

FACULTY SENATE SUMMARIZED MINUTES

2013-2014 FACULTY SENATE April 22, 2014

The Faculty Senate meeting for April 22 was called to order at 3:00 p.m. in the Roberts Room of Scholes Hall. Faculty Senate President Richard Holder presided.

ATTENDANCE

Guests Present: Provost Chaouki Abdallah; Vice President for Research Michael Dougher; Professor of Language, Literature and Social Cultural Studies Holbrook Mahn; Faculty Senate Research Allocation Committee Chair Susanne Anderson-Riedel; Senior Vice Provost Carol Parker; 350.org Tom Solomon; Chief of Human Resources Operations Michael Duran; Human Resources Projects Specialist Joseph Evans.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was approved as written.

1. Approval of summarized minutes for March 25, 2014 meeting

The minutes were approved as written with no abstentions.

2. Memorial Minute for former Regent Don Chalmers

Operations Committee member Tim Ross, presented the following memorial minute for Regent Don Chalmers. This was followed by a minute of silence in his honor.

Biography for Don Chalmers

Don Chalmers, a Tulsa native, moved to New Mexico fifteen years ago. Don attended Tulane University where he was a Sigma Chi. He earned a B.S. degree in Marketing from Oklahoma State University in 1970, and did graduate work on his MBA.

Don began his business career in Houston, Texas, working for Ford Motor Company. He left Ford after five years to work as a manager in the retail automotive dealership in San Antonio, Texas. Two years later, he became partner in Sound Ford of Seattle, Washington. During the next ten years, Don built a corporation of eight automobile dealerships in the Seattle area including twelve franchises at which he employed seven hundred people. In 1987, Don sold his interests in Seattle and returned to Tulsa where he owned and managed two successful Chevrolet dealerships, Subaru, Suzuki, Hyundai, Kia and Oldsmobile dealerships. In 1996, he sold his dealerships in the Tulsa area and moved to New Mexico.

Don is owner of Don Chalmers Ford in Rio Rancho and Chalmers Capitol Ford Lincoln in Santa Fe. He is very active in the Rio Rancho, Santa Fe and Albuquerque communities. His community involvements are in one of four areas: education, healthcare, economic development and community service.

Currently a board member of the following education board: Vice President of University of New Mexico Board of Regents and current Chair of Finance and Facilities committee. Past board memberships in education include: University of New Mexico Foundation; College of Santa Fe Board of Trustees; Explora Science and Children's Museum; 4-H Foundation; Junior Achievement; and the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education where he was appointed by Governor Bill Richardson in 2003. Don Chalmers Ford also gives several FFA college scholarships annually as well as a UNM Presidential Scholarship.

Currently a board member of the following healthcare boards: Vice President of the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Board of Directors. Past board memberships in healthcare include: Sandoval Regional Medical Group Board; University of New Mexico Health Sciences Board of Regents; St. Joseph Community Health Foundation; University of New Mexico Hospital Clinical Operations Board; St. Joseph Community Health Services; and Central NM Affiliation of the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, where he also served as chairman and was instrumental in establishing the local affiliate.

Currently a board member of the following economic development boards: Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce where he served as Chairman for 2008/2009; Sandia Foundation; Lobo Development Corporation; WESST; Better Business Bureau where he has served as President; New Mexico Amigos where he also has served as President for 2008/2009 and was an Albuquerque Area Director; and Economic Forum where he also served as Chairman. Past board memberships in economic development include: Quality New Mexico; Association of Commerce and Industry; Albuquerque Economic Development; Wells Fargo Community Board; Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce where he also served as President; NM First; and Accion New Mexico.

Currently a board member of the following community service boards: Chairman for the Fellowship of Christian Athletes National Board; Capital Campaign Chairman of National Dance Institute; Rio Rancho Community Foundation where he served as Chairman; United Way of Central New Mexico where he served as Chairman and has served as the 2004 Campaign Chairman, Major Gifts Chair and as Chairman of the Alexis de Tocqueville Society; and Rotary del Sol Club of Albuquerque where he served as President. Past board memberships include the Rotary Foundation where he served as Chairman; United Way of America National Tocqueville Society Council; Albuquerque Community Foundation; and St. John United Methodist Church Foundation.

