts of such matters and, where a violation has been determined, to recommend to the Dean of Student Affairs an appropriate sanction. The recommendation shall include, as necessary, any mitigating extenuating, and/or aggravating circumstances discovered in the course of the Board's investigation.

Any sanction by the Community Review Board may be appealed to the President and any matter of process may be appealed to the Judicial Council.

Section 2: Membership

The Community Review Board shall consist of three students, two faculty, and one staff member. The Office of the Dean of Student Affairs shall randomly select three students and two student alternates who are in good disciplinary standing. The Office of the Dean of Student Affairs shall also select the two faculty members and the one staff member to serve on the board.

Each member of the board shall serve for one year.

Article VII: All-Community Meeting

Section 1: Jurisdiction

The entire College community may be convened for special sessions upon the request of the President, Faculty Meeting, Educational Policy Committee, and "Community Council."

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~ccouncil/constitution.html
Community Council, or upon submission of a petition seeking such a meeting signed by at least fifty members of the College community. A petition must state specific issues to be considered by the All-Community Meeting as well as the proposed date and time for the meeting.

The agenda for any such meeting, shall be defined by the body or petition calling it.

Notice for such meetings shall be delivered to the Executive Committee of the Faculty, Educational Policy Council, Community Council, and the Judicial Council and shall be posted widely on-campus no fewer than five business days prior to the convening of the meeting.

**Article VIII: Norms for Community Living**

**Section 1: Charge**

Members of the Hampshire College community share a common concern for the individual person and his or her personal development. Each member of the community has certain rights that afford personal protection and ensure that the College's commitment to learning and the advancement of knowledge through free inquiry will not be infringed. No member of this community shall violate the rights of any other member, as represented by the norms described herein.

**Section 2: Membership**

All persons affiliated with Hampshire College are considered members of the Hampshire community. The families of any of these members are members while they are on the Hampshire campus. All invited guests are considered members while they are on the Hampshire campus and are therefore expected to abide by College policies and rules.

**Section 3: Rights**

Right of Assembly. All members of the College community have a right peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of their grievances.

Right of Freedom of Communication of Ideas. All members of the Hampshire community have the right freely to express their ideas provided that the method of expression does not violate any other rights affirmed by this Constitution or any rule of conduct established hereunder. Any member of the College has the right to publish and distribute without interference. However, while such members may not be subject to prior restraint they shall be held accountable for any erroneous, malicious, slanderous or libelous statements that violate any other right affirmed by this document.

Right of Integrity. Every member of the Hampshire community is entitled to the Right of Integrity. The Right of Integrity is composed of three parts:

- **Academic Integrity**: Every member of the College community has the exclusive right to his or her own academic work. To use or convert another's work as one's own for academic credit, public approbation, or monetary gain violates this right.

- **Business Integrity**: Every member of the College community has the right to expect that any business conducted with any other member is free from malice and fraud.

- **Personal Integrity**: Every member of the College community has the right to reasonable physical and personal privacy and the right not to have personal matters exposed to public view maliciously or in the absence of a proper business purpose. Every member of the College community has the right not to be the subject of slander or libel and not to have his or her character impugned.

Right of Personal Security. Every member of the Hampshire community has the right to be secure from physical abuse or threat of physical abuse and from malicious infliction of mental anguish by any person.

**Article IX: Legal Remedies**

Nothing in this Constitution shall create any legal claims or causes of action. The exclusive recourse for violation of any provision of this Constitution, including the Norms for Community Living, shall be to the College judicial system. However, this Constitution shall likewise not preclude legal claims or causes of action which would exist in the absence of this Constitution.

Adopted by the Trustees of Hampshire College on February 27, 1998

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Home  
council@hampshire.edu

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http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~council/constitution.html
Community Council Bylaws

I. Article 1: Name and Purpose

A. Community Council is a body established by the Hampshire Community to take responsibility for the following:
- Regulations concerning the quality of life on campus and the well being of the college community.
- Relations of Hampshire College to the surrounding community.
- Coordination of house space programs.
- The right to overrule house decisions when such decisions clearly conflict with activities of other parts of the Hampshire community.
- Determination of social policy that affects the community as a whole.
- Determination of standards for remaining in the community (other than those determined by the college senate).
- Determination of jurisdiction between house offices and Community Council.
- The necessary powers to call into session a joint meeting of the College Senate and Council when deemed necessary.

B. Council is also responsible for any other duties delegated to it by the Faculty.

II. Article 2: Membership

A. Community Council membership shall be composed of:
- Seventeen students including at least one student from each house and one off campus student.
- Two members of the faculty.
- One member of the administration.
- Two members of the administration staff.
- Two members of the house unit (from different houses).
- One representative from the office of the Dean of Students (A non voting Ex Officio).

B. Term of Office:
- Term of office shall be two years for students and administrative staff. The term of office for faculty and house staff and member of the administration shall be one year. All members shall be elected by their respective constituents.

C. Responsibilities of Members:
- 1. The responsibilities of a member of Community Council consist of:
   - Regular attendance, defined as never missing two consecutive meetings or, having appointed an alternate who is in attendance at Community Council meetings (in their absence) and holds a written record of how the absent member would vote or a written declaration that the alternate member may vote in the council person's absence. A council member may not hold more than one vote at any time.
   - Shall attend each and every all community meeting or notify in advance, the chair, of the upcoming absence.
   - Participation on at least one sub-committee of Community Council.
   - Maintenance of contact with the member's constituency.
   - Put in at least 3 hours of work in the Community Council office a week.
   - Basic familiarity with parliamentary procedures, bylaws of Community Council, and the Constitution of Hampshire College.
   - To this effect every new member will be issued (and every old member will be responsible for maintaining) copies of the above.

- 2. Should a member fail to meet the responsibilities of membership they forfeit their seat on council and unless an alternate remains available a special election is called to fill the member's seat. The person elected to this seat finishes out the term of the person who left office.

D. Elections:
- 1. Election Constituencies
   - The seats for which an election is called include the houses, off-campus students, student-body-at-large, the faculty, the administrative staff, and the administration.
   - The student body at large constituency is defined as the entire student body.
   - The off campus student constituency is defined as those students who reside off campus.

- 2. Election Procedures
   - With the exception of the student body at large positions, and the off campus student position, elections will be conducted by their constituencies. In the case of the houses, administration of elections is by the house offices.
   - An election in this context is defined as a publicly announced nomination and ballot selection of members of a constituency by that constituency. Any member of a constituency has the right to nominate, be nominated, and vote in an election.
   - Elections will be held at the beginning of any semester for which there is a vacant seat on council.
   - Elections for student body at large members and off campus member will be conducted by Community Council or by a committee established by council for this purpose.
   - Elections for off the campus member will be conducted by mail.
   - Voting for at large members will be by preferential ballot. A preferential ballot is one which allows for selection of candidates by rank order voting, or in the case of only one candidate per opening, by simple yes or no vote.
   - Two alternates will be selected during the at large election process.
   - All elections not administered by Community Council must be conducted within two weeks of the chair's notification that constituency has a vacancy.
   - No community member may run for any position on Community Council or within any of its subgroups if they have been removed from council, or resigned, without the written consent of the chair.

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~ccouncil/bylaws.html
3. Replacement of Members
- The term of office for a member of Community Council is normally two years. A term is ended when a member goes on leave (either type), fails to meet their responsibilities as outlined in section II.C., is placed on probation, resigns, graduates or leaves the constituency the member represents.
- Removal from Community Council for failure to meet the responsibilities of membership is automatic but appeals may be made to the chair who may then bring the case forward to Council and have the member reinstated with a 2/3 vote.
- A vote by Community Council on recall of a member will occur if Council receives a petition with 1/3 of the constituency signing. Recall votes require 2/3 in favor of recall.
- Replacement of members will come first from the two alternates. If there are no remaining alternates then a preferential election will be held. Alternates can only fill seats for which they are elected constituents.

4. Benefits of Membership
- Every member of Community Council has all parliamentary rights.
- Every member shall receive fulfillment of their community service requirement should they serve on council for at least a semester.
- Economic compensation for time committed will be afforded those council members who head a committee or hold office due to the added burdens such as responsibility places on the lives of members. Such compensation will have a minimum value of one hundred dollars a semester.

III. Article 3: Officers
- A. Titles
  - The officers of Community Council shall be the Chair, Secretary, and Parliamentarian.

- B. Election and Qualifications of
  - Election of officers shall occur at the end of each academic year or as a position becomes vacant. Officers are elected by the members of Community Council by secret ballot. The natural term of office of an officer is one academic year, but elections will be held for all positions at the end of each academic year regardless of when the officer was elected.
  - All officers must have read the Constitution of Hampshire College and the Bylaws. The Chair and the Parliamentarian must have expert knowledge of the rules of parliamentary procedure and the bylaws of Community Council.

- C. Responsibilities and Benefits of
  - 1. Chair
    - a) The duties of the Chair include the following:
      - Initiating, calling, and chairing the meeting of the full Council in accordance with these bylaws.
      - Preparing the agenda for Community Council meetings.
      - Implementing and enforcing Community Council motions and bylaws.
      - Monitoring Community Council committees.
      - Maintaining contact with administrative offices and other governing bodies.
      - Ensuring the legitimate and efficient workings of Community Council.
      - Reporting on the actions of Community Council to the Faculty Meeting on a regular basis.
      - Signer's rights for the Community Council.
    - b) Benefits of being the Chair include:
      - A Five hundred dollar salary a semester.
      - A key to the Community Council offices.

  - 2. Secretary
    - a) The duties of the Secretary include:
      - Keeping the minutes of each meeting in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure.
      - Maintain a membership roster including contact phone numbers or addresses.
      - Keeping attendance records.
      - Keeping accurate and updated records of the policies and bylaws of Community Council. The standing policy decisions of Community Council must be maintained in a separate folder from the minutes and be available to all members of the community. Both of these folders must be kept up to date and on reserve in the library.
      - Provide members with copies of agendas and motions in a timely fashion.
      - Perform other such record keeping duties as agreed upon between the Council and the Secretary.
      - Signer's rights for the Community Council accounts.
    - b) Benefits of being the Secretary include:
      - A five hundred dollar salary a semester.
      - A key to the Community Council offices.

  - 3. Parliamentarian
    - a) Duties of Parliamentarian include:
      - Providing members with copies of the Constitution, Bylaws, and rules of order.
      - Provide each member of C.C. with a copy of Parliamentary Procedure at a Glance by O. Garfield Jones.
      - Each officer shall receive in addition a copy of the aforementioned edition of Robert's Rules of Order.
      - Alerting the chair or council members to violations of the parliamentary procedures.
      - Alerting the chair or council members to more efficient means of conducting business within the rules of parliamentary procedure.
      - Conduct training sessions for new members of council in the basics of the parliamentary procedure, and educate them about important facets of the bylaws and Community Council's mission.
      - Assuring the duties of the chair at any meeting the chair is not in attendance at.
    - b) Benefits of being the Parliamentarian include:
      - Right to the floor at any time to point out a violation of the parliamentary procedure (but otherwise must be recognized like any other member).

IV. Article 4: Meetings

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~council/bylaws.html
• A. Scheduling:
  - Meetings will be held on a bi-weekly basis, or as often as work requires, at a time decided on by vote of Community Council. This meeting time must not conflict with classes or with faculty meetings so that all members may attend.
  - Community Council will not meet when the college is not in session or when the college is officially closed.

• B. Quorum:
  - A quorum shall consist of 1/2 of the current membership of council plus one. A proxy vote will not count toward this total.

• C. Location of Meetings:
  - Council will meet in a space that is open to the community of Hampshire College.
  - Council will meet in a space that its members agree by vote is conducive to the management of its business.

V. Article 5: Meeting Protocol

• A. Rules of Order:
  - Except as stated below, the meeting shall be conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order: Modern Edition (copyright 1989 by Darwin Patnode, Published by Thomas Nelson Publishers of Nashville).

• B. Presentation of Motions:
  - Motions may be submitted either verbally or in written form, either during or before scheduled meetings. It is the responsibility of the secretary to provide, in the minutes, written transcriptions of any successful verbally presented motion at the next meeting of the Community Council.
  - Any motion presented in writing to the Chair or Secretary of Council prior to the meeting is considered an agenda item under new business automatically. Any such motions will be ordered in accordance with their receipt.
  - A Friendly Amendment is any amendment made to a motion that the sponsor of the motion and the second agree to, and need not be voted on unless a member calls for division.
  - A Hostile Amendment is any amendment made to a motion that the sponsor or second of the motion do not agree to, and must be handled in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

VI. Article 6: Amendment of Bylaws

• A. Submission of Amendments:
  - Amendments must be specific as to where in the bylaws the change will appear, and must state all compensating changes in the existing bylaws so as to maintain the readability and clarity of the present form.

• B. Passage of Amendments:
  - Passage can only occur with two thirds of current total membership's approval, not of those in attendance. Members not in attendance may vote by mail or by phone.

• C. Ratification of New Bylaws:
  - Ratification of new bylaws must meet the following criteria:
    - Presented in writing in their entirety.
    - Passage can only occur with a two thirds of current total membership's approval, not of those in attendance. Members not in attendance may not vote (i.e. a mail or phone vote may not be conducted).
    - Passage cannot occur at the same meeting at which they are presented initially in their final form.

VII. Article 7: Establishment, Composition, and Structuring of Committees

• A. Establishment of Committees:
  - Committees are formed by an act of Council and are subject to the same processes any other piece of legislation must go through, with the addition that the committee's purpose, membership criteria, duration, officers, salaries and powers must be presented in writing. Committees are to be considered a policy decision and are not considered a change in the Bylaws.
  - When Council creates a committee through the passing of legislation, the Chair must appoint a temporary chair of the committee.

• B. Composition of Committees:
  - Committees of Community Council, unless specified otherwise during their formation, are considered open to the community, and any member of the Hampshire Community may join.

• C. Structuring of Committees:
  - At the first meeting of a committee, the chair appointed by the Community Council Chair must hold an election for the position of chair and secretary of the committee. All committees must have these roles filled.
  - Committees of Community Council are bound by all of the rules that bind Community Council in their operations and dealings. Any complaints as to the operations and goings on of a committee shall be submitted to the chair of council.

VIII. Article 8: Referenda

• A. An issue will be put to referendum at any time by the following procedure:
  - A member of Community Council, during the discussion of a piece of legislation requests of the Chair that it be put to referendum. This member must have been recognized by the chair.
  - This request is then treated by the same rules as an amendment to the legislation except for the necessity of a second. (It is discusssible and must be passed by majority vote).
  - If the request passes, Community Council or a Committee it has appointed for the purpose must then administer the referendum before the next meeting of Council.
  - With the exception of changes to the Bylaws of Community Council or the Constitution of Hampshire College, a motion is considered passed if at least half of the campus plus one voted, and a majority of those voted in favor of the legislation.
  - Polls for a referendum must be open for a minimum of 5 business hours on two consecutive days, and be publicized for at least three days prior to the referendum. The Chair is responsible for assuring that the referendum is advertised and conducted in an ethical manner. If the Chair or any member of Community Council does not feel that the advertisement and conduction of the referendum was conducted in an ethical manner, a 2/3 majority vote of Council can recall the referendum.

Prepared by the Bylaws Committee:

http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~ccouncil/bylaws.html
Community Council Bylaws

- Chair: Gordon Williams
- Thomas Zuccotti
- 04/22/93

council@hampshire.edu

last updated: 03/06/06
Welcome to ASUOP Online!

The Reel Big Fish

Click here for more information.

The "Hurricane" is Coming!

Click here for more information.

GET INVOLVED!
Make Your Voice Heard

Contact us at asuopflyi@uop.edu

Students Serving Students

Welcome  Directions  Calendar
to ASUOP  of Events

http://jart.ca.uop.edu/student/asuop/index.html
Election Timeline

January, 2000

Dear Candidate:

On behalf of the 2000 ASUOP Elections Committee, I would like to thank you for showing interest in running for an office with the Associated Students. By obtaining this packet you have taken a significant step toward becoming a voice representing the opinions and interest of your peers at University of the Pacific. This packet has been prepared to assist you in your political endeavors. Enclosed are the following items: Positions Available, Election Packet Content List, Election Committee's Folder Checklist, Candidate's Application, Candidate's Registration & Letter of Understanding Form, Petition for Candidacy, List of Campaign Staff Form, Candidate's Expense Report, Organizational Endorsement, Individual Endorsement, Violation Report, ASUOP Election Code, and an Election Timeline. Please read everything carefully as you are responsible for familiarizing yourself with and adhering to all requirements.

Please be aware that various changes have been made throughout the context of the Elections Packet. We strongly urge each candidate to closely read the packet in its entirety. It is also extremely important that the Elections Code is carefully read and understood by each candidate. While we will make every effort to inform you of any new policies and schedules, it is your responsibility to know and abide by all current policies, procedures, and posted schedules established by the Election Committee, and the Election Code.

There will only be a public record established when a candidate submits their application in the Election Packet. Please remember that all forms returned to the ASUOP Office must be stamped upon receipt to be valid. There will be two orientation meetings held prior to the campaign period. It is mandatory that each candidate attend one of these meetings, scheduled on the Election Timeline in the Election Packet, in order for your name to appear on the ballot. Please register immediately with the ASUOP Office Manager, Geri Zieker, in the ASUOP office.

In order to be fair to all candidates, you must adhere to all deadlines. The ASUOP wall clock will serve as the official clock for the entirety of all elections. There must be a witness at all deadlines. If deadlines are not met you will be cited and either penalized or disqualified. There will be no exceptions. For everyone's convenience, please turn in all materials well in advance of all deadlines. All materials must be submitted to the ASUOP office, 2nd floor, McCaffrey Center. You may request a receipt for proof of submission.

The obtainment of the Elections Packet exemplifies your interest in serving others. I wish you success and look forward to serving you in the future. If you have any questions during any part of the election process, please do not hesitate to contact me at 946-2233, or our University Election Advisor, Greg Lehr at the same number.

