Appendix B

## **Apportionment of Elected Faculty Senators to Academic Units (without Administrative Faculty)**

(October 4, 2024)

2024-25	Academic Year	

Count THIS YEAR's CofI List	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)		Count used for LAST YEAR's apportionment	Count used for THIS YEAR's apportionment	% of Total	Standard Quota SQ (Modifier=0)	Modified Standard Quota (using d-value)	Lower Quota LQ (using d- value)	Upper Quota UQ (using d- value)	Geometric Mean of LQ and UQ	With a modifier of zero	Using the d-value given	Number of Senators Apportioned THIS YEAR*	Each elected faculty senator represents	Number of elected faculty senators apportioned LAST YEAR
8	The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.		10	8	2.27%	0.6591	0.6591	0	1	0.0000	1	1	2	4.00	2
63	2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.		60	63	17.90%	5.1903	5.1903	5	6	5.4772	5	5	6	10.50	6
34	3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota, ie. round the standard quota up		37	34	9.66%	2.8011	2.8011	2	3	2.4495	3	3	4	8.50	4
48	4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.		49	48	13.64%	3.9545	3.9545	3	4	3.4641	4	4	5	9.60	5
199	5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion LQ.	Note: GM(A,B) is sqrt(A*B)	196	199	56.53%	16.3949	16.3949	16	17	16.4924	16	16	17	11.71	17
29	The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned	12.13793	0	The entry to the left is called the Modifier (to the standard divisor) or "d-value". The default value of the Modifier is zero, and a nonzero Modifier will be added to the standard divisor and used in the calculation of the Modified Standard Quotas for each academic unit should the number of University Senators apportioned using a modifier of zero not be equal to the number of seats available. The Modified Standard Quota is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the sum of the standard divisor and the Modifier. The entry to the right is the total number of faculty divided by the total number of seats apportioned giving the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senator represents (for all 34 elected faculty senator positions being apportioned).											
352	The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senator represents (for the 29 elected faculty senators being apportioned).	Total Number of Faculty	352	352	Sum over each academic unit	29	29	26	31	N/A	29	29	34	10.35	34
	THIS YEAR'S Coff List  8  63  34  48  199	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.  2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota, ie. round the standard quota up  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion LQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senator represents (for the 29 elected faculty senators	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.  2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota, ie. round the standard quota up  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion LQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senator represents (for the 29 elected faculty senators	THIS YEAR'S Coff List    Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)   1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.   10	THIS YEAR'S Coff List  Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.  2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota up the standard quota up  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion LQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senators represents (for the 29 elected faculty senators for	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit divided by the standard divisor.  2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota up  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion LQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty that each elected faculty senator represents (for the 29 elected faculty senator represents	Huntington-Hil Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  8	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota, i.e. round the standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota, i.e. round the standard quota quota down.  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, clse apportion LQ.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, clse apportion LQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor. The standard divisor to the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to the apportioned.  The standard divisor. The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned.  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned.  The standard divisor is the ideal number of faculty divided by the number of faculty that cach elected faculty senators to be apportioned.  Total Number of faculty that cach elected faculty senators represents (for the 29 elected faculty senators to the standard divisor and the Modifier. The entry to the reach academic acade	Count used for the steps of this method)   Count used for the steps of this method)   Count used for the steps of this method)   1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota; i.e. round the standard quota down.   3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota; i.e. round the standard quota when the standard quota will be either its lower quota or its upper quota.   4. The number of University Senators or Quota and upper quota, then apportion Quota; i.e. round the standard quota when the standard	THIS YEAR'S Coff List  Huntington-Hill Method of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty divided by the standard divisor.  2. The Lower Quota (LQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard quota down, academic unit is the integer part of the Standard quota down.  3. The Upper Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota, ic. round the standard quota and upper down academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  4. The number of University Senators apportioned to each academic unit must be either its lower quota or its upper quota.  5. If the standard quota exceeds the geometric mean (GM) of the lower quota and upper quota, then apportion UQ, else apportion IQ.  The entry to the right is called the standard divisor is the total number of faculty divided by the number of University Senators to be apportioned  Total  Standard Quota (using devalue)  (using devalue)  Value (using devalue)  10 8 2.27% 0.6591 0.6591 0 1  11 1  12 3 1  13 17.90% 5.1903 5.1903 5 6  60 63 17.90% 5.1903 5.1903 5 1.903 5 6  60 63 17.90% 5.1903 5.1903 5 1.903 5 1.903 5 6  60 60 63 17.90% 5.1903 5.1903 5 1.903	Huntington-Hill Method of the Nexus Standard Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  8	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  8	Huntington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  8   1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of faculty in the standard divisor. The Lower Quota (LQ) for un academic unit is the integer part of the Standard quota is the standard quota is the standard quota is the integer part of the Standard quota is the standard quota is the part of the standard divisor. The standard divisor is called the standard divisor is the islandard divisor and used in the calculation of the Modifier The entry to the left is called the Modifier. The entry to the left is called unimber of faculty divided by the total number of faculty divided by the total number of faculty divided by the total number of faculty divided by t	Huntington-Hill Wethod of Apportionment providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the integer part of the Standard Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (UQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota up to quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer exceeding the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota up to quota, then apportion Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the standard quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the smallest integer and the standard quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the smallest integer and the smallest integer and the sm	Hartington-Hill Method of Apportionment (providing a list of the steps of this method)  1. The Sumdard Quota (SQ) for an academic unit is the number of fineathy in the standard divisor.  1. The Lower Quota (QQ) for an academic unit is the number of fineathy in the standard divisor and the follower quota or is upper quota (QQ) for its provinced to the standard quota, is, remailed for quota or is, upper quota (Quota

BoR Policy 3.2.1.1 Corps of Instruction Full-time professors, associate professors, instructors, lecturers, senior lecturers, and teaching personnel with such other titles as may be approved by the Board, shall be the Corps of Instruction. Full-time research and extension personnel and duly certified librarians will be included in the Corps of Instruction on the basis of comparable training. Persons holding adjunct appointments or other honorary titles shall not be considered to be members of the faculty.

## **University Senate Bylaws Article II Section 2. Election of Senators**

**II.Section2.A.1.** By September 15 of each academic year, the Executive Committee shall obtain from the Office of Academic Affairs a list of the faculty who are members of the Corps of Instruction. This list shall also indicate the academic unit [College or Library] to which each member of the Corps of Instruction is assigned. The Executive Committee shall apportion thirty-four (34) of the elected faculty senator positions among the Colleges and the Library in a manner consistent with II.Section2.A.2. Each of the remaining three (3) elected faculty senator positions shall be designated as an at-large elected faculty senator position representing the entire membership of the Corps of Instruction. For each elected faculty senator position, only members of the Corps of Instruction who are also members of the designated constituency of that elected faculty senator position are eligible to vote. II.Section2.A.2. The exact number of elected faculty senator positions apportioned to each academic unit shall be determined by the Executive Committee and announced to the University Senate by October 1. Each academic unit must be apportioned at least two elected faculty senator positions.

\*Note: A total of 34 Elected Faculty Senators are apportioned: (1) One to each academic unit accounts for five (2) The remaining 29 are apportioned as above. This document was prepared by the 2017-2018 Executive Committee for the University Senate.