Vocational Service within the automobile industry includes being elected by his peers to serve as a NADA Director representing New Mexico and Ford National Dealer Council; New Mexico Auto Dealers Association where he has served as President; and Albuquerque Auto Dealers Association where he served as President. He is currently President of CARS New Mexico and is a President's Circle member of NADA's DEAC.

Mr. Chalmers' honors include Don Chalmers Ford winning the President's Award from Ford Motor Company, the most prestigious customer loyalty and customer service dealer award obtainable from Ford Motor Company, for the past 11 of 12 years. Don received a Hero of the Planet award from Ford Motor Company, being one of the first six Ford dealers nationwide to receive this prestigious recognition for his social and community service. Don was one of the top five finalists out of 64 dealers from more than 19,500 nationwide for the 2003 TIME Magazine Quality Dealer award. This award recognizes outstanding new car dealers for exceptional performance in their dealership and distinguished community service. Don Chalmers Ford was awarded the 2005 New Mexico Quality Zia Award for having demonstrated, through practices and achievements, the highest level of performance excellence. This makes Don Chalmers Ford the only automobile dealership in the state and the only domestic automobile dealership in the nation to receive the top state quality award. In 2002, Don received the Leader in Philanthropy award given by the NM Chapter of the Association of Fundraising Professionals. This award is given for the financial and leadership contributions the recipient has given to his/her community and the entire state. In January 2002, Don was awarded the 2001 Outstanding Community Champion by United Way of Central New Mexico for his leadership during the campaign and influencing other organizations in the community to participate. In 2004, Don was awarded the New Mexico Spirit of Achievement by the National Jewish Hospital Foundation. Don was honored as the 2005 Outstanding Philanthropist by United Way of Santa Fe. Don Chalmers Ford was presented with the 2002 Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce Good Neighbor Award and the 2005 Rio Rancho Chamber of Commerce Excellence in Business Award for the company's commitment and support to the Rio Rancho community, schools and economic development. In 2006, Don was honored with the Governor's Distinguished Public Service Award and entered in the Junior Achievement New Mexico Business Hall of Fame. Don Chalmers Ford was voted by ARCA's People's Choice Award for the Favorite Automotive Dealership in the Albuquerque Metro-area. Don Chalmers Ford was voted by the New Mexico Business Weekly as the Best Company to Work For in 2006. In 2010, Don was voted as a Corporate Hero in the New Mexico Business Weekly.

3. Faculty Senate President's Report

Faculty Senate President Richard Holder reported that the Strategic Budget Leadership Team (SBLT) recommended to President Frank, a budget recommendation which included a 3% tuition increase, 3% raise for faculty, and 2.5% for staff. At that time, the SBLT was not aware of any changes forthcoming in the healthcare package except an increase of premiums. President Frank who was under instructions from the Board of Regents, was to present a budget with a tuition increase 0% or at the most a 1% tuition increase. It was elected, to present to the Board of Regents a 1.5% tuition increase with the same amount of raises. The Board of Regents agreed that a raise was necessary but not an increase in tuition. The Board of Regents are not willing to fund the raises with the revenue of the University. The Administration was held responsible for finding the funds for the raises. Funds were found through Santa Fe with a 0.9% raise and from the Results Oriented Management (ROM) funds to put into compensation. ROM was the budget method whereby 1% of every department's budget would be taken and re-allocated according to metrics to be able to move funding towards units that are doing their best job depending on how that was defined.

Another way to fund the compensation was through changing the healthcare plan to be at a more modest level. The premiums are increasing less than they would've increased had nothing been done. The deductible was increased; therefore the University was able to save enough money to add to the compensation pool. At the last minute, 2.5% was approved to be given to staff, this was allowable by the University decreasing the amount of funds given to the Foundation yearly, which is around \$500,000.

The healthcare plan changes caused a lot of contention. In consultation with the Committee on Governance, it was decided to suggest to President Frank that he hold a General Faculty meeting and invite staff. This meeting was held on Thursday, April 10, 2014 in Woodward Hall and was well attended. There was a fair amount of discontent regarding the health plans not being explained very well. Faculty around the University feel that the Faculty Senate should go on record expressing the thoughts of faculty regarding this issue. Faculty Senate President Richard Holder will write a letter to the Board of Regents conveying the sense of the Faculty Senate to address the issues with the compensation increase, the increase in healthcare costs, and healthcare plan changes. The Faculty Senate agreed with this approach. Faculty Senate President Richard Holder requested for Faculty Senators to email him suggestions on what should be added to the letter. Faculty Senator Lee Brown commented that when he asked where the Faculty's raises would be coming from regarding HSC faculty, he was told they would come from reserves. Faculty Senator Lee Brown found out that the legislature increased the I&G reserves by not much. It's unclear where the savings went into the School of Medicine and also it is expected to increase clinical revenue to make up for that compensation. The north campus faculty is granted compensation but have to find a way to pay for it in each other their departments. Most will not allow salary increases up to 3%.

