University Faculty Personnel Policies
Appendix: University Faculty Personnel Actions (2013)

UFPP-01-19
February 12, 2019

The Academic Senate Faculty Affairs Committee (FAC) is a standing Senate committee with representation from each college, the library and professional consultative services, Academic Affairs, and a student representative. FAC employs a streamlined process for Academic Senate approval of personnel policies. This process specifies the nature of consultation with faculty affected by proposed changes and provides a clear accounting of which policy documents have been superseded by the proposed change. It also allows the Senate Executive Committee to place non-controversial updates to personnel policies on the Senate consent agenda. Using the new process, FAC will replace the current University Faculty Personnel Actions (UFPA) document piece by piece to construct a new University Faculty Personnel Policies (UFPP) document. FAC may then employ the same process to update sections of the new UFPP on an as-needed basis.

The guiding principles in reforming the UFPA into the new UFPP are the following:

- **Clarify existing policies** that are common and already in place across the university.
- **Standardize procedures** for faculty evaluation at the university level.
- **Set baseline expectations and offer guiding principles** with directives to the colleges and departments to specify their criteria accordingly attuned to the disciplinary considerations specific to their programs.
- **Establish a common structure for all personnel policy documents across campus.**

The Senate has approved a resolution (AS-859-18) establishing the general structure of the UFPP in the form of its main chapter divisions, each containing thematically unified selections of policy:

1. Preface
2. Faculty Appointments
3. Personnel Files
4. Responsibilities in Faculty Evaluation Processes
5. Evaluation Processes
6. Evaluation Cycle Patterns
7. Personnel Action Eligibility and Criteria
8. Evaluation of Teaching and Professional Services
9. Evaluation of Professional Development
10. Evaluation of Service
11. Governance
12. Workload
13. Appendices

FAC is proposing to the Senate individual chapters of UFPP, each covered by its own Senate resolution. FAC will also place the existing personnel document into the Appendix of UFPP. This action non-controversial and so FAC recommends that it should be placed on the Senate consent agenda.
What follows is a summary of the content, impact, and implementation, and feedback concerning this proposed addition to the appendix of UFPP.

**Summary of Appendix: University Faculty Personnel Actions (2013)**

The current governing document of university-level personnel policies is called University Faculty Personnel Actions (UFPA), and is available to the university on the Academic Personnel website. The document was formally approved by the Provost in 2009, and underwent editorial revision in 2011. In 2013 Academic Personnel consulted with FAC and the Academic Senate chair about some further editorial revisions, specifically removing some obsolete references to Campus Administrative Policies and recording some changes to student evaluation policies in light of revisions of the Collective Bargaining Agreement. This item for the Appendix of the new UFPP consists of that 2013 revision to the UFPA.

**Impact on Existing Policy**

The UFPA in its current state is the statement of university policy on the matters it covers. This action of placing it in the Appendix of the new UFPP is merely a change of venue rather than a change of policy.

**Implementation**

There is no implementation of policy entailed by the action of moving UFPA into the appendix of UFPP.

In all the work FAC has conducted in consulting about UFPP with the Senate and the Colleges, Library, Counseling, and Athletics, the project was to construct the UFPP alongside the existing UFPA, having sections of UFPP supersede UFPA as they are approved by the Senate. For reference, UFPA would be placed in the appendix of UFPP. That is all this proposal would implement.

**Feedback from Faculty Units**

*When proposing personnel policies, FAC consults with faculty units about the proposed change so the faculty units may offer feedback on the proposal. FAC then considers this feedback when revising the proposed policy and sending it to the Senate.*

This proposal warrants no specific consultation with faculty units as it implements something already advertised as part of the process the Senate has approved for creating the UFPP by merely relocating the current university-level policy document; it therefore makes no changes to policy.
Revision History

Approved 9/1/2009;

Editorial Revision 9/29/2011;

Editorial Revision 2/26/2013 to conform with new policies on student evaluations and to eliminate obsolete references to CAP.