Sincerely,

Rich Gohlke
ASUOP Elections Coordinator

http://jarl.ca.uop.edu/student/asuop/ElectionTime/index.html
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Election Packets and Petitions Available (9:00 AM)</td>
<td>January 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate's Orientation Meeting (McCaffrey Center Theater, 12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>February 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate's Orientation Meeting (McCaffrey Center Theater, 6:00 PM)</td>
<td>February 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application, Registration, Election Packet Content List, Election Committee's Folder Checklist (12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>February 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign Staff List, and All Petitions Due</td>
<td>February 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eligibility Posted (5:00 PM)</td>
<td>February 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign Period Begins (12:01 AM)</td>
<td>February 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application for Cabinet Positions Available</td>
<td>March 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidate Forum and Debate (McCaffrey Center Stage, 12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>March 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense Report Due (12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>March 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign literature must be removed within 100 feet of polling sites (12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>March 27/April 6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLLING DATES: Locations &amp; Times</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOP Library (9:00 AM to 12:00 PM)</td>
<td>March 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Campus Lawn (1:00 PM to 4:00 PM)</td>
<td>March 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacy School (8:45 AM to 3:00 PM)</td>
<td>March 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elbert Covell Dining Hall (4:00 PM to 7:00 PM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCaffrey Center (9:00 AM to 3:00 PM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace Covell Dining Hall (4:00 PM to 7:00 PM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Election results announced and posted (ASUOP/McCaffrey Center, 12:00 NOON )</td>
<td>March 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-run election meeting if necessary (McCaffrey Center Conference Room, 5:00 PM)</td>
<td>March 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Campaign Publicity Removed(12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>March 31/April 6*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violation Report/Election Appeal Deadline (12:00 NOON)</td>
<td>April 3/April 10*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications for Cabinet Positions Due</td>
<td>April 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-run Election (if necessary)</td>
<td>April 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-run Election results announced and posted (ASUOP/McCaffrey Center, 6:00 PM)</td>
<td>April 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President's Inauguration Ceremony (5:30)</td>
<td>April 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Officer Orientation Meeting and Deposits returned at ASUOP Office (4:00 PM)</td>
<td>April 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory ASUOP Retreat</td>
<td>August 12,13,14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The second date listed applies only if there is a re-run election for your position.*
Constitution

Click on any of the links below to take you directly to that section of the constitution. Click your browser's "Back" button to return to this menu.

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Section 3. Annual Budgeting:
Section 4. Guaranteed Annual Funding
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Preamble

1. Mission and Vision
   A. The mission of ASUOP is to serve students.
   B. The vision of ASUOP is to become recognized as a student government that represents and advocates on behalf of the student body; develops an environment where students can learn and exercise responsible leadership; promotes close channels of communication and broadens the student's experiences beyond the classroom

1. Membership
   1. Members:
A. All undergraduate, graduate and first professional students, who have paid the prescribed student body fee shall be members of the ASUOP and shall be guaranteed all rights and privileges afforded thereof. ASUOP acknowledges the diversity of its members, and recognizes that members of the School of Pharmacy and any other First Professional Degree programs, as well as participants in UOP’s graduate programs, have different needs than ASUOP’s undergraduate members.

2. Honorary Life Members:
   A. Any person, firm, or corporation may be nominated by the ASUOP President or Senate and elected to Honorary Life Membership of ASUOP by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate, in recognition and appreciation of unselfish service and assistance rendered to the ASUOP in the advancement and expansion of its objectives and purposes, and in the attainment of the ideas and functions of the ASUOP. ASUOP officials may be nominated by the ASUOP Senate for superior performance and/or contributions to the ASUOP and/or the University of the Pacific. Honorary Life Members shall be afforded the same rights and privileges as members with the exception of the right to participate in student elections or hold office.

II. Government

1. Right to Self Govern
   A. The ASUOP shall have the right to govern itself in all ASUOP activities. The authority of self-government is delegated to ASUOP by the President of the University and the University of the Pacific Board of Regents.
   B. ASUOP shall be responsible to the University of the Pacific in its operations.

2. Abridgments:
   A. No branch of the ASUOP or any other organization subject to its jurisdiction shall adopt any policy or pass any statute or other law which directly or indirectly abridges the freedoms of speech, assembly, press, or religion of any individual; nor shall any of the same organizations practice or sanction the practice of any discrimination including, but not limited to, race, color, creed, national origin, religion, sex, handicap, age, sexual orientation, or veteran status.

3. Authority:
   A. The authority of the ASUOP shall be vested in the ASUOP Executive and Legislative Branches as defined in this Constitution.

III. Executive Branch

1. General
   A. The Executive Branch is responsible for carrying out and implementing the policies of ASUOP.
   B. Membership:
      1. Executive Board (referring to President, Vice President, Treasurer)
      2. Cabinet
      3. Ex-officio non-voting members: Senate President Pro-Tem, ASUOP Advisor
   C. Meetings: The ASUOP President shall convene an Executive Branch meeting at least every other week of the academic year, excluding holidays, and school vacations.
      1. The Executive Branch shall provide for its rules and procedures consistent with this Constitution.
      2. Meetings of the Executive Branch shall be open, and all persons permitted to attend unless an executive session is in progress.
   D. All persons shall be guaranteed the right to speak before the Executive Branch, subject to its procedural rules.
   E. Quorum: A quorum in the Executive Branch shall consist of one-half (1/2) of the seated members, in addition to the Chair, and is required in order to take action.
   F. Authority:
      1. The Executive Branch shall have the authority to:
         a. Recommend the ASUOP annual budget to the Senate by a majority vote.
   2. Executive Board
      A. President
         1. The ASUOP President shall be the head spokesperson and chief student officer for the members of the Associated Students of the University of the Pacific.
         2. Function: The ASUOP President shall:
            a. Serve as the Chief Executive Officer of the Associated Students and shall administer all affairs of the Associated Students consistent with this Constitution.
            b. Serve as the elected representative of the Associated Students to the Administration of the University, the President’s Office, the Board of Regents, the State of California, and the general public.
            c. Be responsible to the students for the proper conduct and efficient administration of all Associated Students activities and operations.
      3. Authority: The ASUOP President shall be empowered to delegate and administer the affairs of the Associated Students and implement all measures adopted by the Senate. He/she shall coordinate relations with other student groups and with the University Administration. More specifically, he/she shall have the right and duty to:
         a. Recommend legislation to the Senate.
         b. Create special committees. Policy governing the operations of special executive committees, boards, and commissions shall be at the discretion of the President. All such groups shall conduct meetings in accordance with ASUOP guidelines, and only business pertinent to the affairs of the Associated Students shall be discussed.
         c. Policy governing the operations of regular executive committees, boards, and commissions and ASUOP service operations shall be at the discretion of the President. All such groups shall conduct meetings in accordance with ASUOP guidelines, and only business pertinent to the affairs of the Associated Students shall be discussed.
         d. Approve or veto all measures adopted by the Senate or the Finance Board in their entirety, or in part, as described

(i) Within ten (10) working days after passage of legislation, the ASUOP President must give written notice to the Senate of veto on any measures. If the ASUOP President does not veto within the ten- (10) working
days, the measure will become effective.

c. Appoint other major Associated Students Government Officers including, but not limited to, Executive Officers and the Cabinet with majority ratification by the seated Senate.

d. Call for a special meeting of the Legislative Branch and/or Executive Branch.

e. Upon receipt of an initiative, referendum or recall petition, call for a special election and direct the Elections Coordinator to conduct said election.

f. Chair the Executive Branch. Shall have a vote on all matters before the Executive Branch, except in the formulation of the annual Associated Students budget.

i. Publish the agenda for each Executive Branch meeting in accordance with open meeting procedures.

j. Establish the annual goals and objectives for all Associated Student officers in reporting relationship with the administration within sixty (60) days of assuming office.

B. ASUOP Vice President

1. The ASUOP Vice President shall act in the place of the ASUOP President in his/her absence, incapacity, or resignation. He/she shall assist the ASUOP President.

2. Function: The ASUOP Vice President shall serve as:

   a. Chair and voting member of the Senate.

3. Authority: ASUOP Vice President shall be empowered to:

   a. Call special meetings of the Senate.

   b. Publish the agenda for each Senate meeting in accordance with open meeting procedures.

   c. Assist the ASUOP President in establishing the annual goals and objectives for all Associated Student officers within sixty (60) days of assuming office.

C. ASUOP Treasurer

1. The ASUOP Treasurer shall be responsible for the monitoring of all ASUOP funds. He/she will serve as a fiscal advisor to any ASUOP organization that requests assistance.

2. Function:

   a. To serve as internal auditor for all ASUOP budgetary matters.

   b. To prepare the annual budget for presentation.

3. Authority: ASUOP Treasurer shall be empowered to:

   a. Draft the ASUOP annual budget and present it to the Executive Branch.

   b. Present the budget as recommended by the Executive Branch to the Legislative Branch.

   c. Receive and process all budget requests.

   d. Make requested line item changes that fall within a 20% margin without the approval of the Finance Board or Senate. A 2/3 vote from Finance Board or a 50% +1 decision from Senate may repeal these line item changes.

   e. Freeze the accounts of ASUOP funded organization in accordance with Article XVIII of this Constitution.

   f. Process all "red flagged" budget requests within five working days of receipt.

D. Term of Office:

1. The ASUOP President and ASUOP Vice President shall be elected during spring semester for a term beginning on the first Monday in May and shall last until the next President assumes office.

2. The ASUOP Treasurer shall be appointed by the ASUOP President, and ratified by a majority vote of the seated Senate within thirty (30) days following his/her appointment. His/her term shall begin upon the first day of the summer, and end on the last day of the academic year for which he/she is appointed.

3. Cabinet

A. The function of the Cabinet shall be to work as an extension of the Presidency.

B. Membership?

1. ASUCP Presidential Commissioners.

C. Term of Office: The ASUOP Cabinet shall be appointed by the ASUOP President for confirmation by a majority vote of the seated Senate within sixty (60) days following assuming office, and shall continue in office until the last day of the academic year for which they are appointed.

IV. Legislative Branch

1. General Senate

A. The legislative authority of ASUOP shall be vested in the Senate. The Senate shall be empowered to determine general policies of ASUOP.

B. Membership: The Senate shall consist of the following elected officers of the student body:

   1. Vice-President of ASUOP, Chair, ex-officio, voting member.

   2. College of the Pacific Senator, voting member.

   3. Eberhardt School of Business Senator, voting member.

   4. Benferd School of Education Senator, voting member.

   5. School of Engineering Senator, voting member.

   6. Conservatory of Music Senator, voting member.

   7. School of International Studies Senator, voting member.

   8. School of Pharmacy Senator, voting member.

   9. University College Senator, voting member

   10. 3 Senators at Large, voting members.

   11. Remaining Executive Board, ex-officio, non-voting members.

   12. ASUOP Advisor, ex-officio, non-voting member.

C. Authority: The Senate shall have the power specifically, but not limited to:

   1. Ratify appointments made by the ASUOP President to the Executive Branch, as well as, the positions of Elections Coordinator, with a majority vote of the seated Senate. Create Senate special committees.

   2. Remove for due cause any officer ratified by the Senate with a majority vote of the seated Senate.

   3. Override a presidential veto by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate.

   4. Ratify by a majority vote of the seated Senate appointments made by the Selection Committee.

5. Remove for due cause a Senator by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the seated Senate. Impeach a President or Vice President by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the seated Senate in accordance with this Constitution.

D. Meetings:

1. Regular meetings of the Senate shall be held at least every other week of the academic year, excluding holidays and school vacations.
   a. Any regular meeting may be canceled by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate. Special meetings may be called at the will of the ASUOP President, ASUOP Vice President, or by a petition of a majority of the seated Senators.
   b. Notice of special meetings must be presented to each Senate member no less than five (5) calendar days before the special meeting is to convene, including weekends and holidays.
   c. Meetings of the Senate shall be open, and all persons permitted to attend unless an executive session is in progress.
   d. All persons shall be guaranteed the right of speaking before the Senate, subject to its procedural rules.

E. A quorum in the Senate shall consist of one half (1/2) of the seated Senate in addition to the Chair.

F. The Senate shall provide for its rules and procedures consistent with this Constitution.

G. Term of Office: Elections shall be held in the Spring Semester. The term of office for elected officials shall extend from May 1 through April 30 of the following academic year.

2. Senate Officers

A. President Pro-Tempore

1. The Senate President Pro-Tempore shall be a liaison between the legislative and executive branches and shall assist the Vice President.

2. Function:
   a. Shall be a member of all Senate Standing Sub-committees and shall chair the senate selection committee.
   b. Serve as vice chair of the Senate.
   c. Chair all hearings regarding removal of officers in accordance with this Constitution.
   d. He/she shall serve three (3) office hours weekly and assist the Vice President as deemed necessary.

3. Authority:
   a. The Senate President Pro-Tempore’s authority shall stem from the Senate.

4. Election of:
   a. The Senate President Pro-Tempore shall be a Senator; shall be elected by a majority of the seated Senators at the second regular Senate meeting of the session.
   b. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Senate President Pro-Tempore, the vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the seated Senators at the next regular meeting.
   c. Should the Senate President Pro-Tempore fail in the discharge of his/her responsibilities without due cause, he/she shall, by a majority vote of the seated Senators, be removed from the position.

3. Senate Standing Committees

A. Senate standing committees are the main entities at which policies are initially formed.

B. General

1. Membership
   a. Three Senators, either elected or appointed to the following committees:
      i. Elections, By-laws, and Rules; elected
      ii. Finance Board; elected
      iii. Student Views; appointed
      iv. Senate selection; appointed
   b. Senate President Pro-Tempore
   c. Executive Board, Ex-officio non-voting members
   d. Advisor, Ex-officio non-voting member

2. All standing committees shall become active after the second senate meeting and shall meet as needed.

3. All Senators shall serve on their designated committees until the last day of their term. Should a Senator wish to no longer serve on the committee, the Chair of that committee shall have the right to relinquish them of their duty.

C. Specific

1. Finance Board
   a. Function: In charge of financial matters concerning constituent groups.
   b. Authority:
      i. The Finance Board is empowered to develop its rules and procedures, which must be approved by a majority vote of the seated Senate.
      ii. The Finance Board may audit a two-thirds vote freeze the accounts of ASUOP funded organizations in accordance with Article IV, Section 3c. The Chair shall be responsible for reporting to the Senate all actions by the Board.

2. By-Laws, Elections & Rules Committee
   a. Function: The By-Laws, Elections and Rules Committee shall serve as a standing committee with the purpose of reviewing, improving, and enforcing the ASUOP By-Laws, Election Code and Rules
   b. Authority and Responsibilities:
      i. Review all legislation prior to its introduction on the Senate floor.
      ii. Review all legislation referred to the Committee.
      iii. Formulate new legislation.
      v. Periodically review the operational procedures of and oversee Executive, Senatorial and Cabinet compliance to the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules.
3. Student Views
   a. Function: The Student Views Committee shall be responsible for representing, investigating and addressing the needs and grievances of the members of ASUOP.
   b. Authority and Responsibilities:
      i. Represent and investigate grievances brought forth by members of ASUOP that are considered by Senate to be genuine issues.
      ii. Organize campus-wide gatherings where grievances and issues can be fairly discussed and debated by the University community.

4. Senate Selection Committee
   a. Function: The Senate Selection Committee shall be responsible for finding and recommending new Senators when there is a vacancy on the seated Senate.
   b. Authorities and Responsibilities:
      i. Solicit applications for any vacant senatorial positions.
      ii. Interview candidates for these positions.
      iii. Recommend, upon a majority vote by the committee, an applicant to the Senate for a majority ratification by the seated Senate.

V. Advisors
   1. Primary Advisor
      A. The primary advisor to ASUOP shall be the Assistant Director of Student Activities, or his/her designee. The duties of the advisor shall be to attend all meetings of the Senate, Cabinet, and any other standing or special committees including, but not limited to, By-Laws, Elections and Rules Committee, Finance Board, and the Senate Selection Committee. The advisor shall advise the above-mentioned bodies in matters of University Policy, California State Law, and other pertinent areas. Further, he/she upon the request of the Senate, shall also advise on matters of parliamentary procedure.
      B. The Assistant Director of Student Activities shall recommend ASUOP, through the Executive Branch: business procedures, hiring and personnel policies, job descriptions, appointment procedures, and other items pertaining to personnel as required of it.
      C. The Assistant Director of Student Activities responsibility shall be to advise ASUOP in matters of budgeting, administering the budget, and other fiscal policies as determined by the ASUOP officials. He/she shall present as deemed necessary a reporting of ASUOP income and expenditures to the Senate.
      D. The Assistant Director of Student Activities shall be responsible to the Vice President of Student Life of the University, and the ASUOP Student Body President, through the usual line of succession.
      E. The Assistant Director of Student Activities shall appoint all professional office employees. He/she shall supervise and evaluate all employees responsible to him/her and shall recommend their promotion as necessary or applicable.

VI. Codes and Procedures
   1. Codes
      A. Standards of Conduct/ Honor Code
         1. No officer, official, or employee of the ASUOP government shall take advantage of another within the ASUOP governmental organization.
         2. All ASUOP government officers, officials, and employees are expected to honor the confidentiality of privy information obtained in the course of their duties.
         3. No person shall take advantage of their positions within ASUOP for the advancement of special interest groups.
      B. Conflict of Interest
         1. No person shall hold more than one elected or appointed position in the Executive or Legislative branch of the government of ASUOP.
         2. Any member of ASUOP shall have the authority to present a case of conflict of interest before the appropriate board as set in the ASUOP Constitution, By-Laws, Elections Code, and any other organizational policy, or in any other situation for which a conflict of interest has arisen.
      C. Eligibility: All officers, officials, and managerial staff shall maintain the academic standards of the University in order to remain in office.
      D. Proxies: There shall be no proxies accepted in the Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, committee meetings, or any ASUOP auxiliary agency, including general meetings of ASUOP.
   2. Procedures
      A. Parliamentary procedures: The current edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall be used in all regular and special meetings of the ASUOP Cabinet, Senate, and all other committees and organizations of ASUOP, unless recommended by the chair of the meeting to follow alternate procedures and approved by a simple majority (50% + 1) of the voting members of the meeting.
      B. Impeachment
         1. Any members of ASUOP claiming to have allegations against an elected officer of ASUOP shall file those allegations with the ASUOP Senate.
         2. Upon receipt of a written allegation, the Senate shall form an Investigative Committee to research and investigate the allegation(s). The Committee shall consist of:
            a. Appointee of the President, chair
            b. 3 Senators elected by Senate
            c. ASUOP Advisor
         3. All findings of the Committee shall be presented to Senate with a recommendation for a hearing if necessary. At that time, a date, time, and place shall be set for the hearing.
         4. The hearing shall be publicized no less than 7 days in advance in the Pacifian and the McCaffrey Center and shall be the responsibility of a President designee.
         5. The hearing shall be a public meeting chaired by the Senate President Pro-Tempore, and the Investigative Committee chair shall be responsible for prosecuting any officer in question of the allegations. If the Senate President Pro-Tempore is the member whom the allegations are against, the senior member of Senate shall chair the meeting. Senior member is defined as length of service as a Senator, followed by class status.
         6. Upon conclusion of the hearing, Senators shall vote and the officer shall be removed by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the Senators.
7. Any position vacated by impeachment shall be filled in accordance with this Constitution.

