

# University of Georgia

**1. Number of students: total, undergraduate, graduate, professional**

Total students: 31,384

Undergrad – 23,076

Grad – 6393

Prof – 1449

**2. Number and Name of colleges within your University**

14, in order of enrollment:

College of Arts & Sciences

Graduate School

College of Education

College of Business

College of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences

College of Family & Consumer Sciences

College of Journalism & Mass Communication

School of Public & International Affairs

Law School

College of Environment & Design

Pharmacy School

College of Veterinary Medicine

School of Social Work

School of Forest Resources

**3. Number of Senators: total, by school**

Total University Council Faculty members = 114

[Each college or school gets one representative, then one more for every 20 faculty.]

36 = College of Arts & Sciences

1 = Graduate School

11 = College of Education

7 = College of Business

17 = College of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences

4 = College of Family & Consumer Sciences

3 = College of Journalism & Mass Communication

3 = School of Public & International Affairs

3 = Law School

3 = College of Environment & Design

3 = Pharmacy School

6 = College of Veterinary Medicine

2 = School of Social Work

3 = School of Forest Resources

**4. Senate Officer titles & length of terms**

All terms for officers are 1 year; officers are simply the chairs of various standing committees (see list below) plus the Secretary, which is the University Registrar. The President is the presiding officer over the council indefinitely. Members are elected to 3-year terms.

**5. Number and Name of Senate Committees**

University Council Executive Committee  
Educational Affairs Committee  
Curriculum Committee  
Faculty Admissions Committee  
University Libraries Committee  
Faculty Affairs Committee  
Committee on Student Affairs  
Faculty Grievance Committee  
Committee on Facilities  
Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics  
Strategic Planning Committee  
Committee on Statutes, Bylaws, and Committees  
Faculty/Staff Parking Appeals Committee  
Faculty Benefits Committee  
Faculty Post-Tenure Review Appeals Committee

**6. Senate Governance:**

**a. Role of your Faculty Senate**

*Powers and Jurisdiction.*

*General Educational Policy.* The University Council shall exercise legislative power on matters of general educational policy and, consistent with Policies[8] of the Board of Regents, shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper for the promotion of the educational interests of the University.

*Welfare of Entire University.* The University Council shall exercise legislative power on matters dealing with the general welfare of the entire University and, consistent with the Policies of the Board of Regents,[10a and 10b] shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper for the promotion of the general welfare of the University.

*Regulation of Student Conduct and Activities.* The University Council shall have power to make general regulations regarding student conduct and other phases of student life and activities. It shall also have power to establish rules governing all forms of student organizations, including sororities and fraternities, insofar as they are properly subject to the jurisdiction of the University.

*Faculty Conference.* The Faculty Conference shall provide a forum for the discussion of issues of concern to the University Faculty.

*Faculty Grievance.* The University Council shall elect a Faculty Grievance Committee from the University Faculty. The committee and its delegates shall have authority to conduct inquiries into faculty grievances, to attempt the resolution of those grievances by mediation, to hold hearings, to hear appeals of cases heard by grievance committees in the schools or colleges and to present to the President its recommendations for appropriate responses to the grievances it has considered.

*Creation of Committees.* The University Council shall have power to create such committees as may be needed for the orderly and efficient handling of its business, and on matters of urgency it may vest authority in an executive committee (or such other committee as it may designate) to take immediate action which shall be binding until reversed or modified at a subsequent meeting of the University Council.

*Rules of Procedure.* The University Council shall have power to establish rules of procedure and to determine all matters pertaining to its own meetings. Such general regulations as may be established regarding procedure shall be clearly set forth in its Bylaws.

**b. Reporting structure of Senate to University**

The University Council holds 3 meetings per semester; all open to public and press. Minutes are archived and available to all. Dates of Council meetings and all standing committee meetings are posted on the university Master Calendar.