Section I. Performance review: retention, promotion, and tenure

A. Performance evaluation procedures

1. Evaluations shall be conducted in accordance with Article 15 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) [the collective bargaining agreement for faculty employees between The California State University and Unit 3 Faculty] and Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. Each college or other academic unit shall develop a written statement of procedures and criteria for each type of personnel action. (In this section, the use of the word “college” includes the Library, and use of the word “department” includes equivalent units covered under the MOU such as area, Intercollegiate Athletics, and Counseling.) Departments desiring to develop statements to serve as addenda to the college statement may do so. Full-time probationary and full-time tenured faculty may participate in the development and/or subsequent amendment of these procedures and criteria. College and department statements are subject to review and approval by the college dean and the Provost/Vice President for Academic Affairs. In the event a policy or procedure in a college or department statement is in conflict with a provision of the MOU, the provision in the MOU shall prevail.

3. Timetables for evaluations shall be published annually and shall be developed in consultation with the Academic Senate.

4. A faculty employee subject to performance or periodic review has the primary responsibility for collecting and presenting evidence of their accomplishments to those charged with the responsibility of reviewing and evaluating faculty employees. Applicants should seek advice and guidance from their department chair (in this section, the use of the words “department chair” also includes department head) and dean to understand how criteria and standards are applied.

5. Evaluators will provide their written evaluation and recommendation to the faculty employee at least ten days before transmitting the evaluation to the next level of review.
6. Personnel Action File (PAF)

   The PAF is the official permanent employment record of a faculty employee and resides in the office of the college dean.


   The WPAF is initiated by the applicant to support consideration for a performance review for retention, promotion, tenure, or periodic review. The WPAF for tenure or tenure/promotion covers the entire employment period at Cal Poly. The WPAF for promotion shall emphasize the period since the last promotion at Cal Poly or appointment to the current rank. The Provost establishes a specific deadline by which the WPAF is declared complete for each type of personnel action. Insertion of materials after that date must have the approval of the college peer review committee (CPRC) and is limited to items that became accessible after the deadline. The table of contents or index should be updated to reflect any material added to the file during the course of the evaluation cycle. All supporting materials in the WPAF should be referenced and clearly explained.

   a. The applicant shall submit the WPAF to the department chair by the established deadline. Materials shall include but be not limited to

      (1) Index of materials contained in the WPAF

      (2) Resume

         (a) The resume should be organized according to the categories to be evaluated including: teaching activities and performance or librarian/counselor effectiveness and performance; professional growth and scholarly achievement; service to the University and/or community; and any other activities which indicate professional commitment, service, or contribution to the discipline, department, college, or library (in the case of librarians).

         (b) The resume should be specific and distinguish between publications, submitted manuscripts, and manuscripts in preparation. A brief statement should describe the nature of the publication (type of journal/periodical, refereed or not) and the applicant’s specific role in the accomplishment.

      (3) Professional development plan

         Professional development is defined as the generation of knowledge or the acquisition of experience, skill, and
information that enables one to perform at a higher level of proficiency in one’s profession. Cal Poly recognizes and endorses the following four types of scholarship identified in the Carnegie Foundation report entitled Scholarship Reconsidered: Scholarship of Teaching; Scholarship of Discovery; Scholarship of Integration; and Scholarship of Application.

The professional development plan is a written narrative intended to serve as a guide to evaluators for understanding the faculty employee’s professional goals and values as a teacher-scholar. The plan should include short- and long-term goals and objectives on how the faculty employee intends to provide substantive contributions to their discipline, how those scholarly activities can keep their teaching current and dynamic, and a periodic external validation of those activities.

(a) A probationary faculty employee should emphasize what s/he intends to accomplish by the time s/he is considered for tenure.

(b) Applicants for tenure and/or promotion should articulate a long-term professional development plan noting how they intend to continue making a valuable contribution to the University, its instructional program(s), and the academic community.

4. Student Evaluations

(a) A summary of results from student evaluations for all courses taught during the period under review shall be included. The only exceptions to this requirement are classes with fewer than 5 students enrolled (such as individual senior project and independent study courses), and Cooperative Education courses that do not include direct instruction.

(b) Evaluative statements and recommendations, along with any written statement or rebuttal by the applicant, will be added to the WPAF by the PRCs, department chair, and dean. At the end of the review cycle, the index, faculty resume, professional development plan, evaluation summaries, recommendations, and any responses or rebuttal statements will be filed in the permanent PAF.