C. Vacancies

1. ASUOP President: If the event of a vacancy in the office of the ASUOP President, he/she shall be succeeded by the ASUOP Vice President for the remaining term of office.

2. Elected Officers
   a. ASUOP Vice President: If the event of a vacancy in the office of the ASUOP Vice President the ASUOP Senate President Pro-Tempore shall assume that role following the line of succession.
   b. Senate: In the event of a vacancy in any Senatorial position, the Senate shall fill that vacancy for the remaining portion of the term of office by appointment of a member of ASUOP upon recommendation by the Senate Selections Committee, with a confirmation from a majority of the seated Senate.
   c. Appointed Officers: A vacancy in any appointed office of the governing body of ASUOP shall be filled by procedures outlined in Senate Rules, Article XI, "Ratification of Appointments."

3. Line of Succession: in the event of simultaneous vacancies in the offices of the ASUOP President and Vice President, the line of succession will be: The Senate President Pro Tempore, ASUOP Treasurer, or until the offices are filled by special election. In the event of no succession to the office of the ASUOP President, in the interim, the Cabinet shall select an acting ASUOP President from its members who shall meet the eligibility requirements, and shall resign from their current Cabinet position.

D. Elections

1. Regular: The regular ASUOP elections shall be held annually in the spring semester of the academic year, before March 31.

2. Presidential/Vice Presidential Ticket: A candidate for the office of the ASUOP President and a candidate for the office of the ASUOP Vice President shall compose a ticket and shall run together on that ticket.

3. Representative to the Senate: Candidates for college or school Senators shall be elected only during the regular elections and only by the eligible voters in the college or school the candidate represents. In addition, there shall be three (3) at-large Senators to be elected by the members of ASUOP. Each college or school Senator must be a member of that college while seeking that office and during his/her term of office.

4. Rules: The rules of the election shall be set by the By-Laws, Elections, and Rules Committee, with the aid of the Student Involvement Commissioner, and shall be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate. These rules shall be in accordance with the ASUOP Constitution, By-Laws, and Elections Code.

5. Violations: All violations of the Election Rules and Code shall go before the Elections Advisory Board which shall consist of:
   a. ASUOP Student Involvement Commissioner, chair and voting member
   b. Two members of the Elections Committee who cannot be affiliated with the ASUOP Cabinet or Senate, voting members
   c. One Senator, elected by a simple majority of the seated Senate, voting member
   d. ASUOP Advisor, ex-officio non-voting member

E. Review of Standards, Procedure and Codes

1. ASUOP Student Government: In addition to any procedures already defined in this constitution, the ASUOP standards procedures, codes, or rules that define special qualifications of officers and all aspects of authority and responsibility of all officers, boards, sub-boards, committees, shall be reviewed periodically by the Senate Elections, Bylaws and Rules Committee and approved or re-approved by a majority vote of the appropriate body.

2. Other ASUOP Budgeted Agencies, Boards, Constituent Schools (Councils), or Offices: Any By-Laws, codes, policies, rules or standard operating procedures approved or enacted by these bodies shall be in accordance with the ASUOP By-Laws and shall be reviewed periodically by the Senate Elections, Bylaws and Rules Committee.

3. Clubs and Organizations: All recognized student organizations shall be required to have a set of charter provisions registered and filed with the University which shall not conflict with these By-Laws.

F. Financial Audits and Reviews: An audit of the ASUOP financial operations shall take place annually as part of the University's required financial audit. A review of the financial operations of all constituent schools shall take place every summer, and any additional reviews of constituent schools or reviews of clubs shall be performed upon a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate. All reviews shall be performed by the ASUOP accountant, with verification by the Treasurer, and shall be conducted to verify that all ASUOP funds have been used in accordance with the Constitution, By-Laws, and policies of ASUOP.

G. Initiative, Referendum, Recall

1. Initiative: An initiative measure shall be submitted to the student body upon presentation of a petition signed by thirty (30) percent of the number of those voting in the last ASUOP regular election to the ASUOP President and the ASUOP Vice President. An initiative election shall be held within fifteen (15) school days after the presentation of the petition, or on a later date if agreed upon by those presenting said petition and the ASUOP President. The election shall be conducted in the same manner as a regular election, in accordance with the Elections Code. An affirmative two-thirds (2/3) of the ASUOP members voting in such an election shall be necessary for passage of initiative measures.

2. Referendum:
   a. Upon presentation to the ASUOP President and the ASUOP Vice President of a petition signed by thirty (30) percent of the number of those voting in the previous ASUOP regular election regarding any action of the Cabinet, the Senate, or the ASUOP President, said action shall be submitted to a vote of the members of ASUOP and will not take effect until an election is held and the vote certified. Such petition, to be effective, must be presented within fifteen (15) school days. A majority of those voting in a special election for said purpose shall be required to nullify such action.
   b. The Senate may, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate, refer any proposed legislation to the members of ASUOP for decision.

3. Recall:
   a. Any elected officer may be subject to recall, upon presentation to the ASUOP President and the ASUOP Vice President of a petition signed by thirty (30) percent of the number of voters of the officer's constituency in the previous ASUOP regular election or by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the entire seated Senate. Said petition must contain a specific statement of reasons for removal to be legally considered.
H. Amendments

1. Introduction:
   a. Amendments to the ASUOP Constitution may be proposed in writing to the ASUOP President and Senate by:
      i. A petition signed by thirty (30) percent of the number of those voting in the previous ASUOP regular election.
      ii. Approval from the ASUOP By-Laws, Elections, and Rules Committee.

2. Discussion: Upon the introduction of the proposed amendment to the ASUOP President and Senate, the amendment shall be put forth for a discussion at an ASUOP Senate meeting. Proponents of the amendment shall be present at the Senate meeting to answer any questions regarding the amendment.

3. Approval:
   a. The Senate shall vote on the proposed amendment following its discussion. Approval of the proposed amendment shall require a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the seated Senate. If passed the amendment shall be put before the ASUOP President for approval.
   b. Upon the approval of the amendment by the ASUOP Senate and ASUOP President the amendment shall go before the members of ASUOP for a vote. A simple majority (50% + 1) affirmative vote shall be required for the passage of the amendment.
   c. Effectivity: The Constitutional amendment shall be considered effective immediately upon passage by the members of ASUOP or by a date specified in the amendment and shall not be considered retroactive.
   d. Any non-substantive changes to the Constitution, such as name changes and grammatical corrections, may be made at the Election, Bylaws and Rules Committee's discretion.

I. Ratification: Any changes to the ASUOP Constitution shall be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the seated Senate and a simple majority (50% + 1) affirmative vote of the members of ASUOP. The revised ASUOP Constitution shall be considered effective immediately upon approval by the members of ASUOP.

VII. Financial Responsibility

1. Authority:
   A. The Associated Students shall be guided in its fiscal policies according to the fiscal regulations set forth by the President and Board of Regents of the University of the Pacific.

2. Fiscal Year:
   A. The fiscal year of ASUOP shall be from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

3. Annual Budgeting:
   A. Annual budgeting shall begin in the spring semester and shall be used to allocate funding for all ASUOP budgeted agencies. Additional organizations may be approved for annual budgeting status by a majority vote of the Senate prior to the beginning of the annual budgeting process.
   B. All ASUOP budgeted agencies shall be financially responsible to the Senate through a delegated officer of the Senate. All requests for ASUOP funds shall be made directly to the responsible officer. All annual budgeting requests shall be submitted to the ASUOP Treasurer with the delegated Senate officer's signature.
   C. The ASUOP Treasurer shall, upon consultation with the Assistant Director of Student Activities, prepare the ASUOP annual budget. He/she shall present this budget to the Executive Branch and, upon a majority vote, shall present the Executive Branch recommendation to the Legislative Branch for a two-thirds (2/3) ratification of the seated Senate. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senate is necessary to amend a recommended annual budget. Furthermore, a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the seated Senate is required to approve the annual budget.

4. Guaranteed Annual Funding
   A. The following groups will be guaranteed funding according to a formula established by the Senate by November 1 by a simple majority vote. If no budget formula is approved by November 1, the formula from the previous year shall be used.

5. Fund Use:
   A. Any ASUOP funded organization is expected to use ASUOP funds in accordance with any guidelines, policy, or procedure as set in the ASUOP Constitution, or any other standards set by the government of ASUOP. Any organization not in compliance with these guidelines, policies, or procedures shall be subject to review by the Senate, who shall have the authority, on a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote, to freeze the funds of the organization until such time that these issues can be resolved in a manner which is satisfactory to the Senate. The ASUOP Treasurer shall have the authority to freeze funds of a funded organization of ASUOP.
I. Purpose:

To establish a set of rules to determine eligibility of candidates for all ASUOP elective offices; to set forth a procedure for nomination of such candidates; to provide a standard for the conduct and control of all ASUOP elections; to ensure that all candidates are afforded the opportunity for an equal election; to designate the time and manner of conducting the operation of ASUOP general and any other special elections as shall be necessary, and all other regulations concerning elections.

II. Organization:

There shall be an Elections Committee which shall meet the following conditions:

- A. An Elections Coordinator to be appointed by the ASUOP President and ratified by the ASUOP Senate — The ASUOP Student Involvement Commissioner position serves as the Elections Coordinator.
- B. There shall be a committee of three to seven voting student members, including the chair, plus the ASUOP Attorney General and the Assistant Director of Student Activities (or designee) as ex-officio, non-voting members.
- C. If at all possible, no member of the committee shall hold any other ASUOP office (except the ASUOP Attorney General or his/her designee) including but not limited to offices on councils, sub-boards, and committees. In addition, none of the committee members shall take an active part in any elections campaign, be it their own or that of another student, except to vote. If volunteer help cannot be recruited outside of ASUOP to ensure an adequate election, the Elections Coordinator will recruit help from other ASUOP Officers.
- D. No member of the committee shall actively take part in any campaign, initiative, recall or referendum during his or her term in office, except to vote.
- E. Membership is open to any currently enrolled student at University of the Pacific who meets eligibility requirements as defined by the University.

III. Duties and Responsibilities of the Elections Coordinator:

- A. Shall serve as the presiding officer (Chair) of the Elections Committee and its meetings.
- B. Shall give periodic progress reports to the ASUOP Senate.
- C. Shall appoint from submitted applications, student members to the Elections Committee who shall serve at the Chair’s discretion.
- D. Shall call meetings of the Elections Committee.
- E. Shall prepare the Election Packet.
- F. Shall chair the Orientation meeting.
- G. Shall screen all complaints to determine necessity of committee action.
- H. Shall have the final authority to make executive decisions independently about minor violations/issues to expedite and insure a fair election.
- I. Shall call a committee meeting to hear any complaints or violations as deemed necessary.
- J. Shall maintain a closed file on all submitted campaign publicity, materials and endorsement forms. Following the posting of election results said file shall be considered public domain.
- K. Shall not have the authority to disqualify a candidate without a hearing before the ASUOP Elections Committee.
- L. Shall designate, in writing to the ASUOP President, a Vice Coordinator, who shall serve as the Elections Coordinator in his or her absence.

IV. Duties and Responsibilities of the Elections Committee:

- A. To assure that the election is properly publicized, in particular, the application period, voting times and locations.
- B. To determine the procedures for operation of all ASUOP Elections.
  - 1. To determine the dates, times and locations of the ASUOP Elections.
  - 2. To determine the type and form of ballot.
  - 3. To store for two months all ballots and records from any ASUOP Election.
  - 4. To be responsible for any recount of the ballots.
  - 5. To establish one poll centrally located in McCaffrey Center and School of Pharmacy, as well as other polls as
V. Eligibility of Candidates:

- A. Candidates must conform to eligibility requirements as specified by the University and printed in the current Election Packet. Presidential candidates must have at least a 2.50 cumulative GPA.

- B. A candidate (ASUOP President or Senator), shall be an individual that has submitted a completed Application and Petition for office, and been declared eligible by the ASUOP Office.

- C. Write-in candidates must meet eligibility requirements. Write-in candidates first and/or last name must be spelled so as to be easily recognizable on the ballot.

VI. Procedures for Filing for Candidacy:

- A. Candidates must obtain, complete, and submit an ASUOP Elections Packet, to the ASUOP Office. Besides the enclosed items to be completed in said document, he or she must attend the Candidate Orientation Meeting to be declared a candidate.
and their same appear on the ballot (See VII C below). The Elections Packet must include a minimum of the following items:

1. Election Timeline — All deadlines should be listed for all announcements, forms, and meetings. This timeline must also include all polling dates, times, and locations.
2. Registration and Letter of Understanding Form — This must be agreed to and signed.
3. Candidate’s Application — This must be typed with a minimum of 150 words describing your goals if elected.
4. Petition for Candidacy — Fifty signatures of students majoring in the college/school the candidate seeks to represent except for School of International Studies. Senator at Large positions require 50 signatures from the general student body (e.g. Education senator needs 50 signatures from students in the School of Education, International Studies Senator needs 25 signatures from students in School of International Studies) for all offices except ASUOP President. ASUOP President/Vice President requires 100 signatures from the general student body. Only candidates themselves may obtain the required petition signatures.
5. Candidate’s Expense Report
6. List of Campaign Staff
7. Endorsements Forms — Individual and Organizational endorsements
8. Violation Report — This is essential to document any violations.
9. ASUOP Election Code
10. Election Packets will be available a minimum of four weeks prior to the election. Any application or petition returned after the deadline is invalid. (Any references to “deadlines” or “within the established time period” indicate just that — deadlines or such time periods as defined by the Elections Committee annually and are prominently noted in the Elections Packet and in any appropriate advertising.)

- B. All candidates who have completed and returned petitions must check on the designated posting day, prior to the official campaign period, to see whether they are eligible. If any candidates are determined to be ineligible, they may appeal to the Assistant Director of Student Activities within the established time period.

- C. Orientation of the Candidates:
  1. At least one Candidate Orientation Meeting will be held before the official campaign period begins.
  2. Candidates must attend this orientation meeting. If unable to attend a candidate may be represented by the candidate’s official designee so long as the candidate informs the Elections Coordinator at the ASUOP Office a minimum of four hours before the orientation meeting.
  3. No student can represent more than one candidate or ticket at the orientation meeting.
  4. The date, time, and location of the orientation meeting shall appear in the Election Packet.
  5. Failure to attend the orientation meeting will result in termination of a candidate’s campaign privileges.

- D. Candidates must submit a deposit ($50.00 for President/Vice President, $25.00 for Senator) by the deadline established by the Elections Committee. This deposit will be considered a surety bond against which penalties for campaign violations will be assessed. This surety bond is also required of write-in candidates. A meeting will be held within a week after the last day of polling to determine whether all of the literature has been removed and whether all of the elections regulations have been followed. Penalties will be assessed at this meeting and the remainder of the deposits will be returned.

- VIII. Voting:

Final voting procedures shall be established by the Elections Committee.

- A. All currently enrolled students who are members of the Associated Students are eligible to vote.
  1. In elections within an academic college/school, voting is limited to those within that specific college/school or class. Students who are exploratory majors may not vote for candidates running for an academic college/school.
  2. Voting is by secret ballot.
  3. Those voting must present current student I.D.
  4. All voters must sign the Voters Register.
  5. All necessary instructions and the names of the candidates must appear on the ballot and/or a ballot instruction sheet.
  6. Plurality vote is necessary to elect a candidate to office.
  7. A winning candidate must achieve a total vote of at least 50% of the required number of petition signatures of the office in order to be declared elected.

- B. In case of a tie vote, a run-off election shall be held within two weeks.

- IX. Counting the Votes:

- A. Counting of the ballots shall be done only by workers invited by the Elections Coordinator while in the presence of the Assistant Director of Student Activities.

- B. The Elections Committee will establish the most efficient way to tabulate the results.

- C. Counting will start as soon as possible, after the closing of the polls.

- D. The Elections Committee shall set procedures for counting ballots.

- E. The Elections Committee shall post and publicize the official results after counting is completed.

- F. Recounting can be requested by any eligible candidate.
  1. The candidate must present a written request, to the Assistant Director of Student Activities, within two school
days after official election results are announced.
  2. Candidates requesting a recount must pay for the expense. The price of the recount shall be determined by the Elections Coordinator prior to an election.
  3. In case of a tie vote, the Elections Committee shall conduct and pay for its own recount before announcing the results.
  4. If a recount takes place at the request of a candidate, and changes the final outcome of the election, the Elections Committee shall pay for the expense.

X. Campaigning:

  A. The official campaign period, including endorsements and printed campaigning, to be specifically designated each year, shall last a minimum of 12 calendar days to a maximum of 22 calendar days prior to the election.

  B. Official campaigning shall be divided into two periods, endorsements and printed campaigning. Endorsements, defined as soliciting through non printed campaigning, are part of the official campaign period. Printed campaigning shall be defined as any printed material, advertisement or activity, written or verbal, used to promote or oppose a candidate or issue.

  C. Samples of all publicity (including T-Shirts) should be submitted to the Elections Coordinator or designee, prior to distribution. The Elections Coordinator or designee shall offer advice regarding the potential consequences of distributing certain campaign materials or the exercise of certain campaign activities.

  D. All campaigning must stay within the guidelines of the UOP Posting Policies and the ASUOP Election Code. Note: There is to be no door-to-door soliciting in campus housing.

  E. All campaigning must stay within the University's campus boundaries. No campaigning can take place on public electronic boards or community stores.

  F. The ASUOP Elections Coordinator/Committee has the authority to take reasonable and appropriate action against what is deemed to be inappropriate or unfair campaign material/activity only after the distribution/exercise.