4. Provost Report

Provost Abdallah reported on the University's budget and funding.

The Best & Worst of Times

Chaouki T Abdallah

UNM Faculty Senate

April 22, 2014

The Iron Triangle

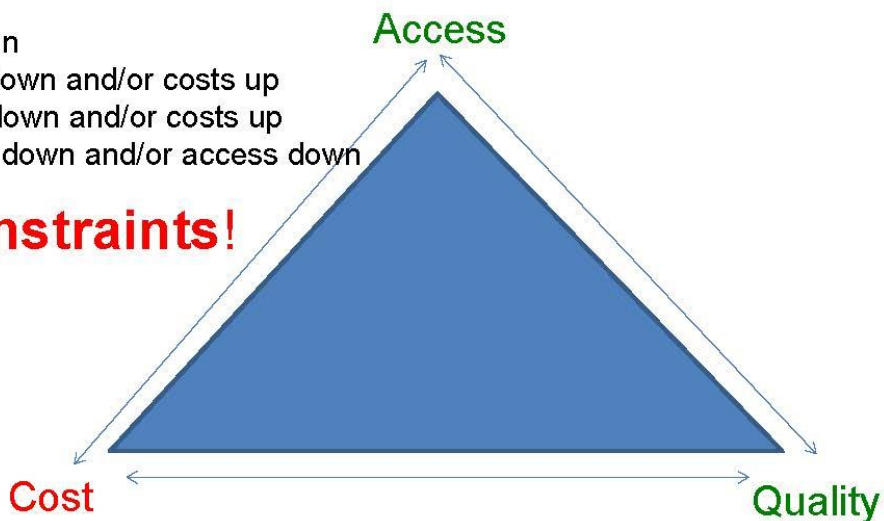
Three main concerns of any university leader:

- Increasing cost of higher education
- Challenge of providing access
- Need to maintain and improve educational quality

Three missions in tension

- Access up = quality down and/or costs up
- Quality up = access down and/or costs up
- Costs down = quality down and/or access down

Mind the Constraints!