8. Custodian of Files

During periodic and performance reviews, the department chair is the custodian of the WPAF at the department level (and, if appropriate, the PAF); at the college level, the custodian of the files is the dean; at the
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University level, the custodian is the Provost. Custodians of the files and members of PRCs shall ensure the confidentiality of the files. Normally, there shall be no duplication of file materials except for copies made for the applicant or appropriate administrator, or for distribution at PRC meetings. At the conclusion of each PRC meeting, the PRC chair is responsible for the collection of all duplicated materials. The only exception to this policy is that copies of an applicant’s resume may be distributed to PRC members for use at times other than PRC meetings. After the PRC has made its recommendations, the copies of the resume shall be collected by the chair. Only the applicant/designee, PRC members, department chair, dean, and the Provost/designee shall have access to the PAF and WPAF files.

9. All evaluators, as described in “8” above, must sign the logs in the PAF and the WPAF before they make their recommendations. It is the professional obligation of all evaluators to review the information in the files before they vote or prepare a written recommendation. Evaluative statements shall be based on information in the files and validated with evidence such as class visitation; course outlines and tests; and significant curricular, scholarly, and committee contributions. If, at any level, the evidence is judged unsatisfactory, or if it does not appear to support the recommendations made, the WPAF shall be returned to the appropriate level for clarification. No one shall have access to the files except the PRC, the applicant/designee, department chair, dean, and Provost.

10. PRCs and department chairs
   a. Membership of the PRC
      (1) The probationary and tenured department faculty will elect members to serve on PRCs. No one shall serve on more than one level of peer review for each faculty employee under review. For reappointment and tenure reviews, PRC members and the department chair must be full-time tenured faculty employees of any rank. For promotion reviews, PRC members and the department chair must have higher academic rank than those being considered for promotion.
      (2) Faculty employees being considered for promotion shall be ineligible to serve on promotion or tenure review committees.
      (3) When there are insufficient eligible members to serve on the PRC, the PRC and department chair shall select members from related academic disciplines in consultation with the faculty employee under review.
At the request of the department, the college dean may agree that faculty employees participating in the Faculty Early Retirement Program may be eligible to serve on a PRC, by election, as long as such service can be completed during the terms of the Faculty Early Retirement Program assignment. PRCs may not be composed solely of faculty participating in the Faculty Early Retirement Program.

b. Responsibilities

Because of the importance of all personnel actions, members serving on a PRC and department chairs are expected to perform due diligence; observe strict confidentiality; review, understand, and apply the relevant criteria; and provide constructive written assessment of the applicant’s performance.

The PRC and department chair’s responsibilities include:

1. Review University, college, and any departmental personnel policies and procedures;

2. Review and sign the applicant’s PAF and WPAF;

3. Provide a written evaluation and recommendation to the applicant at least ten days prior to transmittal of the file to the next level of review;

4. Within ten days following receipt of the recommendation, the applicants may submit a rebuttal statement or response in writing and/or request a meeting be held to discuss the recommendation. The PRC, or department chair at the second level of review, will consider the applicant’s rebuttal statement and meet with the applicant if requested. The committee or department chair will either revise the recommendation in writing or make no change to its prior recommendation. In the case of no change, no further statement is necessary from the committee or department chair. The rebuttal statement of the applicant under review shall be added to the WPAF.

c. PRC evaluations and recommendations

1. Each PRC evaluation and recommendation shall be approved by a simple majority of the membership of that committee. For purposes of determining a simple majority vote of the PRC, the membership of the committee shall be defined as those committee members casting yes or no votes. If a member of the PRC or the department chair determines that s/he cannot
evaluate an applicant for some reason (e.g., conflict of interest, prejudice, bias, etc.), the committee member or department chair shall withdraw from the applicant’s PRC. PRC members or the department chair who abstain from voting are expected to provide written rationale.

(2) Recommendations of a PRC at the college or department level must be accompanied by one of the following:

(a) A majority report and, if applicable, a minority report. Reports must include substantiating reasons for its recommendations and must be signed by those PRC members who support the report and its substantiating reasons.

(b) Individual recommendations from any PRC member must include substantiating reasons and signature.

(c) A combination of (a) and (b) above: a majority report, a minority report (if applicable), and/or individual recommendations. In all cases, each report or recommendation must include substantiating reasons and must be signed by those supporting it.

11. Department chairs shall use Form AP 109 (Faculty Evaluation Form) to evaluate faculty for retention, promotion, and tenure. Department chairs are expected to conduct a separate level of review. Comments regarding student evaluations must be included in Section 1 of Form AP 109. College deans should use the final page of Form AP 109 or similar format appended to Form AP 109 to record their evaluation and recommendation.