  G. Campaigning may not begin until 12:01 AM of the first day of the official campaign period.

H. Posters, Banners, and Fliers:

  1. All Posters, Banners, and Fliers must have polling locations and times listed on a space no smaller than 20% of said material.
  2. Posters, banners and fliers may be displayed as designated by the ASUOP Elections Coordinator/Committee.
  3. Posters are to be no larger than 14" x 26".
  4. Fliers are defined as material that is 8 1/2" x 14" or smaller.
  5. Outside banners shall be no larger than 3' high x 10' long and multiple banners for the same candidates must be separated by a minimum of 50'. All candidates shall have an equal opportunity to post a banner in a major area as determined by the ASUOP Elections Coordinator/Committee.
  6. No candidate may use any all-university, ASUOP, or University Dining Services property such as, but not limited to, kiosks, booths, and marquees.
  7. Candidates may not use any ASUOP property such as, but not limited to, phones, computers, copy machines, printers and any other supplies/equipment purchased by ASUOP funds.
  8. Posters and fliers must be posted only on the open bulletin boards as designated by the Pacific Guide.
  9. Posters and fliers must be fastened with tacks or staples.
  10. Posters, banners and fliers' appearance must be maintained.
  11. Posters, banners and fliers shall be confined to the campus. They must not be attached to building, sidewalks, power poles, trees, traffic signs, building rails, within river, on roads, fences, glass doors or windows, or distributed on parked vehicles or any other area so designated by the Elections Committee (which shall be made known at the Orientation Meeting). Drinking fountains and indoor trash cans are also unacceptable places for posting. The use of chalk is prohibited on sidewalks or other structures.
  12. Posters, banners and fliers may be placed on wooden stakes only in areas authorized by the Elections Committee.
  13. Posters, banners and fliers shall not be permitted on any traffic islands near campus entrances.
  14. Posters, banners and fliers must be removed within the established deadline after the official closing of the polls.
  15. Nothing shall be posted until the official campaign period begins.
  16. No campaign material shall cover another candidates campaign material.
  17. Violations of these rules may result in a suspension of a candidate's posting privileges or disqualification. Repeated violations may lead to disqualification.

I. Table Tents:

  1. Shall be no larger than 4 1/4" x 5 1/2".
  2. Permission must be acquired by appropriate authority from the facility involved.

J. No campaigning shall take place within a specified distance of the polls as designated by the Elections Committee.

K. Use of campus mail services, telephones, or any e-mail services for mass solicitation of votes is strictly prohibited.

L. Faculty and/or Staff involvement:

  1. Candidates may not solicit or accept any material, funds, assistance or endorsement from any faculty, staff or administration personnel.
\[ \Box 2. \] Any candidate who has been found guilty of accepting faculty and/or staff assistance shall be subject to disqualification pending a hearing before the ASUOP Elections Committee.

- XI. Campaign Expenses:
  
  - A. The maximum campaign expenses allowed are:
    - 1. President/Vice President Tickets – $200.00
    - 2. Senator Tickets – $100.00
  
  - B. All candidates must turn in a final detailed actual Expense Report.
    - 1. The market price of donated material must be used in computing the expense. The Election Committee will refer to the campus Copy Center as a reference for market value.
    - 2. All receipts of purchases must be turned in to the ASUOP Office Coordinator.
    - 3. The signed Expense Report Form must be submitted to the ASUOP Office Coordinator within the time period listed in the Elections Packet.
    - 4. The Elections Coordinator/Committee shall carefully scrutinize the campaign expenses.
    - 5. Violation(s) of campaign spending can result in disqualification.
    - 6. The Elections Committee will have final determination regarding all campaign expenditures.
    - 7. Any candidate failing to submit an Expense Report by the designated deadline may be automatically disqualified; no hearing is necessary.

- XII. Campaign Endorsements:

  - A. Organization Endorsements:
    Candidate(s) may solicit the endorsement of a UOP organization by submitting an "Organization Petition of Endorsement." This document requires the signatures of both the current organization president and advisor to authenticate that a vote, of the organization, was taken to endorse the candidate.

  - B. Individual Endorsement:
    Candidate(s) may solicit the endorsement of any currently enrolled UOP student who is also a member of ASUOP by submitting an "Individual Petition of Endorsement." This document requires the signatures of both the student endorsing and the candidate(s) being endorsed. Candidate(s) choosing to use an Individual Endorsement of an organization official in their campaign must clearly indicate the actual title of the individual (ex: John Doe, President, of Club X is acceptable; John Doe, Club X is unacceptable). An Individual Endorsement shall not be used as an Organizational Endorsement.

  - C. Endorsement forms are in the Election Petition Packet.

  - D. Endorsement forms must be completed and submitted to the ASUOP Office prior to use in campaigning.

  - E. Failure to comply to these endorsement regulations may result in the suspension of a candidate(s) campaign privileges.

- XIII. General Election Regulations:

  - A. Since not all potential election practices can be anticipated or covered by the ASUOP Election Code, the ASUOP Elections Coordinator has the authority and responsibility to make and enforce minor rule additions dealing with day-to-day issues. The ASUOP Elections Committee has the authority and responsibility to formulate and enforce new rules and procedures dealing with major issues as deemed necessary and appropriate to the conduct of a fair election. Neither minor or major rule additions may change the intent or contradict the current code as written.

  - B. Candidates shall be familiar with and responsible for any special announcements or postings and any new publications or regulations established.

- XIV. Special Election Regulations:

  - A. Special Elections (defined as other than the General Elections) will be held in accordance with the ASUOP election code.

  - B. Those submitting a petition requiring a special election should designate a person who will serve as a temporary contact for the Elections Committee, to ensure fair treatment of the party presenting the petition.

- XV. Responsibilities of Candidates:

  - A. It is the responsibility of all candidates to be completely familiar with all regulations contained in this code and all documents mentioned in this code.

  - B. Each candidate is responsible for the actions of all persons and organizations participating in his or her campaign. Furthermore, it shall be the responsibility of each candidate to inform and educate all persons and organizations involved with his/her campaign of the spirit and letter of this election code.

  - C. A violation by one candidate does not justify reciprocal action by another candidate.
XVI. Violation Procedures:

- A. The Elections Coordinator shall have original jurisdiction to hear any and all cases of alleged violations of this code.
  - 1. Violations need to be submitted in writing to the ASUOP Office. Fax transmittals will not be accepted.
  - 2. Any protest of the election results must be filed, in writing, to the ASUOP Office within two days of the violation. If the second day should fall on an academic holiday or on a weekend, the time limit shall be extended until noon of the next day of school.
    - a. The ASUOP Elections Committee Violation Report form shall be used to file any and all alleged violations.
    - b. Incomplete violation report forms will not be considered.
  - 3. The Elections Coordinator shall call a meeting of the Elections Committee, if deemed necessary, to discuss alleged violations.
  - 4. The Elections Committee may, if deemed necessary, suspend the tabulation of votes or the publication of results until such time, that the allegations filed, are finally resolved by the procedures set forth in this code.
  - 5. The allegation shall be considered filed when the completed Violation Report Form is accepted, and logged in with the time and date indicated, by the ASUOP Office Coordinator.
  - 6. Allegations may be filed by any candidate, any qualified voter, any officer of the Associated Students, or any Elections Committee member. Faculty, Staff, and Administration are prohibited from filing allegations.

- B. Special handling is required of violations when filed against the Elections Committee.
  - 1. Complaints of violations must be submitted the next business day in writing to the ASUOP office. The violations will be reviewed by the ASUOP President, Senate Chair, and the Senator President Pro-Tempore to determine the need for a hearing. If two of the three find that there is sufficient need to call a hearing, the Senate Chair will call a special meeting of the Senate to hear the violation complaint.
  - 2. Any violation hearing by the Senate will be held in accordance with the procedures for a normal violation hearing as defined in Number XVI. In such a case the Senate Chair will replace references to the Election Committee Chair and the Senate will replace references to the Elections Committee.

XVII. Procedures:

- A. The Elections Coordinator shall, if deemed necessary, upon receipt of a Violation Report, determine the time, date, and location of a hearing.
- B. The Elections Committee shall conduct the hearing within seven school days following the submission of the Violation Report.
- C. The person filing the Violation Report and the person(s) and/or group(s) charged with the alleged violation shall receive written notification of the scheduled hearing time, date, and location at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled hearing.
- D. The person filing the Violation Report shall be required to notify the witnesses named in the Violation Report of the time, date and location of the scheduled hearing and shall be responsible for the appearance of said witnesses at the hearing.
- E. The Elections Committee shall notify the campus community with reasonable efforts by posting or publicizing of the scheduled hearing time, date, and location, the parties involved, and the charges filed. Notification must begin two days prior to the hearing, excluding weekends and academic holidays. All hearings shall be conducted with a majority of the appointed voting members of the Elections Committee present. The Elections Coordinator shall preside at the hearing and be counted in the quorum.
- G. Any voting member of the Elections Committee so named in a Violation Report as a party involved in the case shall be permitted to question any party or witness(es) to the case at the hearing and shall not be allowed to vote on said case.
- H. All hearings conducted under the provisions of this code shall be conducted in accordance with ASUOP Bylaws.
- I. All individuals, parties, or organizations involved in the case(s) shall be allowed to present any witness(es), arguments, and/or evidence within reasonable limits.
- J. The Elections Coordinator shall have the authority to exclude any and all disorderly person(s) from the hearing.
- K. The Elections Committee shall record all hearing proceedings.
- L. Minutes shall be taken at all hearings.
- M. Records of all proceedings, including the minutes and copies of all documents and other items submitted in evidence, shall be available to the individuals or parties involved for use in the preparation of arguments for appeals.
- N. The Elections Committee shall, after consideration of all testimony and evidence; render its decision by a majority vote of eligible voting members present at the hearing within three school days after the completion of the hearing.
  - 1. Minor penalties shall require a majority vote of committee quorum. Major penalties require a 2/3 vote of
committee quorum.

☐ 2. The case decision and penalty shall be prepared in writing.

☐ 3. A copy of the case decision and penalty shall be distributed to the following persons:
   o Defendant(s)
   o Person filing the allegation
   o Associate Dean of Students
   o Director of Student Activities
   o Posted on the ASUOP Elections bulletin board

☐ O. Persons involved in the hearing may choose to have another UOP student represent them, however as this hearing is not a court of law, non-students may not represent a candidate.

• XVIII. Penalties:

☐ A. The Elections Committee may find that an alleged violation is without merit and take no further action.

☐ B. The Elections Committee may find that an alleged violation is well founded and find the defendant(s) guilty of a violation of the provisions of this code, supplementary regulations, applicable University rules or regulations; or grossly improper conduct which affected the results of an election conducted pursuant to this code.

☐ C. The Elections Committee may find the defendant(s) guilty of either a minor violation or a major violation.

☐ 1. A minor violation may include, but not be limited to, the following violations:
   o a. Improper poster size.
   o b. Posting campaign material in an unauthorized location.
   o c. Failure to remove posters, banners and fliers by the specified deadline.
   o d. Campaigning within the restricted area of a polling.

☐ 2. A major violation may include, but is not limited to, the following violations:
   o a. Ballot box stuffing.
   o b. Falsification of campaign or expense information.
   o c. Improper conduct or activity which affected the results of an election.
   o d. Label/slander (harmful false and misleading activities).
   o e. Falsification of information or evidence presented at an Elections Committee hearing.
   o f. Failure to comply with any and all penalties imposed for a minor violation.
   o g. Failure to comply with endorsement regulations.
   o h. Failure to submit a candidate Expense Report Form.
   o i. The use of University's UNIX, VMS1, or Internet system for campaign purposes that involved transmission.

☐ D. The Elections Committee shall have the authority to impose the following penalties:

☐ 1. Penalties for minor violations:
   o a. Oral reprimand;
   o b. Written reprimand;
   o c. Restrain specific further conduct;
   o d. Loss of votes; and,
   o e. Loss of all or part of surety bond.

☐ 2. Penalties for major violations:
   o a. Major violations judged by the Elections Committee to be intentionally damaging to the offender(s) disqualified and ineligible to seek an ASUOP elected position in the following year's general election.
   o b. Offender(s) judged to be guilty only of failure to follow bureaucratic procedures such as Article XVII C.2. (g) and (h) shall render the offender(s) disqualified from the current general election but eligible to run for office the following year.
   o c. The Elections Committee reserves the right to impose penalties and sanctions as it deems necessary and appropriate. Such penalties may include, but not be limited to:
      o i. Disqualification from the current general election but eligible to run for office the following year;
      o ii. Prohibit the offender from actively taking part in any campaign for office in the following year;
      o iii. Restrain specific further conduct relative to election; and,
      o iv. Letters of apology.

• XIX. Voiding Procedure:

The Election Committee shall have the authority to void any election with due cause. Examples of due cause would include, but not be limited to, the following:

☐ A. Theft of ballots

☐ B. Changing of ballots

☐ C. Violence or disruption that would significantly affect the operation or result of the election (e.g. natural disasters, uncontrollable circumstances, or acts of God). A 2/3 vote of the Election Committee is required to void an election.

• XX. Appeal Procedure:

Any decision of the Elections Committee may be appealed to the ASUOP Senate within four days after the Elections Committee has
announced its decision. If the fourth day should fall on an academic holiday or on a weekend, the time limit shall be extended to noon of the next school day.

XXI. Amendments:

Any changes to this Election Code shall be passed by a 2/3 affirmative vote of the ASUOP Senate.

Revised: February, 1996
May, 1997
September, 1999
The mission of the WLUs Students' Union is to dedicate its resources to foster the development of student life. The Students' Union will understand and then meet its members' needs by providing quality services, effectively representing students' interests and promoting the enhancement of the WLU community.

WLUSU Elections
The Nomination Packages are now available in the Students' Union Office.

1st Board Meeting of 2000
The Students' Union Board of Directors will be meeting on Wednesday, January...

January 2000 edition of THE UNION is here!
The January 2000 Union newsletter is here! Grab your copy to get all the ne...
Africana Congress 2000

Celebrating and critically re-evaluating 30 years of African(a) Studies at McGill. Feb 4-6, Leacock 232. Free Admission. All are welcome! Visit the website

Bands Needed to be SPANCed!

SPANC (Students Performing At Night on Campus) Open Mic night is brand new concept for campus entertainment! It will be happening Wednesday nights at Gerts. Bands interested in playing should contact Jesse at 398-8208.

Accessible Course Evaluation

During the last 7 years, there has been an intense debate between the University and students regarding the accessibility of course evaluation results. Read More.

Millennium Scholarship Agreement

The Students' Society of McGill University is pleased with the announcement that an agreement has been reached with regards to the Millennium Scholarship Fund. Read more...

McGill vs. Queens

Give us your reasons why to go to McGill and not Queen! Read the current list and submit your ideas - the best ones will be posted online.

Need poster advertising on campus?

Need posters put up? Designed? Efficiently, yet at low cost? Then check out POOL, a new and practical service offered by SSMU.

Student Classifieds

Have something to buy or sell? Cars, Stereos, Apartment for rent? Read or post listings at the Student Classifieds.

Get Involved

How is the time to explore all the extra-curricular possibilities McGill has to offer. Have fun, participate and get involved!

other news resources:

McGill's News Page | The McGill Tribune

http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=student+government&y=n&e=86855&f=0%3A766678%3A2718088%3A86164%3A86855&rs=Education%02Higher+Education&nc=5&sl=76&
KUGS 89.3FM T-shirt Design Competition
Here's your chance to receive a prize package that includes a featured news story on KUGS, concert tickets, art supply gift certificate, and more! You may incorporate the old KUGS logo, or create a new design. No fee to enter. All designs (two-color) must be turned in on the 4th floor of the Viking Union. Deadline is this Friday, Feb. 4.

ASP Films wants YOU!
Help us pick the flicks by calling (360) 650-6130. Make a request for a movie to be included on our spring quarter schedule.

Art Exhibit
"Coming to" at the Whatcom Museum of History & Art is now showing until Feb. 6. This exhibit is a multimedia installation investigating the difficulties of having an intimate relationship with another person. It is a solo exhibit by Western art student Jesse Herrin.

Magazine Staff Needed
The Huxley School of Environmental Studies is seeking staff for the student-run magazine publication "The Planet," which focuses on environmental issues. This is a work-study opportunity to perform research, story writing, editing, web design, or archive updating. Contact Scott Brennan at (360) 650-2896 for information.

Monday, January 31st
ASP Films presents "Gadjo Dilo (Crazy Foreigner)" in Fraser Hall 4. Free. From the man who gave you "Latcho Drom," here is another vigorous mixture of visual poetry & documentary realism following the eternal journey of the Rom people. In French & Romany w/ English subtitles. Part of the French Film Festival Series made possible with the support of the Cultural Services of the French Embassy, the Cultural Ministry of France, and other sponsors.

VU Gallery presents "Obscura," an international exhibition of photographs using the pinhole camera technique. The exhibit will also contain a working camera obscura room with an upside-down live-action view of Bellingham Bay.

Now recruiting Spring 2000 Lifestyle Advisors: Applicant Info-Session in VA 454. 12 p.m. Attend this 30-minute session to learn how you can work as an ally for health to the Western community. This is the final info-session opportunity. If you cannot attend any info-sessions, call (360) 650-2993 to schedule an individual appointment.

Tuesday, February 1
8-Ball Pool tournament at Bigfoot's Bistro, VA 350 level. 7 p.m. Sign up now at Bigfoot's Bistro, entrance fee is $3. Cash prizes include: 1st place: 50% of the pot, 2nd place: 30% of the pot, 3rd place: 20% of the pot. Free practice on the day of tournament. Next tourney: Feb. 8.

Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Alliance (LGBTYA) Tuesday Night Series in Viking Addition 408. 7 p.m. Visit LGBTYA in VU 223, or call (360) 650-6120 for info.

Wednesday, February 2nd
AS Clubs & Organizations Fair in VA 5th fl. Coffee shop. 11 a.m. - 2 p.m. Free. Representatives from many of the 100+ AS clubs & organizations will be there to share information about their clubs. Get involved & get informed! For info call 650-2941 or 650-6123.

Swing Kids meets in VU Main Lounge. 7 p.m. Open to those interested in learning and practicing swing dancing. For questions or information contact Collin at: collin@cc.wwu.edu.

Thursday, February 3rd
ASP Films presents a snowboarding film entitled, "It'Soul Right" in FH 4. Show time: 8 p.m. Cost: $2. This event is a fund-raiser for the skateboarding club.

Friday, February 4th
KUGS 89.3FM T-shirt Design Competition deadline. Here's your chance to receive a prize package that includes a featured news story on KUGS, concert tickets, art supply gift certificate, and more! No fee to enter. All designs (two-color) must be turned in on the 4th floor of the Viking Union.