**c. School deans – ex-officio Senate members or members with voting status**

All 14 deans are ex-officio (see below)

**d. Make up of ex-officio members (i.e. includes administrators, staff council leaders, and/or student leaders)**

President of the University (who chairs and is presiding officer of the Council),  
Senior Vice Presidents and Vice Presidents  
Deans of the Schools and Colleges  
Director of Libraries  
Registrar (who shall be the Secretary of the Council)  
President of the UGA Staff Council  
President of the National Alumni Association  
Student members (17)

**e. With whom and with what frequency does the Senate executive committee meet with University administrators (i.e. president and/or provost)**

The Provost is the most active in upper administration. He is a voting member of Executive and Educational Affairs committees, and ex-officio on Curriculum, Faculty Admissions, and Facilities. He may attend up to 6 meetings per year of each standing committee, and attends all 6 council meetings. Additional administrators are generally less active but could attend as many meetings as the Provost. The President generally attends only University Council meetings (6/year).

**f. Degree of Senate involvement in the selection of members for standing University-wide committees**

Some committees are selected entirely from University Council membership, such as Educational Affairs. In these cases, the degree of involvement in composition is 100%. In other cases, students, administrators, and non-council members may be elected or appointed to committees.

Outside of UC standing committees, the Executive Committee has the task of finding replacements for the Program Review and Assessment Committee, the Athletic Association Board, and the UGA Research Foundation, as the members' terms expire.

**g. Degree of Senate involvement in the selection of members for University-wide ad-hoc committees**

The Executive Committee can appoint ad-hoc committees to study issues as they see fit; membership on ad-hoc committees is not limited to council members.

**h. Degree of Senate influence on University academic policies and procedures**

The University Council is the policy making body for academic issues on campus. The President retains veto power over council action, but virtually always forwards UC policies to the Board of Regents for final approval.

**i. Describe the formal structure that promotes continuity between and after officer changeover**

The Executive Committee chair, for the first time this year (2003), will conduct an orientation for incoming members and administrators to council in August. There is no formal structure, but it frequently occurs that the incoming chair of a standing committee is selected from the current year's committee membership.

**7. If applicable, faculty governance within University schools or colleges:**

**a. Type of governance bodies**

Some Colleges/Schools have their own "Faculty Senate"; for example, the College of Agriculture & Environmental Sciences, and College of Arts and Sciences. They are analogous to University Council in structure and function, but are subordinate to University Council.

**b. Relationship between governing bodies and Senate**

All College/School governance bodies are subordinate to University Council.

**c. Make up of governing bodies (elected or appointed members; representation determined by department size or other method)**

Most have representation from all departments. Elections amount to appointments in some cases since nominees are generally unopposed.

**8. Collegiate Athletics:**

**a. Role of Senate in the establishment and oversight of student-athlete policies and procedures**

The Athletic Association is legally and fiscally separate from UGA, and is rather autonomous in their control of policy. They receive input from the standing committee on intercollegiate athletics, and the Ga Athletic Association Board, and make reports in the opposite direction annually. They have imposed harsher restrictions on themselves than

the NCAA requires in some cases, and raise all of their own money privately. They are regarded as one of the “cleanest” programs as a result.

**b. Faculty Representative: appointed or elected, and by whom**

This person is appointed by the president. The incoming rep is the head of the Honors Program at UGA, perhaps a symbolic step forward to emphasize academics within athletics.

**c. If applicable, role of Senate standing committee on athletics**

There is an ad-hoc committee currently investigating new admissions requirements for student athletes; it is composed of the incoming faculty representative and other faculty/administrators.

**d. Reporting structure of Department of Athletics to University**

They report to two governance committees, and make requests for special admissions to the Faculty Admissions Committee. If the President accepts a special admit that this committee turns away, he must justify the reasons for doing so in writing to the Executive Committee.

The Intercollegiate Athletics Committee compiles an annual report of grade point averages, graduation rates, progress toward degrees, etc., and presents this report to the University Council.

**e. Who is the responsible person for academic affairs in the department of athletics?**  
Faculty Representative to the Athletic Association

**f. What types of academic support are extended to student-athletes through the department of athletics?**

Among the important programs: peer tutoring of athletes and PEP (post-eligibility program). PEP extends scholarship beyond years of eligibility to play to allow students to complete their degrees. They are evaluated each semester, and funding is continued if they make progress.