Section II. Criteria for retention, promotion, and tenure

A. Standards

The quality of faculty performance is the most important element to consider in evaluating individual achievement. Although teaching effectiveness is the primary and essential criterion, it alone is not sufficient for retention, promotion, and tenure. The degree of evidence will vary in accordance with the academic position being sought by the applicant. For example, the granting of tenure requires stronger evidence of worthiness than retention, and promotion to Professor requires a more rigorous application of criteria than promotion to Associate Professor.
B. University criteria

Recommendations for retention, promotion, and tenure are based on the exhibition of merit and ability in each of the following University criteria as well as those approved for the college/department (See Section I.A.2):

1. Teaching performance or effectiveness as a librarian and/or other professional performance

   Consideration is to be given to such factors as the applicant’s competence in the discipline, ability to communicate ideas effectively, versatility and appropriateness of teaching techniques, organization of courses, relevance of instruction to course objectives, methods of evaluating student achievement, relationship with students in class, effectiveness of student advising, and other factors relating to performance as an instructor.

   In formulating recommendations for the promotion of teaching faculty, evaluators will place primary emphasis on success in instruction. The results of the formal student evaluation are to be considered in formulating recommendations based on teaching performance.

   For librarians, consideration is to be given to such factors as furthering objectives of the library and the University by cooperating with fellow librarians; applying bibliographic techniques effectively to the acquisition, development, classification, and organization of library resources; initiating and carrying to conclusion projects within the library; demonstrating versatility, including the ability to work effectively in a range of library functions and subject areas; and supervisory and/or administrative abilities.

   In formulating recommendations on the promotion of librarians, evaluators will place primary emphasis on effectiveness as a librarian as evaluated by colleagues and library users.

2. Professional growth and scholarly achievement

   Consideration is to be given to the applicant’s educational background and further academic training, related work experience and consulting practices, scholarly and creative achievements, participation in professional societies, publications, presentation of papers at professional and scholarly meetings, and external validation of scholarly activities.

3. Service to University and community

   Consideration is to be given to the applicant’s participation in academic advisement; placement follow-up; co-curricular activities; department,
college, and University committees; Academic Senate and its committees; individual assignments; systemwide assignments; and service in community affairs directly related to the applicant’s teaching area as distinguished from those contributions to more generalized community activities.

4. Other factors of consideration

Consideration is to be given to such factors as collegiality (working collaboratively and productively with colleagues and participation in traditional academic functions); initiative; cooperativeness; and dependability.

Section III. Performance review of probationary faculty for retention

A. Performance reviews for the purpose of retention shall be in accordance with Articles 13 and 15 of the MOU.

B. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide sufficient evidence that s/he has fulfilled the criteria for retention.

C. The normal probationary period is six academic years of full-time probationary service (including any credit for prior service granted at the time of appointment).

D. Evaluation of probationary faculty involves a comprehensive assessment of performance during the entire probationary period with retention seen as leading to tenure. It should be understood that if a faculty employee has not demonstrated the potential to achieve tenure, then that individual should not be reappointed. This does not mean that retention is a guarantee of tenure.

E. In the event of a non-retention decision, a probationary faculty employee who has served a minimum of three years of probation (including any credit for prior service) will be extended a terminal year of employment with no further appointment rights.

Section IV. Performance review for tenure

A. Tenure represents the University’s long-term commitment to a faculty employee and is only granted when there is strong evidence that the individual who, by reason of their excellent performance and promise of long-range contribution as a teacher-scholar to the educational purpose of the institution, is deemed worthy of this important commitment. Tenure means the right of a faculty employee to continue at Cal Poly unless voluntarily terminated or terminated for cause, lack of funds, or lack of work.

1. To be recommended for tenure, an applicant must be rated during the final probationary year within one of the top two performance categories listed in Section V of Form AP 109 (Faculty Evaluation Form).
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2. Tenure decisions are considered more critical to the University than promotion decisions. An applicant who does not have the potential for promotion to Associate Professor and Professor should not be granted tenure. This does not mean that retention is a guarantee of tenure nor is tenure a guarantee of promotion. The fact that a probationary faculty employee has received early promotion is not a guarantee of tenure.

3. Possession of the doctorate or other designated terminal degree from an accredited institution is required for tenure.

B. Tenure eligibility

Tenure eligibility shall be governed by the terms of Article 13 of the MOU.

1. Normal tenure

A tenure award is considered normal if the award is made after the applicant has accrued credit for six academic years of full-time probationary service (including any credit for prior service granted at the time of appointment).