ASP Underground Coffeehouse Concert Series presents Del Rey in the 5th fl. VA 8 p.m. Cost: $4/ students, $5/gen. admission. This show is open to all ages. For info call 650-3263.
Read the presidential candidates’ statements.

Think ASUU election is not important? Do you want just anyone to spend $1 million of your money?
Financial Statement

Every year, candidates focus on how to get more students involved. Consequently, only students who cares about involvement vote.
Read more
Journal Archive

Features & Archive
- ASUU News
- Past Headlines, features, etc.
- Executive Cabinet reports
- Scoop from the insiders.
- Sparky’s Corner
- A minute with the Chief of Staff
- Geek Journal
- An outsider’s point of view of ASUU

Member of Student Advantage Discount Network

http://www.asuu.utah.edu/involve/request.html
Commonly referred to as the SUB, the Student Union Building serves as the source of the UVic Students' Society's activities. The SUB is the one place on campus that truly belongs to students.

You have reached the online equivalent of the SUB. This page is controlled by students and it is your source for online information on student activism and services.

Please wander this page as you would the SUB and enjoy the information available. Contribute too—from starting a club web page, to offering us suggestions—this page and the information contained within, is provided by the students of the University of Victoria through your undergraduate student union, the University of Victoria Students' Society.
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University of Victoria Students' Society
Student Union Building, University of Victoria
PO Box 3035, Victoria, BC
Canada V8W 3P3

(250) 721-8355 - Fax: (250) 472-4379
uvss@uvss.uvic.ca

You are the 51790th visitor since July, 1, 1998
Originally created by Tracey Dean.
Updated most recently on August 28, 1999 by Kuren Stewart.
Welcome to the University of Notre Dame Student Government Website. We hope that you find our website both useful and exciting. If you have any ideas for additions to the page, just email us and let us know!!!
Welcome

The Lake Shore Student Government Association of Loyola University Chicago is an organization dedicated to serving the student body in an effective and democratic manner. LSGA represents the diverse and varied interests of the undergraduate population, addressing their concerns and searching for the reasonable solutions.

The elected Senate members of the Lake Shore Student Government Association meet every Tuesday. This is just one of the available times for the student body to meet with their elected representatives. We encourage everyone to attend.

Contact information:

Our office is located in the lower level of Centennial Forum, CFSU LL 42. To get there, go down the stairs by the Bremner Lounge, and take three immediate lefts. To e-mail the cabinet members (the President and all of the Vice-Presidents), send mail to fsanch@orion.it.luc.edu.

Visit the websites of other student organizations, or that of our companion student government, Water Tower Student Association, which is for the Water Tower Campus.

LSGA has several committees that address specific issues in the Loyola community. These committees have their information available through the website.

Academic Affairs
Commuter Delegates

Sign the LSGA Guestbook and leave feedback about the site or about our organization!

Sign the LSGA guestbook
View the LSGA Guestbook

Number of Visitors:
Last Modified: 12 January 2000
by: Frank Sanchez

1314
Beseen
Welcome to your Student Government Association's Home Page

The Student Government Association (SGA) is an organization of students, formed to protect and further the rights, interests, and opinions of students in campus affairs. It is important to know that every student is automatically a member of the SGA and that this organization serves as your direct link to college administration, as well as local, state, and national government. The Student Government Association has been an effective force at COD. However, it will only continue to be so, if every student uses their membership to make SGA thrive and become more effective.

PLEASE NOTE: As we are updating our web site to keep current with daily student life and with the structure of the SGA, many spots have been closed down for repairs and renovations. Please bear with us as we work to serve you better.

Click on one of the links below for more information!

SGA Personnel Directory

The Tutor Referral Program

The Tutor Referral Program is currently inactive. We are sorry for any inconvenience this may cause.

Current Committees

Book Exchange Program

The Student Appeals Process

[Click Here] [FREE] web stats
MatchSite.com - Your Going to Search the engines anyway:

Type Search Here Search

You are the 17410 person to visit our site since 6/22/98
College of DuPage is committed to affirmative action and equal rights.

Therefore, College of DuPage does not discriminate in its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, ancestry, marital status, religion, unfavorable military discharge or sexual orientation.

Academic Regulations Committee

This committee is composed of student, faculty, and staff representatives. The committee hears student petitions regarding such matters as conflicts with graduation requirements or students' unresolved concerns about their academic records. The Academic Regulations Committee hears each case on its individual merits. Its decisions are final. An appeal to the Academic Regulations Committee is submitted through the Dean of Student Affairs.

Accessibility and Special Needs Committee

This committee, consisting of student, staff and faculty representatives, reviews and makes recommendations regarding program and physical accessibility for qualified handicapped individuals. It also serves as an appeal board for inquiries regarding accessibility. Information on the process is available from the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs.

Financial Aid Committee

This committee, composed of staff, faculty and student representatives of the college, is involved in scholarship screenings, financial aid policy determination, and appeal hearings.

The Financial Aid Committee is used as an appeal forum when there is a dispute concerning any financial aid policy or procedure that has not been adjudicated to the satisfaction of the student or the Student Financial Aid office. An appeal to the Financial Aid Committee is submitted through Director of Student Financial Aid.

Judicial Review Board

The Judicial Review Board is composed of faculty, staff and student representatives selected by the president. This body hears appeals from students who think they did not have a fair hearing by the college judicial officer on a disciplinary hearing for violations of the Student Code of Conduct. An appeal to the Judicial Review Board is submitted through the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs.

Traffic Appeals

This committee, composed of students, hears the appeals of students who think they have been wrongly ticketed for traffic violations on campus. An initial appeal form must be submitted through the cashier's office. The committee meets regularly throughout each quarter. Appellants may appeal in writing through the Associate Vice President of Student Affairs office. Failure to appear or submit a written appeal results in a forfeiture of a student's right to a future hearing. The decision of the Traffic Appeals Committee is final.

Grade Review Procedure

Before requesting a formal review, a student is urged to make every effort to resolve the grievance informally with the teacher who issued the final grade. The student may terminate the formal procedure at any point, but when the procedure reaches full closure, the student must abide by the final disposition of the appeal and will be precluded from seeking the review of the matter under any other college procedure. The Grade Review Procedure is fully outlined in Administrative Procedure 5107.

A student may initiate a formal grade review if it is felt an arbitrary or capricious grade has been given, which means:

1. The assignment of a course grade to a student on some basis other than performance in the course;
2. The assignment of a course grade to a student by resorting to unreasonable standards different from those which were applied to other students in that class; or
3. The assignment of a course grade by a substantial, unreasonable and unannounced departure from the teacher's previously articulated standards. (Factual and computational errors are included in this definition.)

***All information for this section was taken directly from the 1997-1999 College of DuPage catalog and may change upon publication of subsequent catalogs. [http://www.geocities.com/Albany/Antropoli/3591/StudentAppeals.html](http://www.geocities.com/Albany/Antropoli/3591/StudentAppeals.html)
The agenda for Wenesday January 26 is posted.

Looking for online discussion with your group? Look at the new bulletin board!
What is Student Government?
SGA is the representative voice of the students of Ithaca College to the administration, faculty, staff and the Ithaca Community. It regulates, recognizes, and allocates over $300,000 to recognized clubs and organizations. It also meets weekly to discuss and debate the issues and concerns of the entire Ithaca College student body.

How is Student Government structured?
SGA is made up of a Student Congress and the Executive Board. Congress consists of representatives from the different schools, residence halls and off-campus. The Executive Board is made up of a President, four (4) Vice Presidents, and three ex-officio members; a Student Trustee, the Student Activities Board Executive Chair and the President of the Residence Hall Association.
Section IV
Models
Mission:

The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union (ESCU) shall (1) promote cooperation among student organizations, (2) encourage students to affect institutional policy, (3) advocate student inclusion in institutional decision-making processes, (4) inform students of institutional affairs, (5) act as an accessible resource for concerned students, (6) help integrate students into communities, and (7) foster continuity throughout student generations.

Vision:

The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union is intended to strengthen the continuity and cooperation of student communities around institutional issues. Unlike a traditional representative model oriented toward governing and making decisions for others, the Union’s role is to advocate students’ voices and facilitate direct student involvement. As Evergreen continues to expand and form more small communities, the Union will hopefully grow into the role of a unifier, bridging the boundaries of isolated groups. Intimate learning communities are central to our educational philosophy but some issues, particularly those involving changes within the institution, demand communication and organized effort across these many populations. Ultimately the creation of the Union is intended to further Evergreen’s mission by providing students more of an opportunity to hone their energies and talents toward the college’s goals. The Union is also encouraged to further its own development by amending this document and extending their contribution to the institution.

Structure:

A. Membership
The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union members shall be composed of one elected representative from each academic area; First-Year Programs; Culture, Text, Language; Environmental Studies; Expressive Arts; Scientific Inquiry; Social Science; and Part-Time Programs. Native American Studies shall be considered Culture, Text, Language. The area of any program shall be determined by the focus of the lead professor. If there remain any discrepancies regarding a program’s classification, it shall be determined by the candidate prior to the election. An election of members from academic areas emphasizes the Union’s commitment to the institution as ultimately academic.

B. Election
The seven Union members shall be elected the fourth week of winter quarter in an open student election. Enrolled students shall be allowed to vote for any one candidate on the ballot, but at the end of the election, only the candidates with the most votes in their academic area may be selected as members. The election shall occur during the middle of the academic year to further continuity across summer months and to allow preparation for fall orientation weeks. It is suggested that the Union establish mechanisms that will encourage students to vote for candidates...
within their academic area (i.e. writing such encouragement on the ballot, explaining election in program meetings).

Function:

A. Member Responsibilities
The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union members’ duties will include participating in Union meetings, maintaining understanding of administrative processes, ensuring the dissemination of information within their academic area, organizing quarterly student forums with the Union, communicating with a variety of student communities, and organizing the annual election for Union members.

B. Meetings
The Union shall meet at least every month throughout the academic year and maintain regular contact during summer months. All official meetings must be open to the public and allow time for questions or comments. Fall, winter, and spring quarters shall include one student forum intended solely for the purpose of receiving input from Evergreen students. The facilitator of the meetings shall be determined beforehand with a simple nomination and majority vote.

C. Community Mapping
The Union shall maintain a constant understanding of Evergreen student communities. They shall attempt regular contact with these communities and establish avenues for communication (i.e. on-campus residents, athletic teams, campus employees, organic farm, etc.).

D. History
The Union shall prioritize efforts to promote continuity across generations and to establish means of keeping history among students.

E. Additional Conditions
In the interest of fostering continuity within the Union and allowing full democratic procedure, there shall be no term limits for members. All members shall be paid stipends of equal value as allotted by the Services and Activities Board. Although the Union is a representative group, members cannot express opinions as representing those of the student body.

Development:

Any amendments to this document upon its mandate by a student election shall occur only with a five of seven majority.
I. Mission

To represent Evergreen Undergraduate students and to advocate for student interests and student rights at Evergreen. To take on student issues that affect the student body as a whole and to generally improve the quality of the undergraduate student experience at The Evergreen State College. To act upon gathered student interests by representing student opinion and interest to the College Administration and other bodies.

II. Coalition

A. The Coalition shall consist of seven undergraduate Evergreen students.
B. To be eligible for the Coalition a student must be enrolled at the time of the election and must intend to enroll for the following academic year. Both part-time and full-time students are eligible.
C. The Coalition members shall be voted into office for the following academic year through an election that will take place no later than week 7 of Spring quarter.
D. It is the responsibility of the Coalition to organize an election committee to facilitate elections during Spring Quarter. This election committee must organize as a minimum three public forums and a voter's guide for the election process.
E. The seven individuals with the highest number of votes will form the membership of the Coalition for the following year. The individuals with the eighth and ninth highest totals will serve as alternates in the case that a vacancy in the Coalition should occur.
F. In order to be eligible for election the candidates must attend as a minimum 2 of the 3 public forums.
G. The term of elected members shall run for the full year between graduations, their term beginning at the graduation immediately following their election and ending at the graduation the following year.

III. Meetings

A. The Coalition shall meet weekly.
B. The agenda for each meeting will be set at the end of the preceding meeting with the exception of the first meeting of the year.
C. Four members of the Coalition must be present for quorum.
D. The Coalition Chair will be selected during the time the agenda is set for the following week's meetings. The Chair of each meeting is responsible for facilitating the discussion of the meeting and of the meeting agenda.
E. Minutes for each meeting will be posted in several locations on campus.
F. Minute taking duties will rotate among the Coalition members.
G. At the end of each meeting but before the agenda is set the Coalition will hold an open session during which students can express their views and concerns to the Coalition and propose items for the following week's agenda.
H. The Coalition will actively invite students to attend their meetings.
I. Over the summer the Coalition shall meet monthly.

IV. Responsibilities of Members
A. The Coalition will represent student interests and opinions. The Coalition is thus obligated to make itself easily accessible to students. To facilitate this accessibility the Coalition will:

1. **Table weekly.** Each Tabling session should involve a minimum of two Coalition members. The sessions should be well-advertised and accessible to students.
2. Hold a minimum of one public forum per quarter. The forums should focus on issues facing Evergreen students. The forums should be extremely well advertised and held during governance hours. The forums will begin with a panel discussion by the Coalition. Following this discussion the floor will be open for students to speak. Students interested in speaking on a particular issue will write their name on a sign in sheet and be given the floor in the order that they sign in. The forums will be facilitated by the Coalition.

B. The Coalition will have collective bargaining power and the ability to represent Evergreen students to the administration of Evergreen. Vested with this responsibility of representation the Coalition must:

1. Organize a student vote on any issue involving an increase of student fees that the Coalition will have the authority to approve.
2. Keep the students of Evergreen informed of the actions of the Coalition outside of recorded meetings and forums.

V. Referendums/Amendments

A. Any Evergreen student, including Coalition members may establish a ballot issue with the supportive signatures of 10% of Evergreen’s undergraduate students. These issues will be determined by simple majority.

B. To propose and amendment to the bylaws a student must have the signatures of 10% of Evergreen’s undergraduate students. Proposed amendments, including the dissolution of the Evergreen Student Coalition, will require a simple majority.

C. The Coalition is obligated to collect supportive signatures for both referendums and amendments proposed within the board.

D. For any vote to be ratified by the undergraduate students of Evergreen a minimum of fifteen percent of undergraduate students must vote.

VI. Removal of Members

A. Students will automatically be removed the Coalition if they are not enrolled at The Evergreen State College.

B. Students may be removed by ballot from the Coalition. For such a ballot to occur students, including the students on the Coalition, must collect the signatures of 10% of Evergreen’s undergraduate student body. The removal of members in this way requires a two-thirds majority.

VII. Coalition Decisions

In its weekly meetings the Coalition will operate on a consensus model. If, due to time or other pressures, the Coalition is unable to come to consensus the Coalition will then require a two-thirds majority for decisions.
Bylaws of the Evergreen Student Coalition

Preamble
We, the members of the Evergreen Student Coalition, (hereafter referred to as "the Coalition"), ordain and establish these bylaws as the organization's proper charter.

Article I - Purpose
The Coalition's purpose is threefold:
• To represent students effectively before the administration and faculty.
• To provide services which promote better learning.
• To inform students of their academic rights, duties, and obligations.

Article II - Membership (14 Seats)
Section 1
Two representatives will be elected from each of the departments listed as follows: Programs for First-Year Students, Culture-Text and Language, Environmental Studies, Expressive Arts, Scientific Inquiry, Social Science, and one representative from each of the following, the Tacoma Campus and Native American Studies.

Section 2
When a Department fails to send a representative, the Coalition fills the vacancy using the following procedure.
- The Coalition’s Chair requests money from the Student Network for the Advancement of College Kommunity (hereafter referred to as SNACK), to advertise the applications for the opening(s) in the Cooper Point Journal.
- The Coalition Chair collects all applications. The Coalition interviews candidates at the first meeting following the two weeks after the first advertisement in the Cooper Point Journal. The Coalition appoints the candidate who receives the most votes.

Section 3
When a coalition member resigns, the Coalition fills the vacancy with the following procedure.
- The Coalition’s Chair notifies the respective Department chair of the vacancy.
- If the Department fails to fill the vacancy within 15 days, the Coalition follows the procedure Article II, Section 2 explicates.

Article III - Meetings
Section 1
Coalition Forums take place to conduct business. To hold a meeting, quorum, 50% + 1 of Coalition members, must be present.

Section 2
The Coalition meets as often as it needs to conduct business effectively. The present majority determines the existence or cancellation of any Coalition Forum.

Section 3
Evergreen Student Coalition’s 1st Session is the Fall Quarter. The 2nd Session is the Spring Quarter.

Section 4
For all meetings, the Coalition subscribes to the following agenda.
- Call to Order
- Opening Roll Call
- Adoption of the Minutes
- Open Student Forum
- Coalition Chair Report
- Coalition Vice-Chair Report
- SNACK Report
- Student Information Network Report
- Council Reports
- Coalition Committee Reports
  - Standing Committees
  - Ad-hoc Committees
- Non-Coalition Committee Reports
  - Old Business
  - Legislative Forum
  - New Business
  - Comments for the Good of the Order
  - Closing Roll Call
  - Adjournment

Article IV - Officers and Duties

Section 1
The Coalition Chair
- Is responsible for all Coalition activities.
- Represents the Coalition's opinion. Consequently, he or she may not represent a particular constituency.
- Delegates Coalition representation by appointing Coalition members to other groups.
- Must document and report to the Coalition on Coalition-related decisions he/she makes.
- Is an ex-officio member of all committees.
- Chairs Coalition meetings.
- Votes in the event of a tie.
- Appoints interim officers.
- Appoints an Coalition Secretary who subscribes to the guidelines in Article IV, Section 3.
- May assemble an Coalition support staff to assist Coalition members in coordinating and executing projects.

-The following are the Coalition Staff guidelines.
  - Any undergraduate student who has submitted an application outlining his/her interests, background, and skills, may join the Coalition support staff.
  - The Coalition Chair will assign all applicants to a specific project, committee, or to Coalition members.
  - The Coalition support staff does not have voting or representative authority, but should attend Coalition Forums.
  - The Coalition support staff cannot speak on behalf of the Coalition unless a resolution authorizes it to do so.
  - The Coalition present majority may vote to remove a Coalition staff member from the support staff.

Section 2
The Coalition Vice-chair:
- Assumes the Chair's duties in his/her absence. Consequently, he or she cannot represent a particular constituency. The Vice-Chair represents all students when he/she votes.
- Chairs the Complaints, Concerns, and Compliments Committee.
- Is a member of the Coalition Committee on Student Life.
- Is an ex-officio member of all committees.
- Coordinates activities with Coalition Committee Chairs and the Coalition Chair.
- Monitors members' attendance.