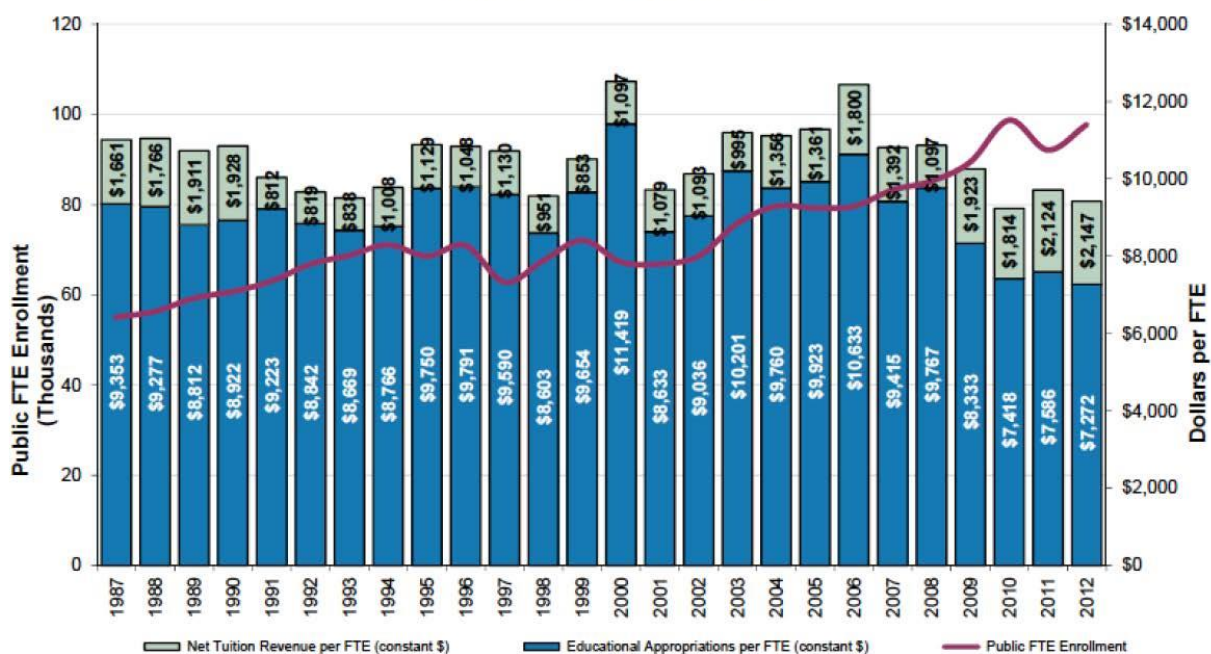


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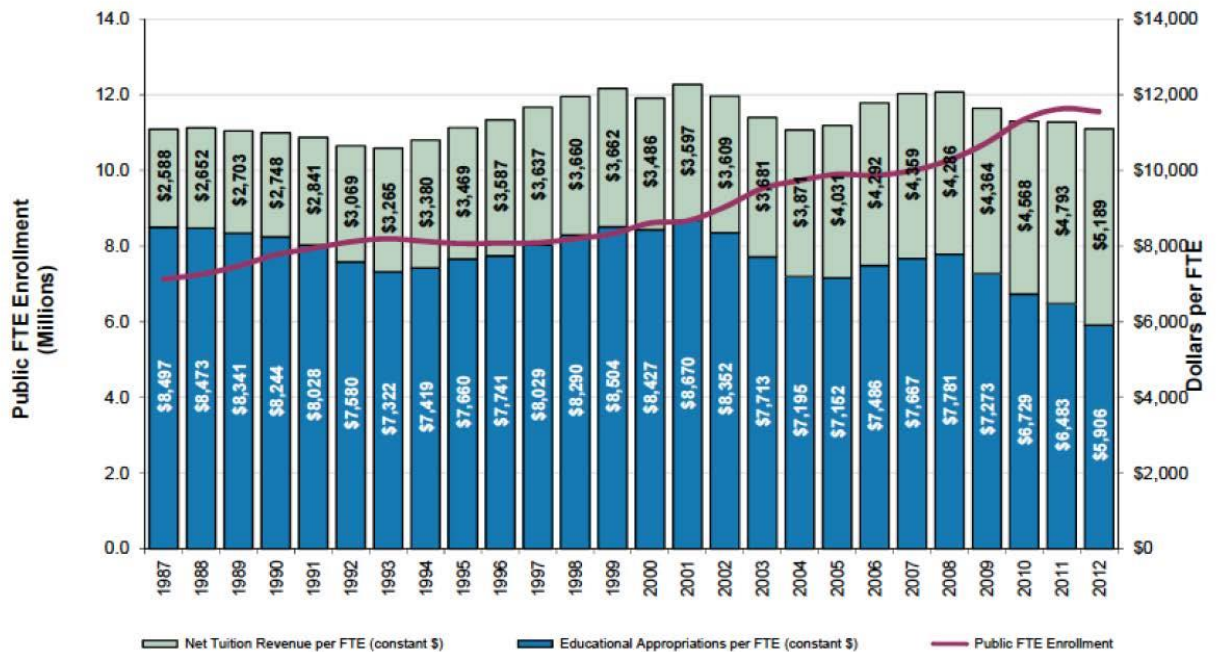
Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Total Educational Revenue per FTE, New Mexico -- Fiscal 1987-2012



Note: Constant 2012 dollars adjusted by SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Educational Appropriations include ARRA funds.
Source: SHEEO