2. Early tenure

a. A tenure award is considered “early” if the award is made prior to the applicant having achieved credit for six academic years of full-time probationary service (including any credit for prior service granted at the time of appointment).

b. In addition to meeting department, college, or library criteria for normal tenure, an applicant for early tenure must provide evidence of outstanding performance in each of the following performance areas: teaching or library effectiveness, professional growth and achievement, and service to the University and community.

c. In order to receive early tenure, an applicant should, at a minimum, receive a favorable majority vote from the department PRC.

3. Tenure upon appointment

Applicants for appointment with tenure shall normally be tenured professors or tenured librarians at other universities. Exceptions to this provision must be carefully documented. The President may award tenure to any individual, including one whose appointment and assignment is in a management position, at the time of appointment. Appointments with tenure shall be made only after an evaluation and recommendation by tenured faculty in the appropriate department.
Section V. Performance review for promotion

A. Eligibility

Promotion eligibility shall be governed by the terms of Article 14 of the MOU. Promotion in rank is not automatic and is granted only in recognition of teaching competency or effectiveness as a librarian, professional performance, and meritorious service during the period in rank. The application of criteria will be more rigorous for promotion to Professor or Librarian than to Associate Professor or Associate Librarian.

1. Normal promotion

a. An application for promotion to Associate Professor or Associate Librarian is considered normal if the applicant is eligible and both of the following conditions hold:

   (1) The applicant is tenured or the applicant is also eligible for and applying for normal tenure (see Section IV.B.1).

   (2) The applicant has completed at least the equivalent of four years in their academic rank at Cal Poly.

b. Tenure is required for promotion to the academic rank of Professor or Librarian.

2. Early promotion

a. An application for promotion to Associate Professor or Associate Librarian is considered “early” if one of the following is true:

   (1) The applicant is a probationary faculty employee who is not in their sixth probationary year and is not eligible for normal tenure (see Section IV.B.1).

   (2) The applicant is a tenured faculty employee and has not satisfied the equivalent service requirements of at least four years in their academic rank at Cal Poly.

b. Early promotion will be granted only in exceptional cases. The circumstances and record of performance which make the case exceptional shall be fully documented by the applicant and validated by evaluators. The fact that an applicant has reached the maximum salary in their academic rank or meets the performance criteria for promotion does not in itself constitute an exceptional case for early promotion.
B. Ranking

In addition to their carefully documented recommendations, department PRCs, department chairs, college or library PRCs, and deans shall submit a ranking of those promotion applicants who were positively recommended at their respective level.

Section VI. Periodic evaluation of faculty unit employees

A. Definition of periodic evaluation

A periodic evaluation of a faculty unit employee (“faculty employee”) shall normally be required for the following purposes:

1. Evaluation of tenured faculty employees who are not subject to a performance review for promotion.

2. Evaluation of probationary faculty employees who are not subject to a performance review for retention. For example, a probationary faculty employee who receives an initial two-year appointment will undergo a periodic evaluation during their first year.

3. Annual evaluation of temporary faculty employees.

4. Evaluation of lecturers for range elevation.

B. Periodic evaluation procedures and criteria

1. Periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees

   a. Eligibility

      (1) Tenured Professors, Librarians, and Student Services Professional-Academic Related III (SSPAR III).

         Tenured full Professors shall be subject to a periodic evaluation at least once every five years.

      (2) Tenured Assistant or Associate Professor, Senior Assistant or Associate Librarian; and Student Services Professional-Academic Related II (SSPAR II).

         A periodic evaluation is conducted during the third year in which a tenured faculty employee has served in the academic rank of Associate Professor, Associate Librarian, or SSP-AR II. The purpose of the evaluation is formative and intended to assist
and guide the Associate Professor, Associate Librarian, or SSP-AR II in their preparation for subsequent promotion review.

(3) Periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees at any rank shall occur at least once every five years after promotion/appointment to their respective academic rank. Performance reviews for promotion can serve in lieu of periodic reviews for the purposes of this section. More frequent periodic evaluation of a tenured faculty employee may be requested by the employee, department chair, or dean. After such a request, the periodic evaluation shall be conducted as soon as possible.

b. Procedure for periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees

(1) Procedures for the periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees are similar to the procedures for conducting performance reviews (see Section I.A) with the exception that the periodic review concludes at the level of college dean.