Section 3
The Coalition Secretary:
- Takes attendance at each Meeting.
- Maintains a log of all legislation and amendments.
- Records each Meeting's minutes.
- Minutes are available on the World Wide Web.
- Minutes contain:
  - A summary of the Open Student Forum.
  - All legislation introduced on the floor, the final disposition of such legislation, and the final vote.
  - All ideas introduced on the floor.
  - A summary of main arguments for and against legislation and ideas.
  - A summary of each report.

**Article V - Committees**

**Section 1**
- The Coalition has three standing committees. These three committees are:
  - The Political Committee, which researches and discusses community issues. It presents relevant information to the Coalition and suggests a practical course of action.
  - The Complaints, Concerns, and Compliments Committee which assists students with individual concerns. This Committee also compiles students' compliments of Evergreen academics.
  - The Course Selector Committee which collects and reports students' opinions on Evergreen Academics.

- Committees may hold hearings on any subject within their jurisdiction. They may subpoena any executive or judicial officer, legislative member, or member of any student organization registered by the Coalition.
- The Coalition elects committee chairs at the First Session's first meeting, following the procedure Article VI, Section 3 describes.
- The majority of a committee may submit a Resolution to remove a committee chair. Following this submission, the Coalition's present majority can remove the committee chair. The Coalition elects a new chair during the meeting following the one in which the previous chair was removed.

- **The Committee Chair**:
  - Insures his/her Committee reaches its objectives.
  - Schedules informal meetings.
  - Sets each informal meeting's agenda.
  - Chairs the informal meetings.
- The Coalition Chair cannot chair an Coalition Committee.

**Section 2 - Special Projects Committees (ad-hoc committees)**
- The Coalition may pass a Resolution to create a Special Project Committee. The Coalition must define clearly the committee's responsibilities within the Resolution. After the committee has accomplished its task, the Coalition's present majority may vote to dissolve it.
- The Coalition elects Ad-hoc committee chairs the first meeting after the committee membership is established.

**Article VI - Elections**

**Section 1**
- The Coalition Chair notifies all Department Chairs and Advisors that the Department must select one or two Department Representatives by the last week of March.

**Section 2**
- The last meeting before the Spring Semester Break, the Coalition nominates candidates for Chair and Vice-Chair.
- The first meeting after the Spring Semester Break, the Coalition hears each candidate's speech and votes following the procedure outlined in Article VI, Section 3:
- The Coalition Chair and Vice-Chair terms begin the last meeting of the Second Session. All new members must attend this orientation meeting.
Section 3 - Voting Procedure
- A Coalition member may nominate any member who is in good academic standing and can complete his/her term of office.
- Only those candidates a Coalition member nominates may run.
- Members vote by secret ballot.
- The two candidates receiving the most votes for each office participate in a second election to determine the winner. The person receiving the most votes in the second election wins the office.

Article VII - Resignation and Impeachment
Section 1
When the Coalition’s present majority judges the Coalition Chair, the Coalition Vice-Chair, the Coalition Secretary, or any Coalition Committee Chair remiss in his/her duties, it removes the individual from office.

Section 2
- If the Chair cannot fulfill his/her duties, the Vice-Chair becomes Chair
- If the Vice-Chair cannot fulfill his/her duties, the Chair nominates a Coalition member to the vacant office. If the Coalition’s majority approves, the nominee becomes the new officer. The Coalition repeats this process until the present majority confirms an officer.
- If both the Vice-Chair and the Chair are vacant, SNACK oversees the new officers’ election.

Article VIII - General Expectations of Coalition Members
Section 1
- Coalition members attend all meetings. If unable to attend, they must inform the Coalition Vice-Chair. The Coalition Vice-Chair can excuse members from Coalition Meetings. When a member is absent for two consecutive meetings, and is not excused, the Coalition follows the procedures in Article II, Section 2 and Section 3.
- Coalition members must join at least one Coalition Committee.
- Each Department Representative reports on activities and concerns within his/her community. Each Committee Chair reports on activities and issues within his/her committee. Each student representative on any other committee reports on its relevant activities and issues.
- Coalition members are proactive. The Coalition’s majority may expel any representative who fails to accomplish his/her duties.
- The Coalition’s present majority can call for the re-election of the Coalition Chair and/or the Coalition Vice-Chair. The election will occur at the next meeting and will follow the guidelines in Article VI, Section 1.

Article IX - Consideration of Legislation
Section 1
Resolutions and Orders fall under the heading, “legislation.”

Section 2
- Resolutions are legislation that express the Coalition’s opinion, or compels the Coalition to follow a specific course of action within its power.
- Orders are legislation instructing SNACK a specific course of action. SIN representatives must approve any Order the Coalition passes.

Section 3
All legislation for consideration introduced to the Coalition follows this procedure:
- Any Coalition member may submit legislation to all Coalition members three days before the Coalition’s next meeting. The Chair, at his/her discretion, may extend this deadline for emergency legislation.
- Legislation takes the following format:

DATE

Coalition AA Vote __/__/
(Type of Legislation) (if needed)

(Title of piece)

Whereas, ...

Be it Resolved, ...

Respectfully submitted,

(Signature)
Sponsor’s Name
Sponsor’s Position

Section 4
The Coalition subscribes to the following legislative procedure:
- Introduction of Legislation: A sponsor introduces the legislation. If the sponsor introduces emergency legislation, he/she must read it to the Coalition.
- Debate Period: Immediately following the introduction, the Coalition debates the legislation in question.
  - The Coalition Chair asks for speeches advocating and speeches opposing the legislation. The Chair alternates between those advocating and those opposing the legislation. If no Coalition member speaks in favor of the legislation, the Chair asks if an Coalition member wishes to speak against the legislation. If after a Coalition member speaks, no other Coalition member of opposing viewpoint seeks the floor, debate on the legislation ends.
  - If there is no answering pro or con, an Coalition member may propose an amendment. The amendment debate is subject to the same procedure the Coalition follows for the legislation debate. Debate over the amended or pristine legislation follows the attempt to amend it.
  - Coalition members who have not spoken on the question are granted precedence to speak over the members who have already spoken.
- The Vote: The Coalition’s majority must approve a legislation or amendment for either to pass.

Article X
Section 1
The Coalition may amend these rules through Resolutions.

Section 2
These Bylaws supersede and nullify any previously existing version of these Bylaws.

Article XI - Right to Membership
Undergraduate students will not be denied or abridged membership because of race, color, age, sex, religion, sexual orientation, or scholastic standing.
The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union (ESCU) of The Evergreen State College

Proposal to the Evergreen Student Coalition
Presented by Richard Myers

Mission:

The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union (ESCU) shall (1) promote cooperation among student organizations, (2) encourage students to affect institutional policies, (3) advocate student participation in institutional decision-processes, (4) disseminate information among students, (5) respond to student concerns, (6) build coalitions, (7) integrate students into communities, and (8) foster continuity throughout student generations.

Vision:

The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union is intended to strengthen the continuity and cooperation of student communities so they might better provide to the mission of the institution. The Union is not meant as a representative decision-making body. Rather it is meant as a central responsive organization to further interconnections among students, so they might better communicate and advocate students’ efforts. The Union is encouraged to further its own development by amending this document and extending their contribution to the campus community.

Structure:

A. Membership
The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union members shall be composed of one elected representative from each major academic area; First-Year Programs; Culture, Text, Language; Environmental Studies; Expressive Arts; Scientific Inquiry; and Social Science. Native American Studies shall be considered part of Culture, Text, Language. Part-Time students in classes of more than one academic area shall be considered part of the area in which they are receiving most of the credits. The area of any program shall be determined by the focus of the lead professor. If there remain any discrepancies regarding a program’s classification, it shall be determined by the candidate prior to the election. Union membership stemming from program involvement reiterates the Union’s commitment to Evergreen as ultimately an academic institution.

B. Election
The six Union members shall be elected the fifth week of winter quarter. The election shall be open to all enrolled students. Voters are allowed to vote for any candidates on the ballot, but at the end of the election, only the candidates with the most votes in their
academic area may be selected as members. The election shall occur during the middle of the academic year to further continuity across summer months and to allow preparation for fall orientation weeks. The Union is encouraged to establish mechanisms that will encourage students to vote for candidates within their academic area (i.e. writing such encouragement on the ballot, explaining election in program classes).

Function:

A. Member Responsibilities
The Evergreen Student Coordinating Union members’ duties will include, but not be restricted to, facilitating union meetings, taking responsibility for the Union’s mission within their respective academic areas, fostering the mission of the union throughout student communities, organizing the annual election for the Union’s following members. All Union members shall be paid stipends of equal value as allotted by the Services and Activities Board.

B. Meetings
The Union shall meet at least every month throughout the academic year and maintain regular contact during summer months. All official meetings must be open to the public and allow time for questions or comments. Every quarter shall include one student forum intended solely for the purpose of receiving input from Evergreen students.

C. Community Mapping
The Union shall maintain a constant understanding of Evergreen student communities. They shall attempt regular contact with these communities and establish avenues for communication (i.e. part-time students, on-campus residents, on-campus employees, first peoples, athletic teams, KAOS, etc.)

D. History
The Union shall prioritize efforts to establish continuity across generations and to establish means of keeping history among students.

E. Additional Conditions
Each term for a union member shall extend one year and there shall be no limits to the number of terms a student may serve. Union members cannot express opinions as representing those of the student body’s.

Development:

Any amendments to this document upon its mandate by the student body election shall occur only with an eighty-percent majority vote of the Union (5 of the 6 members).
Student Advocacy Cooperative
The Model: New England Town Meeting

I Founding Principles: “Mission statement”

A. To record the student body’s expression of their opinions, concerns, and views relating to the operations and policies of The Evergreen State College.

B. To equally represent the voice of all the students who would be heard, both majority opinion and any minorities dissension effectively without prejudice to the administration in a form they can best utilize.

C. To communicate the intentions, direction as well as the past history and future plans of the Board of Trustees and the Administration to the students in a balanced manner.

D. To assist any student attempting to be heard by the Faculty or Administration.

E. To promote directly or indirectly, greater communal ties within the student body.

Prescient, New England Town Meeting (Modified Version)

1. “Originated” in 1622 - the original form of real democracy
   a.) Adopted from Indigenous Peoples - true origins lost to history
2. Open debates - more community contact, more information, more dialog
3. Direct representation - only represent the will of the students, no hidden agendas
4. Elected chosen for communication skills not political positions
5. Still in use today - it can work and does!

II The Elected; The Board of Advocates

A. Non Representative Body - “Pure Democracy”
   1. Elected Advocates are empowered to ONLY;
      a.) Promote the flow of information to the student body
         - Organize and mediate public forums (meetings, on-line, etc...)
         - Publish well reasoned defensible personal position papers
         - Create/ maintain; e-mail, websites, snail mail, suggestion box ...
         - Develop / promote on-line polling & elections
      b.) Present results of polling and referendum to the Board of Trustees
      c.) Ensure the accountability of the Board of Trustees / Student Trustee
      d.) Assist students attempting to be heard by admin. (I.E. Grievances etc...)
      e.) Promote community activities such as;
         • Social and political gatherings
         • Co-sponsorship of Town Hall Meetings
         • Recruitment for DTF’s, Hiring committees etc...
      f.) Conduct Referenda, elections and, polling
         • Referendum may be called by
            - Simple majority of Advocacy Board
            - Student petition of 10% of student body
2. Board of Advocates, 9 Member 1yr. Term, elected at large from the student body
- Each advocate should be expected to
  • Research one or more related segments of the community
    - including mailings, polling, club meeting etc...
    - As a recognition of bias and a concentration of interest I.E.;
    - Such as; Freshman/Sophomore, Junior/Seniors, Part Time Studies, Campus Housing, Commuter Students, Minorities / Under-represented groups, Student Groups/Clubs, Work Studies/ Campus Employees, Foreign Exchange / ESL Conventionally Challenged and others...

* This list is by no means inclusive, only meant to indicate the need to recognize areas of interest and intersections of interests as a way of electing the broadest possible mind-set, while insuring the greatest depth of interest
  • Act as Chief mediator for public sessions or board meeting
    - Duty to be on a rotational basis (alphabetically)
  • Share in all internal function (Secretary, Treasurer, etc..)
    - Positions to be divided internally
    - Nomination/volunteer - simple majority approval
  • To facilitate volunteer committees on special interest subjects

B. Censure and Removal
1. Any Representative may be censured or removed when and only when just cause is shown, such as
   a.) Habitually poor attendance,
   b.) Improper or disruptive conduct,
   c.) Repeated failure to execute responsibilities
   d.) Severe malfeasance or repeated censure
2. Removal/ Censure of Representative with cause
   a.) Prior to removal a Representative is entitled to a public hearing if they so desired
   b.) Removal shall require either;
      - 2/3 vote of the entire Advocacy board or
      - Student petition at least 15% the campus population

3. Vacancies
   a.) Vacancies shall be filled by special election
   b.) Duties that can not be temporarily executed by the remaining members other may be designated to an interim non-voting member agreed to be 2/3

III Town Hall Meeting: the core of the idea
A. 1 set of Community Meeting, at minimum per quarter, preferably every 4 - 6 wks.
   a.) No later than the 3rd week of the quarter
   b.) Each Agenda should have at least two different meeting times/days
      - To provide maximum access
      - One to be held during Wednesday Governance time
      - One to be held in the evening
   c.) Anyone wishing to be heard at both meetings may, after everyone else
      - a summary of the first meeting and testimony will be available
      1. To be simulcast on the web with access for real time comments / feedback
         a.) Web cast to be and comments to accessible during meeting
            - hosted by one of the advocates
            - made reasonably visible to assembly
            * administered by a four credit contract
         b.) Cross linked with Tacoma campus
3. Additional meetings may be called by
   a.) Petition of 50 student signatures
   b.) Motion by any 3 Representatives/voting members
4. The board must show cause for calling a vote, polling or, meeting with less than two wks. advance notice, urgent need may require Meeting on short notice IF majority of board agrees:
   a.) The issue is time sensitive
   b.) There is sufficient public interest/petition
   c.) New information becomes available
5. All meetings shall be open to the public,
   a.) Meeting shall adhere to Robert’s Rule or other as adopted
   b.) All students shall be encouraged to participate in the discussion
   c.) Any testimony requiring special facilities or more than 5min. need only be accommodated when intentions are made known prior to the call to order
   d.) Any full/pt student may vote after the meeting
   e.) All voting shall be secret - straw polling may be allowed
B. Meeting Agenda (Traditionally known as a “Warrant”)
   1. Agenda is proposed and voted in regular work sessions
      a.) Set by simple majority of members present
      b.) Agenda items may be added by petition of 100 students or 3 Reps
   2. Agenda/Warrant shall be posted at least 14 days prior to meeting
      a.) Unless a special session has been called then; earliest practicable
   3. Agenda upcoming or additional meeting times may be altered by petition
   4. All those wishing to be heard sign to speak; 1st come 1st up
   5. Time limits for each speaker should be set and strictly adhered to (3 min.)
      a.) Each question should be allowed 2 follow up question for clarification
   7. Additional time of :10 minutes shall be granted those petitioning in advance for;
      a.) Relevant information, testimony and evidence only -
      b.) Personal opinion and question shall be limited to three minutes
   8. Equal time for opposing views shall be provided to those petitioning in advance
   At the conclusion of the time set for debate the floor will open for motions:
      a.) To table the debate without action
      b.) To table and set additional meeting time for further debate/research
      c.) Move to poll for opinion without action
         * this would be the equivalent of a survey
      d.) Move for Student Resolution and subsequent referendum election
         * An SR would be a call for action on the part of the Administration
         ** Referendum voting would not take place at the meeting
      e.) Other action

* The clubs, teams and, other student groups should be strongly encouraged to have an official presence and activity in conjunction with each meeting of the community. A social function of some sort should be a regular fixture of the meetings to encourage participation, provide increased sense of community, provide informal atmosphere for additional dialog.
IV Information Flow: The most important element of a democracy

A. Advocates primary responsibility; promotion of dialog on community issues
   1. Actions, plans and past history of the Admin. And Board of Trustees
   2. Issues presented to the Advocates by individuals or by petition

B. Each Advocate would formalize a summary of each item up for consideration
   1. A statement of their opinion based on the facts as they see it
     * Objective; so we always know where those elected stand and why
   2. To be posted in a clear manner, centrally located
   3. To be available on-line, in the CPJ and on KAOS an other media
   4. Some provision for alternate viewpoints to be represented
     * Objective to explore as many distinct sides as possible

C. Each Advocate will facilitate one or more Volunteer Research Committees
   1. Research Committees on issues of particular interest or passionate debate
     * Objective to increase awareness, dialog and knowledge
     a.) Would be formed Ad-hoc, open to all students
     b.) Explore the facts, history and related precedents
     c.) Promote the findings and opinions expressed

D. Advocacy members would attend Board of Trustees to;
   1. Petition the Board to act on Student resolutions / Referendum
   2. Present Majority opinion
   3. Fairly present minority views and concerns
   4. Record board attitudes and action to report to the student body
   5. Track Board's action on Student resolutions * accountability *
   6. Track the performance of Student elected Trustee

E. Advocates shall facilitate public dialog through
   1. Clear, orderly, public postings
      * a separate “bulletin board” with out advertising (under glass?)
   2. On-air facilities at KAOS
   3. Regular; editorials, articles, releases (whatever) in CPJ
   4. Expeditious use on-line facilities
      * web cast town hall meetings, web x-ings, other...??
   5. Facilitating “Town Hall” style meeting
      * As per Robert’s Rules of Order or other to be adopted

V Advisors: Perspectives and continuity

A. Three Advisors from the Evergreen community shall be nominated and approved by the board and asked to lend their opinion, suggestions and perspectives on an as needed basis.
   1. Additionally any Graduate of Evergreen or Retired member of the community may be awarded Advisor Emeritus status in recognition of their service to the community.
      a.) Such Advisors may be asked for their opinions and perspectives on issues affecting the school.
Preamble: The need:

- Because education is much more than just what goes on in the classroom
  - Community involvement effects the quality of your education
  - We don’t live in bubbles, we shouldn’t learn in them

- We have a right, an opportunity and, a responsibility as members of a democracy
  - Evergreen was founded on “one student one vote”
  - Striking, or protesting one issue is reactive, regular presence is proactive

- Bring together both the conventional mechanisms of bureaucracy and the non-traditional approach of the students
  - Encourage any and all involvement
  - Never exclude any student, even if their only access is electronic

- Without input the Board of Trustees makes decisions unchecked
  - Bureaucracies tend to make more and more conservative decisions
  - The new hires they’re making now will effect what Evergreen becomes

- The lack of communication increases frustration and feelings of apathy and isolation
  - Students become suspect of the Administration
  - And indifferent to ‘the whole thing.’

- Communication to inform and strengthen the community
  - Regular open meetings
  - Standardized controlled billboards - reduce the noise
  - Promote a sense attachment to the idea of a whole
  - Without a communal voice the members tend to drift apart

- The founding faculty at Evergreen is retiring The bureaucracy will hire people for their ability to support the Institution more than perpetuate the ideals on which it was founded. That’s not a criticism, that’s life We have the opportunity and responsibility to try to reinvigorate the institution.

- Every issue has repercussions that go unnoticed by others because “No one knew.” By existing in separate smaller groups and ignoring the larger community we only hurt ourselves

- The student organizations should and will have the same rights and effect (I dislike the word “power” the students have the power, they bring it to the groups) as they do now, more so; with clear communication the needs of the students will have more impact...

- We might not be able to change a thing, but then again we might. One things for sure; as it stands now, we’re not affecting anything... and we’ve only ourselves to blame.

- Our input will help shape the institution and it’s reputation for years to come, the reputation of this school effects the respect and value of the degrees we’re working for now and into the future.
Founding Principles: “Mission statement”

(1) To record the student body’s expression of their opinions, concerns, and views relating to the operations and policies of The Evergreen State College.

(2) To equally represent the voice of all the students who would be heard, both majority opinion and any minorities dissension effectively without prejudice to the administration in a form they can best utilize.

(3) To communicate the intentions, direction as well as the past history and future plans of the Board of Trustees and the Administration to the students in a balanced manner.

(4) To assist any student attempting to be heard by the Faculty or Administration.

(5) To promote directly or indirectly, greater communal ties within the student body.

The Model: New England Town Meeting

Form: The Theory

- Prescient, (Modified) New England Town Meeting
  - Originated in 1622 - the original form of real democracy
  - Open debates - more community contact, more information, more dialog
  - Direct representation - only represent the will of the students, no hidden agendas
  - Elected chosen for communication skills not political positions
  - Still in use today - it can work and does!

- Public Dialog Mediation; Advocacy
  - 9 Member board of Advocates, 1yr. Term, elected at large from the student body
  - Chief mediator for public sessions or board meeting on rotational basis
  - All internal function (officers) to be divided internally
  - Each member would facilitate volunteer committees on special interest subjects
  - Public Dialog in a variety media; Open meeting, on-line, in print and on the air
  - A minimum of 3 members would be present at all public sessions to;
    - Mediate open public discourse
      - those wishing to speak would sign up 1st come 1st up
      - Present information from research, committee meetings, petitions, etc...
      - Answer questions
    - Public open meetings in which the students have the opportunity to
      - Voice concerns
      - Present information
      - Ask question
      - Participate in discussions & debates
      - Vote on actions to be taken

2
Information Flow: The most important element of a democracy

• Advocates primary responsibility; promotion of dialog on community issues
  - Actions, plans and past history of the Admin. And B/T
  - Issues presented to the Advocates by individuals or by petition.
• Each Advocate would formalize a summary of each item up for consideration
  - A statement of their opinion based on the facts as they see it
    * Objective; so we always know where those elected stand and why
  - To be posted in a clear manner, centrally located
  - To be available on-line, in the CPJ and on KAOS an other media
  - Some provision for alternate viewpoints to be represented
    * Objective to explore as many distinct sides as possible
• Each Advocate will facilitate one or more Volunteer Research Committees
  - Research Committees on issues of particular interest or passionate debate
    * Objective to increase awareness, dialog and, knowledge
  - Would be formed Ad-hoc, open to all students
  - Explore the facts, history and related precedents
  - Promote the findings and opinions expressed
• Advocacy members would sit on Board of Trustees to;
  - Petition the Board to act on Student resolutions / Referendum
  - Present Majority opinion
  - Fairly present dissenting views and concerns
  - Record board attitudes and action to report to the student body
  - Track Board action on Student resolutions voiced * accountability *
• Advocates shall facilitate public dialog through
  - Clear, orderly, public postings
    * a separate “bulletin board” with out advertising (under glass?)
  - On-air facilities at KAOS
  - Regular; editorials, articles, releases (whatever) in CPJ
  - Expeditious use on-line facilities
    * web cast town hall meetings, web x-ings, other...??
  - Facilitating “Town Hall” style meeting
    * As per Robert’s Rules of Order or other to be adopted

Town Hall Meeting: the core of the idea

• Open regular meetings of the community
  - Agenda is proposed and voted in regular work sessions
  - Agenda (“Warrant”) shall be posted at the earliest possible time (14 days prior)
  - Agenda upcoming or additional meeting times may be altered by petition
  - All those wishing to be heard sign to speak; 1st come 1st up
  - Time limits for each speaker should be set and strictly adhered to (3min.)
    - Each question should be allowed 2 follow up question for clarification
  - Time at each meeting should be set aside for additional motions from the floor
  - Advocates and those petition in advance may get time to present opinions/research
  - Equal time for opposing views shall be provided to those petitioning in advance
  - At the conclusion of the time set for debate the floor will open for motions:
    (1) To table the debate without action
    (2) To table and set additional meeting time for further debate/research
    (3) Move to poll for opinion without action
      * this would be the equivalent of a survey
    (4) Move for Student Resolution and subsequent referendum
      * An SR would be a call for action on the part of the Administration
      ** Referendum voting would not take place at the meeting
    (5) Other action
Option 1: Traditional Town Meeting (Modified)

- No Representative Body
  - Elected Advocates are empowered to ONLY:
    1) Promote the flow of information to the student body
    2) Present results of polling and referendum to the Board of Trustees
    3) Ensure the accountability of the Board of Trustees
    4) Assist students attempting to be heard by admin (I.E. Grievances etc..)
    5) Promote community activities
- 1 Community Meeting, at minimum per quarter, no later than the 3rd week
  Additional meetings may be called by
  - Petition of 50 student signatures
  - Motion by any 3 Representatives/voting members
- All meetings shall be open to the public,
  Meeting shall adhere to Robert’s Rule or other as adopted
  All students shall be encouraged to participate in the discussion
  Any testimony requiring special facilities or more than 5min. need only be
  accommodated when intentions are made know prior to the call to order
  Any full/pt student may vote after the meeting
  All voting shall be secret
- Meeting Agenda (“Warrant”)
  Drafted by Advocates in regular “Work session”
  Set by simple majority of members present.
  Agenda items may be added by petition of 100 students or 3 Reps
  Agenda /Warrant to be made public as early as possible, a min of 14 days prior
- Any Representative may be censured or removed when and only when just cause is
  shown, such as
  Habitually poor attendance,
  Improper or disruptive conduct,
  Repeated failure to execute responsibilities
- Removal of Representative
  Prior to removal a Representative is entitled to a public hearing if they so desired
  Removal shall require either;
  2/3 vote of the assembly or Student petition at least 15% the campus population

* The clubs, teams and, other student groups should be strongly
  encouraged to have an official presence and activity in conjunction with each
  meeting of the community. A social function of some sort should be a
  regular fixture of the meetings to encourage participation, provide increased
  sense of community, provide informal atmosphere for additional dialog.

Advantage; No organized group would have any more or less influence over the student
voice than they could generate through their membership and the efforts of the groups
activities.
Disadvantage; Is heavily reliant on a relatively high degree of student participation, which
has been sporadic to date.
Option II: Modified Representative Town Meeting

- **Representative Body:**
  - 9 Representatives elected from the Olympia campus at large
  - 4 Representatives elected at large from the Tacoma campus
  - 1 Representative/member from each of the housing units
  - 1 Vote for each of the recognized student organization
    Representative from student org. to be elected internally

- **All meetings shall be open to the public,**
  - Only Representatives may vote
  - All votes shall be open and public
  - Meeting shall adhere to Robert’s Rule or other as adopted
  - All students shall be encouraged to participate in the discussion
  - Any testimony requiring special facilities or more than 5min. need only be accommodated when intentions are made know prior to the call to order

*In all other respects essentially the same; open meetings, public dialog, etc...

- **1 Community Meeting, at minimum per quarter, no later than the 3rd week**
  - Additional meetings may be called by
    - Petition of 50 student signatures
    - Motion by any 3 Representatives/voting members

- **Meeting Agenda (‘Warrant’)**
  - Drafted by Rep’s in regular “Work session”
  - Set by simple majority of members present.
  - Agenda items may be added by petition of 100 students or 3 Reps
  - Agenda /Warrant to be made public as early as possible, a min of 14 days prior

- **Any Representative may be censured or removed when and only when just cause is shown, such as**
  - Habitually poor attendance,
  - Improper or disruptive conduct,
  - Repeated failure to execute responsibilities

- **Removal of Representative**
  - Prior to removal a Representative is entitled to a public hearing if they so desired
  - Removal shall require either;
    - 2/3 vote of the assembly or Student petition at least 15% the campus population

Advantage: Builds on momentum and activism already established in the community, will incorporate student groups not alienate, is not as dependent on general participation.

Disadvantage: Does not encourage community activity or awareness of the individual, does not truly reflect the ‘one student one vote’ principle, gives special interests a potentially disproportionate voice - like giving the lobbyists a seat in congress.
Why does Evergreen need advocates for the student voice?

Why? Because education is much more than just what goes on in the classroom. At Evergreen, we not only have the opportunity to direct the course of our education but also the atmosphere in which that education takes place. Opportunities come with responsibilities. Without some structure to channel our voice our needs and opinions will continue diffuse and dissipate in frustration. Our wishes and opinions will continue to go largely unconsidered by the administration, not because of indifference on the part of the Board of Trustees but because of a lack of any clear, regular, lines of communication. In the absence of facts both parties are left to operate on general assumptions. As a result the board moves ahead with almost no input from the students. That leaves us feeling apathetic, distanced and more and more suspect of the actions of the Administration or worse, totally indifferent to ‘the whole thing.’ This kind of isolation has a direct negative impact on the sense of community at Evergreen, without a communal voice, with no attachment to the idea of a whole, we drift apart or into smaller groups with a more easily defined identities and clearer voices. We need to form a new coalition of minds that can function both in the conventional mechanisms of their bureaucracy and our non-traditional environment. Opinions are effected by our relation to the others, not peer pressure so much as perspective. What effects one segment, group or individual one day may have an unseen impact on someone else the next. Without the contact of community the repercussions go unnoticed because “No one knew.” The communities we live and work in effect us whether we choose to effect them or not. By existing in separate smaller groups and ignoring the larger community we only hurt ourselves. We are a community, what effects one of us in some way or other effects us all. Whether we act or are acted upon is up to us.

I had a conversation recently with someone who was all fired up about a perspective new faculty member. She found out “they” hired the other candidate, she was... “frustrated.” The new hire she thought was rather ordinary, intelligent, knowledgeable but no spark. She described energy and passion and fire, the things that inspire students, the things we associate with Evergreen. A student is lucky if they can remember one person in their academic career who made a difference, fueled their curiosity, inspired them. Evergreen is very lucky; Dave Hitchens, Russ Davis, Tom Rainy, Rita Pougiales, talk to their students and watch the animation, the passion. What this place will be in the next thirty years depends on decisions that are being made right now. Other schools have tried to break the mold, to do what we do but it’s an uphill battle. All great ideas start like Evergreen started out; with some very romantic, charismatic ideals. That initial spark attracts creative, ambitious minds. The idea grows and expands; an organization is born. Eventually more effort is put in to managing the organization than goes into the original premise; inertia sets in. The founding faculty at Evergreen are retiring, it’s time for new faces and new ideas. The people in charge of who gets hired and consequently what this idea becomes are not necessarily committed the ideals that make this place what it is. That’s not a criticism, that’s life. We have the opportunity and responsibility to create a form of student participation in the administration that could be as unique and innovative as our education and at the same time try to reinvigorate the institution. We might not be able to change a thing, but then again, we might. One things for sure; as it stands now, we’re not affecting anything... and we’ve only ourselves to blame.
Student Advocacy Cooperative
The Model: New England Town Meeting

I Founding Principles: “Mission statement”

A. To record the student body’s expression of their opinions, concerns, and views relating to the operations and policies of The Evergreen State College.

B. To equally represent the voice of all the students who would be heard, both majority opinion and any minorities dissension effectively without prejudice to the administration in a form they can best utilize.

C. To communicate the intentions, direction as well as the past history and future plans of the Board of Trustees and the Administration to the students in a balanced manner.

D. To assist any student attempting to be heard by the Faculty or Administration.

E. To promote directly or indirectly, greater communal ties within the student body.

Prescient, New England Town Meeting (Modified Version)

1. “Originated” in 1622 - the original form of real democracy
   a.) Adopted from Indigenous Peoples - true origins lost to history
2. Open debates - more community contact, more information, more dialog
3. Direct representation - only represent the will of the students, no hidden agendas
4. Elected chosen for communication skills not political positions
5. Still in use today - it can work and does!

II The Elected: The Board of Advocates

A. Non Representative Body - “Pure Democracy”
   1. Elected Advocates are empowered to ONLY;
      a.) Promote the flow of information to the student body
         - Organize and mediate public forums (meetings, on-line, etc...)
         - Publish well reasoned defensible personal position papers
         - Create/ maintain; e-mail, websites, snail mail, suggestion box ...
         - Develop / promote on-line polling & elections
      b.) Present results of polling and referendum to the Board of Trustees
      c.) Ensure the accountability of the Board of Trustees / Student Trustee
      d.) Assist students attempting to be heard by admin. (I.E. Grievances etc.)
      e.) Promote community activities such as;
         • Social and political gatherings
         • Co-sponsorship of Town Hall Meetings
         • Recruitment for DTF’s, Hiring commitees etc...
      f.) Conduct Referenda, elections and, polling
         • Referendum may be called by
           - Simple majority of Advocacy Board
           - Student petition of 10% of student body
2. Board of Advocates, 9 Member 1yr. Term, elected at large from the student body
   - Each advocate should be expected to
     • Research one or more related segments of the community
       - including mailings, polling, club meeting etc...
     - As a recognition of bias and a concentration of interest I.E.;
       - Such as; Freshman/Sophomore, Junior/Seniors, Part Time Studies, Campus Housing, Commuter Students, Minorities / Under-represented groups, Student Groups/Clubs, Work Studies/ Campus Employees, Foreign Exchange / ESL Conventionally Challenged and others...
   * This list is by no means inclusive, only meant to indicate the need to recognize areas of interest and intersections of interests as a way of electing the broadest possible mind-set, while insuring the greatest depth of interest
     • Act as Chief mediator for public sessions or board meeting
       - Duty to be on a rotational basis (alphabetically)
     • Share in all internal function (Secretary, Treasurer, etc..)
       - Positions to be divided internally
         - Nomination/volunteer - simple majority approval
     • To facilitate volunteer committees on special interest subjects

B. Censure and Removal
   1. Any Representative may be censured or removed when and only when just cause is shown, such as
      a.) Habitually poor attendance,
      b.) Improper or disruptive conduct,
      c.) Repeated failure to execute responsibilities
      d.) Severe malfeasance or repeated censure
   2. Removal/ Censure of Representative with cause
      a.) Prior to removal a Representative is entitled to a public hearing if they so desired
      b.) Removal shall require either:
         - 2/3 vote of the entire Advocacy board or
         - Student petition at least 15% the campus population
   3. Vacancies
      a.) Vacancies shall be filled by special election
      b.) Duties that can not be temporarily excuted by the remaining members other may be designated to an interim non-voting member agreed to be 2/3

III Town Hall Meeting; the core of the idea

A. 1 set of Community Meeting, at minimum per quarter, preferably every 4 - 6 wks.
   a.) No later than the 3rd week of the quarter
   b.) Each Agenda should have at least two different meeting times/days
      - To provide maximum access
      - One to be held during Wednesday Governance time
      - One to be held in the evening
   c.) Anyone wishing to be heard at both meetings may, after everyone else
      - a summery of the first meeting and testimony will be available
   1. To be simulcast on the web with access for real time comments / feedback
      a.) Web cast to be and comments to accessible during meeting
         - hosted by one of the advocates
         - made reasonably visible to assembly
         * administered by a four credit contract
      b.) Cross linked with Tacoma campus
3. Additional meetings may be called by
   a.) Petition of 50 student signatures
   b.) Motion by any 3 Representatives/voting members
4. The board must show cause for calling a vote, polling or meeting with less than two wks. advance notice, urgent need may require Meeting on short notice IF majority of board agrees:
   a.) The issue is time sensitive
   b.) There is sufficient public interest/petition
   c.) New information becomes available
5. All meetings shall be open to the public,
   a.) Meeting shall adhere to Robert’s Rule or other as adopted
   b.) All students shall be encouraged to participate in the discussion
   c.) Any testimony requiring special facilities or more than 5min. need only be accommodated when intentions are made know prior to the call to order
   d.) Any full/pt student may vote after the meeting
   e.) All voting shall be secret
      - straw polling may be allowed
B. Meeting Agenda (Traditionally known as a ‘Warrant’)
   1. Agenda is proposed and voted in regular work sessions
      a.) Set by simple majority of members present.
      b.) Agenda items may be added by petition of 100 students or 3 Reps
   2. Agenda/Warrant shall be posted at least 14 days prior to meeting
      a.) Unless a special session has been called then; earliest practicable
   3. Agenda upcoming or additional meeting times may be altered by petition
   4. All those wishing to be heard sign to speak; 1st come 1st up
   5. Time limits for each speaker should be set and strictly adhered to (3 min.)
      a.) Each question should be allowed 2 follow up question for clarification
   7. Additional time of :10 minutes shall be granted those petitioning in advance for;
      a.) Relevant information, testimony and evidence only -
      b.) Personal opinion and question shall be limited to three minutes
   8. Equal time for opposing views shall be provided to those petitioning in advance
At the conclusion of the time set for debate the floor will open for motions:
   a.) To table the debate without action
   b.) To table and set additional meeting time for further debate/research
   c.) Move to poll for opinion without action
      * this would be the equivalent of a survey
   d.) Move for Student Resolution and subsequent referendum election
      * An SR would be a call for action on the part of the Administration
      ** Referendum voting would not take place at the meeting
   e.) Other action

* The clubs, teams and, other student groups should be strongly encouraged to have an official presence and activity in conjunction with each meeting of the community. A social function of some sort should be a regular fixture of the meetings to encourage participation, provide increased sense of community, provide informal atmosphere for additional dialog.
IV Information Flow: The most important element of a democracy

A. Advocates primary responsibility; promotion of dialog on community issues
   1. Actions, plans and past history of the Admin. And Board of Trustees
   2. Issues presented to the Advocates by individuals or by petition

B. Each Advocate would formalize a summary of each item up for consideration
   1. A statement of their opinion based on the facts as they see it
      * Objective; so we always know where those elected stand and why
   2. To be posted in a clear manner, centrally located
   3. To be available on-line, in the CPJ and on KAOS and other media
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C. Each Advocate will facilitate one or more Volunteer Research Committees
   1. Research Committees on issues of particular interest or passionate debate
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   1. Petition the Board to act on Student resolutions / Referendum
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   4. Record board attitudes and action to report to the student body
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E. Advocates shall facilitate public dialog through
   1. Clear, orderly, public postings
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   5. Facilitating “Town Hall” style meeting
      * As per Robert’s Rules of Order or other to be adopted

V. Advisors: Perspectives and continuity

A. Three Advisors from the Evergreen community shall be nominated and approved by the board and asked to lend their opinion, suggestions and perspectives on an as needed basis.
   1. Additionally any Graduate of Evergreen or Retired member of the community may be awarded Advisor Emeritus status in recognition of their service to the community.
      a.) Such Advisors may be asked for their opinions and perspectives on issues affecting the school.
Section V
Student Writings
Why Student Advocacy? An Announcement of Intent

Why does Evergreen need advocates for the student voice? Because education is much more than just what goes on in the classroom. At Evergreen the students not only have the opportunity to direct the course of their education but also directly effect the atmosphere in which that education takes place, it's right, an opportunity and a responsibility. One of the problems in attempting to find a channel, a medium through which to focus the voices of the student population is mistaken impression that there is no community here and that without it any attempt at organized student advocacy is doomed. The fact is there is a students are a community and, in spite of the fact that I originally like the idea of Evergreen as a pure democracy the reality is that without a focus, without some structure to cannel the energies, needs and, concerns the voices of the students will diffuse and dissipate in frustration. We are a community, what effects one of us in some way or other effects us all. Whether we act or are acted upon is up to us.