(2) A tenured faculty employee shall be provided a copy of the PRC report other/his periodic evaluation. The PRC chair, the department chair, and dean shall meet with the tenured faculty employee to discuss her/his strengths along with suggestions, if any, for improvement.

(3) A written copy of the periodic evaluation report shall be placed in the tenured faculty employee’s PAF, and a copy shall be provided to her/him.

c. Criteria for periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees

(1) The purpose of periodic evaluation of tenured faculty employees is to maintain and improve their effectiveness.

(2) Criteria are similar to the criteria for retention, promotion, and tenure (Section II.B.2).

2. Periodic evaluation of probationary faculty employees

a. Procedures for periodic evaluation of probationary faculty employees

(1) Periodic evaluation of probationary faculty employees shall be conducted by the elected department PRC composed of tenured faculty, the department chair, and the college dean in any year in which the probationary faculty employee is not subject to a performance review for retention.
A written copy of the periodic evaluation report shall be placed in the probationary faculty employee’s PAF, and a copy shall be provided to the employee.

b. Criteria for periodic evaluation of probationary faculty employees are similar to criteria for retention, promotion, and tenure (Section II.B.2).

3. Periodic evaluation of temporary faculty employees

a. Criteria

Evaluation of temporary faculty employees shall be appropriate to the work assignment of the temporary faculty employee and shall conform to the approved criteria established by the department/college for the performance of instructional and professional responsibilities applicable to temporary faculty.

b. Eligibility

(1) Full-time temporary faculty employees (e.g., lecturers, temporary librarians, and temporary SSP-ARs) appointed for the entire academic year must be evaluated during that year by a PRC of the department, the department chair, and dean. Members of the PRCs must be full-time tenured faculty employees. At the request of the department, the college dean may agree that a faculty employee participating in the Faculty Early Retirement Program may serve on a faculty PRC. However, PRCs may not be comprised solely of faculty participating in the Faculty Early Retirement Program.

(2) Part-time temporary faculty employees appointed for the entire academic year must be evaluated by the department chair. A PRC evaluation is not required; however, full-time tenured faculty employees should be given the opportunity to provide evaluative statements and such statements should be written and signed.

(3) Temporary faculty employees (full-time or part-time) appointed for one or two quarters are to be evaluated at the discretion of the department chair or dean. Also, the faculty employee may request that an evaluation be performed. The request must be in writing and must be accompanied by an updated resume. The request must be submitted to the department chair by the established deadline.

(4) Temporary faculty employees holding a three-year appointment pursuant to MOU Article 12 shall be evaluated at least once during the term of their appointment and may be evaluated more frequently upon the request of the faculty employee, department chair, or dean.
Normally the evaluation will be scheduled during the second year of appointment.

(5) Lecturers who are no longer eligible for a service salary increase (SSI) in their current range and who have served at least five years in their current range may apply for range elevation.

c. Procedures for periodic evaluation of temporary faculty employees

(1) Academic Personnel will distribute a list of temporary faculty employees eligible for periodic review, including those eligible for range elevation, and the timetable for conducting the reviews.

(2) The temporary faculty employee shall submit a WPAF to the department chair by the established deadline. The file should include supporting materials to document the accomplishments of the work assignment of the temporary faculty employee including but not be limited to:

(a) Resume

(b) Summary of results of student evaluations of teaching

(c) Course syllabi and examples of course materials

(d) Examples of examinations

(e) Grading schemes and grade assignments

(f) Statement of teaching philosophy

(g) Professional accomplishments which contribute to maintaining currency in the faculty employee’s field of expertise such as research, scholarship, and/or creative activity

(h) Service activities, if applicable

(3) All evaluators must sign the logs in the PAF and the WPAF before completing their written evaluative statements and recommendations.

(4) Evaluators shall provide their written evaluation and recommendation to the temporary faculty employee at least ten days before transmitting materials to the next level of review.

(5) The temporary faculty employee under review may submit a written rebuttal statement in response to the evaluation and/or request a
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meeting be held to discuss the evaluation within ten days following receipt of the evaluation.

(6) A written record of a periodic evaluation shall be placed in the temporary faculty employee’s PAF. The temporary faculty employee shall be provided a copy of the written record of the evaluation.

(7) College deans are delegated authority to approve range elevation.

(8) Range elevation becomes effective at the beginning of the subsequent fall quarter.