The nature of campus life and the structure of the campus doesn’t lend itself to a sense of cohesiveness among the students. That doesn’t alter the fact that our quality of life is directly effected the administration and faculty of this institution, now and into the future. Creating and maintaining lines of communication with that administration, not only insures the effect of the students on their current learning environment but also, helps to insure the quality of the Institution and it’s reputation into the future. Safeguarding that reputation effects the complexion of the Evergreen community and protects value of the degrees the school confers on its alumni.
Proposal of Implementation

My fundamental purpose in presenting this model is to minimize the sense of isolation for the students have from the administrative process, from their (proposed)elected representatives and, from the larger Evergreen community. Anthony Downs' showed that the perceived input of the individual on any group diminishes as the population of that group increases. In short the bigger the group the less the individual values their vote and the effort required remain informed. When you don’t know what’s going on you feel isolated from the community, disaffected by the process and apathetic as to the possibilities. What’s required is community building through shared interests and information with clear, regular channels of communications between the students, administration and faculty. Students need a regular forum in which they can get information and have input. A place where they feel safe to ask questions, seek help, voice concerns and, express their ideas without fear of ‘looking stupid.’

To this end my proposal is based in principle on the New England Town Hall Meetings; regular, open gatherings, mediated by elected officials in which agenda topics are discussed and voted on by all the constituents present, the electors, not the elected direct the course and outcome of the meetings. All constituents wishing to speak sign in at the beginning of the meeting and time to speak is apportioned according to the number of those wishing to be heard the proposed duration of the meeting with time allowed for debate. The agenda for the following meeting is proposed and voted on at the end of each meeting. Additional topics may be added on at the beginning of each meeting on a first come first serve basis, as reasonable time allows. Any member may move to vote on, dismiss or, table any topic at any point during the debate (all motions being subject to seconding, a 2/3 majority vote etc. As per Robert’s Rules of Order). In depth questions or those requiring some research may be explored by volunteer committees to be overseen by a member of the elected officials.

As I see it, this model could be adapted to the Evergreen environment quite well. For example; at the beginning of each quarter the Student Advocacy Board (this not a ‘government, the students don’t rule over anything) could sponsor a ‘meeting of the clubs,’ a kind of community fair in which each club, team or other group/organization etc... sets up an information booth and perhaps provides something in the way of a refreshment (food is great binder for community building!). Incorporated in this assembly would be the first meeting of the new quarter, any reshuffle in the duties/titles of the boards
officers could take place and information as to the past items considered and actions taken as well as a ‘Board of Trustees’ up-date could be incorporated into the basic structure of the meeting. By including the clubs there would be added benefit of community building as well as the introduction of the forum to students who might not otherwise make the time to investigate the meetings.

As I see it, this model could be adapted to the Evergreen environment quite well. For example; at the beginning of each quarter the Student Advocacy Board (this not a “government, the students don’t rule over anything) could sponsor a ‘meeting of the clubs,’ a kind of community fair in which each club, team, or other group/organization etc... sets up an information booth and perhaps provides something in the way of a refreshment (food is great binder for community building!). Incorporated in this assembly would be the first meeting of the new quarter, any reshuffle in the duties/titles of the boards officers could take place and information as to the past items considered and actions taken as well as a ‘Board of Trustees’ up-date could be incorporated into the basic structure of the meeting. By including the clubs there would be added benefit of community building as well as the introduction of the forum to students who might not otherwise make the time to investigate the meetings.

I think there should be at least three meetings per quarter and the option of additional meeting to be added as issues and interest demand - no one will want to attend four hour long meeting when there’s a paper due on Tuesday! When a hot issues pops up, committees can be formed, additional meetings added and motions to “move on” can prevent the meetings from degrading. If the meetings are centered around other civic activities and FREE FOOD attendance will increase, as interest increases so will the cohesiveness of the community.

There are functions other than acting as mediator and mouth piece that need to be incorporated into the Advocacy Board’s function. Not only will the board need to represent the needs and moods of the student population to the board of trustees but they will also need to disseminate information back to the students (I.E. posters, signs, articles, radio, getting on a milk - crate in Red Square...). To help build community by promoting participation in the clubs, teams, activities and, other opportunities on campus.

1 Downs, Anthony Economic Theory of Democracy (available at TESC Library)
Student Voice

Advocacy
- Communicate between Students <-> Admin.
- Act as Advocate/Mediator between Students + Faculty/Admin.

Town Meeting

- Board of Advocates - 5, 7, or 9 to be elected in General Elections
  - Consensus Building + Communication + Civic Mindedness valued over any particular biases
  - To moderate regular, open meetings
  - Present for authority (as well possibly for acting)
  - Report all attitudes, actions, and proposed actions of admin. to deans + mediation
  - To provide guidance & assistance to students in conflict
  - With faculty administrators, other students, student organizations, etc.

- Meetings - Public, frequent + open
  - Debate, discuss, or either vote upon - research or those agenda items
  - Set agenda items for future meetings (also time/pace)
  - Incorporate the promotion of unity + shared intention

- Committee - What's going on;
  What's going to happen;
  What has happened

- 2 or 3 meetings should be set every quarter (summer?) with additional meetings added as needed to convene
An Alternative Approach to Student “Government”

The is one problem that has stymied efforts to formalize the student voice at Evergreen; inertia. The tendency of any rational individual is to follow the path of minimal resistance to the goal of the maximum gain, it makes no sense to expend more effort unless there is something more valuable at risk. Since there is no perceived benefit to becoming involved there is no great move in that direction. The attitude that comes up time and again with students chosen at random is that some form of representation sounds like a good idea but that it wasn’t a burning concern and it probably wouldn’t last. Which is the other half of the inertia problem; continuity, perpetuation, momentum.

One very articulate fourth year student felt that the college was a service industry and the burden of forum, continuity and momentum fell predominately on the institution. That attitude should not be a unexpected in a service economy where community is defined more as a function of taste than of geographic location. The idea does address one major aspect of the problem of inertia; momentum. If the administration were directly involved in polling the student opinion the continuity of effort would be insured. However, it doesn’t engage the community, doesn’t encourage the students to become aware of the issues, let alone well informed.

So we have a quandary; on the one hand there is a need for informed input from students who are suffering from apathetic inertia and on the other the organization who not only hold the majority of the information but also the continuity to at least partially combat the problem of momentum will ultimately serve to further isolate the community they seek to serve. The problem then is to find a way to integrate the strengths of the two groups involved; the college can provide access to the information and channels for the response while the students disseminate the information, promote dialog and debate and encourage participation.

An alternative to “government” then would a volunteer advocacy group. Students who gather, organize, format and, promote the flow of information. The current state of the information flow on this campus is pitiful, the CPJ is highly criticized, until recently KAOS has been too under powered and the multitude of fliers, mailing and bulletin boards amount to nothing more than noise. The repeated comment on any event, issue or other information that was posted around the campus is; “I didn’t see it” or “I didn’t hear about that.” For information to be informative it has to be formatted for reception, of all places a college should be able to communicate effectively. The kindergarten finger-painted posters, cacophony of fliers and deluge of mailings are not communication if no one reads them; they are only background noise.

There will always be some resistance to the administration being involved in the process but as long as the effort has to battle apathy and inertia I see no viable alternative. If the student effort gained enough interest and support I could see a time when the administrations role could be reduced or even eliminated, until then some outside force is going to be needed. The resistance to some alternate organization that is not elected may need to be countered by the gradual phasing in of functions or the requirements. Perhaps the advocates would facilitated by an generally elected board of officers. Clearly there are a great many logistical obstacle to this type of plan that would require added perspective.
ADOCY
Responsibility of the Advocates
- Communicate Between Student Body & Administration
- Promote Community
- Garner Majority + Minority Consensus (Student)
- Remain Current on Issues + Future Trends/Issues
- Advocate & Mediate Between Student + Institution/Student Organization

Town Meetings
- Board of Advocates (3, 7 or 9?) to be elected in General election
  - to moderate regular open meetings
  - Present/Report the Attitudes, Actions Proposals of Administration
  - Present/Report the Majority (or Minority/Protesting) Student Voices
  - Provide Guidance + Support + Mediation Assistance to Students in Conflict with the Institution + its Contractors + other Students + Student Organization
  * So that Skills in Communication, Consensus Building, Civic Pride/Anchored Values over Political or Particular Bias
    All Service, Little Power: Less Glory

Meeting Protocol open with Social Environment (For!)
- Communicate;  - What's going on
  - What's going to happen
  - What's happened
- Decide, discuss + decide; Vote up/down, Repeal/repeal
  Agenda Items & Add on Items
- Set Future Meetings Time Place + Agenda
- Incorporate All Provider of Unity & Community
  - Matters - All items considered can be on Majority
    - Described, Allocated to (as is or Provisionally)
    - Rejected (as is or Provisionally) Investigated by
      Volunteer Committee/Tabbed for Later Consideration

2 or 3 Meetings for Climate White Paper Added as Requested for Consideration (Summer?)
Section VI
Readings

"Town Meeting" from Encyclopaedia Britannica Online
"New Hampshire Administration and Social Conditions" from Encyclopaedia Britannica Online.
"Massachusetts Administration and Social Conditions" from Encyclopaedia Britannica Online

Wise, W. Max.

"Understanding Town Meeting" from http://patriot.ci.lexington.ma.us/TownClerk/understandtownmeet.htm

Alexander, William M.

Bloland, Paul A.
Corson, John J.

Younger, John.

Harriman, Philip L.

Downs, Anthony.
"Problems of Majority Voting: Defense of Majority Voting"
"An Economic Theory of Political Aciton in a Democracy". (not available in the current work but cited).

For annotations to these works see the "Unknown Student's" manuscript in The Evergreen State College Archives and Special Collections.
Problems of Majority Voting: Defense of Majority Voting - A. Downs

The mathematical reality is that in any system where anything other than a simple majority is required passage the minority is given a disproportionate consideration. In the case of a 2/3 rule a 34% minority opinion can out weigh the other 66%. So while a simple majority gives each vote equal consideration it does not allow for the intensity of conviction. In the real world politicians act in accordance with what they believe will ensure their re-election and since most bills benefit the interests of a minority group logrolling in which one favorable consideration is traded for another becomes common practice. Logrolling is a practical off shoot of a long series of legislation in which opinions differ as to intensity and individual votes are of significant weight. When representation of multiple districts is modeled, 51% of the votes in 51% of the districts could amount to a solid majority voting block that in reality only encompassed 26% of the total electorate - taken a step further; theoretically, with an average 30% voter turnout an effective block might only require 7.8% of the effected population, if it were properly distributed. interestingly it seems that if a 2/3 majority rule were applied to this model that anything could be blocked by 35% of the votes in 35% of the districts or 8% of the electorate holding up legislation.

A Theory of Bureaucracy - A. Downs

A bureau is defined here as special organization (that being two or more people with conscious coordination of activities or forces for specified purposes) that is large and where the majority are full-time, deriving most of their income from the organization. Also hiring, retention and promotion are performance based and value of output is not tied to external markets. Each of these “contributes important element to the particular nature of bureaus.”(Downs, 440) Basically serious professionals dependent on superiors for advancement as opposed to outside forces. A bureaucrat (someone who can not be evaluated by market value but performance) may work in outside of a bureau. bureaucrats will. like anyone seek personal goals (power, money, status, loyalty...) in a rational manner (cost v. benefit) and with different motives; “Self-interested” as with the “Climbers” (see yuppie) jumping from organization to organization to move up and the “Conservers” who fight change and build power base. Then there are those with “Mixed-motives” altruistic gluttons like “Zealots” power for powers sake and for the greater good through narrow set of policies and “Advocates” whose loyalty is to a broader scope, impartial within the organization partisan when attacked from outside. Then there are the “Statesmen” (see Passenger-pigeon) loyal to the society on whole but also on a personal power trip. In the real world information is costly, time is limited and no decision is 100% certain. That being stated Downs has 4 rules I will paraphrase; 1) un utilized options still have value (like 4wd SUV’s in Dallas- it’s very flat there but you still see more Suburbans...) , 2) in a hierarchy conflict gets booted upstairs (the boss
tosses the coin), 3) Attempts to control a bureaucracy leads to more bureaucracy (it takes a bigger thing to manage a big thing), 4) Need always outstrips demand when the service is "free" leading to hidden costs quasi-fees, lengthy forms, waiting periods, etc... (Nothing is "free")

This leads to several theories; that information is distorted and more so the bigger the organization, also the distortions are compound not self canceling and tend to be molded to fit what the higher-ups want to hear and no one person can ever know what is going on all the time. Instructions tend to be reinterpreted to the benefit of an individual or a sector and since these sorts of things or cumulative and since no one person knows what's going on let alone is in total control the top doesn't have a clue why the bottom of the hierarchy is behaving the way it is but can't risk their position in an external audit. One result is redundant and separate channels of information as a check on the information flow. A bureaucrat's biases will tend to be simple conservative and narrow, more so in a time crunch (see pucker factor). All bureaus, large organizations have a hierarchy no matter how few the levels (somebody has to be on top). Inertia is rational relative to the cost of change (if it’s cheaper to sit by and do nothing...). Apparently petty attempts to stake out policy turf may in fact be attempts to avoid prevent uncoordinated decisions. Imperfect information results in inefficient production of government services due to misinformed expectations. Operations are smoother when everyone is on the same page - "goal-homogeneity" to that end there is selective recruitment, indoctrination and ideologies, though it's easier to pick people who already see eye to eye with the group and promote ideology than to wrestle with deep held beliefs in indoctrination - for that reason most bureaus tend to avoid issues involving deep convictions. Bureau go through cycles starting as spin offs from other bureaus or from new ideas from outside any bureau pushed by a zealot etc... becoming more efficient adding rules, shift goals from performance to maintenance of the organization, inertia sets in and a broadening of the scope. Quality of personal and the organization is related to the growth or decline, rapid growth attracts motivated climbers who improve the growth attracting more climbers... slow growth encourages conservers stunting growth and creativity.

An Economic Theory of Political Action in a Democracy - A. Downs

Voter make choices most often based on practical or imperfect information weighing the perceived benefit of the information off against the cost of the information often operating on "free" information. So called "free" information being that which is "picked up" in the normal course of life without unusual effort. When the value of the individual vote is relatively low, that is a few votes aren't expected to determine the outcome, it is not rational to put a great deal of effort into research. Perfect information leads voters to policies and representatives that meet their best interests since the informed and uniformed both benefit there is no incentive to acquire information since the individual cannot insure the best outcome of an
election. The cost of "perfect information" makes it irrational for the individual to acquire even though it would be rational for the whole. Since most members income is derived from a relative limited sector and their consumer habits will cover a relatively broad sector the rational action is to inform and vote to protect your own production, therefore most democracies favor producers even though consumers out number them. The cost of becoming sufficiently informed on consumer issues is not balanced by the perceived benefit of legislation that might be effected - the informed vote costs more than it saves.

Parties and politicians act rationally as well and since the distribution of information determines political muscle it would be irrational for a party to treat all citizens equally. Imperfect information results in some people wielding more influence by virtue of the voter they can persuade, a disconnect between the government and the will of the people and the rise of people who speak for themselves but mask it by selling their point to both the government and the governed. Scarcity of resources can make a party susceptible to bribery in the form of air time, editorial space, money. Where knowledge is imperfect political action requires the use of resources to meet the cost of information - lobbying is therefore rational. * Since the bureaucracy has gotten so large that the shift has had to occur from production to maintenance information gathering that was to be done by the representatives is now in the hands of lobbyists. Ideologies are employed by parties because the cost of information is prohibitive; its easier to say what you stand for then where you stand on every issue. The lack of information demands ideologies from the parties. A party must remain consistent to a professed ideology, despite shifting popular opinion or risk looking unreliable.
Section VII
Annotated Bibliographies
(see original document for copies of some of these documents or obtain them through a library)

From the ERIC Database:


ERIC_NO: ED322955: Encouraging Greater Student Participation in Governance. By Nussbaum, Thomas J.; and others. 1990.