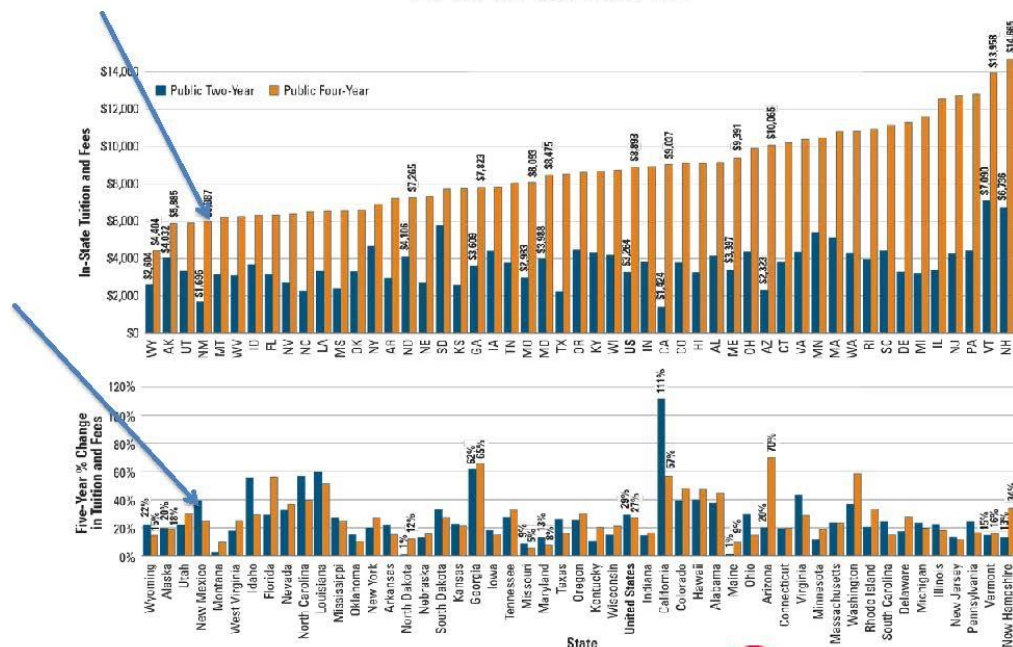
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Public FTE Enrollment, Educational Appropriations and Total Educational Revenue per FTE, United States -- Fiscal 1987-2012

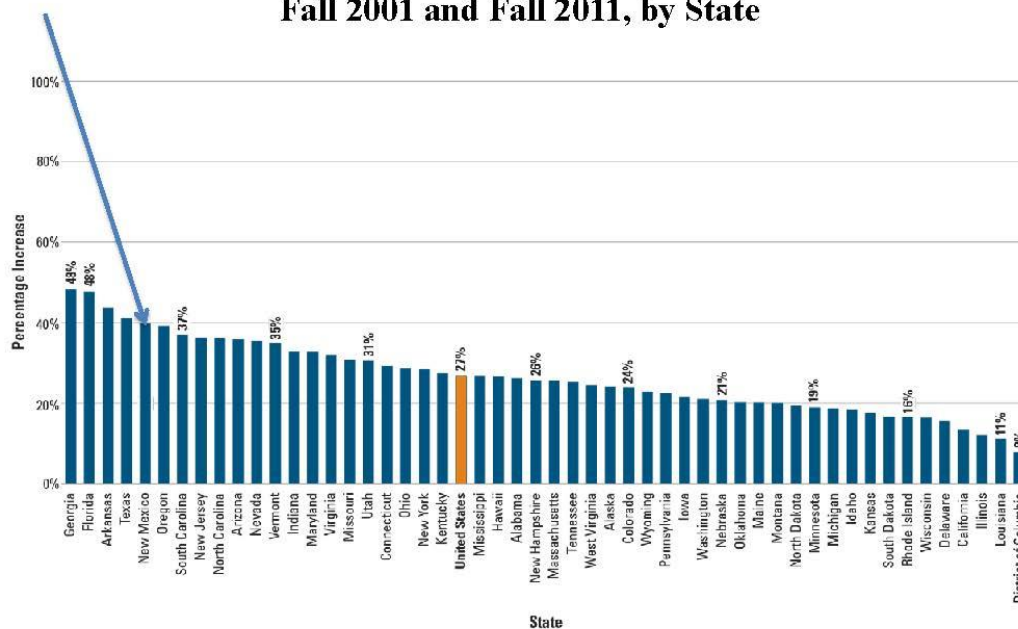


Note: Constant 2012 dollars adjusted by SHEEO Higher Education Cost Adjustment. Educational Appropriations include ARRA funds. (HECA)
Source: SHEEO

Average 2013-14 In-State Tuition and Fees at Public Institutions, by State, and Five-Year Percentage Changes in Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fees, 2008-09 to 2013-14



Percentage Increases in Total Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment in Public Degree-Granting Institutions Between Fall 2001 and Fall 2011, by State



SOURCE: The College Board, *Trends in College Pricing 2013*, Figure 25.

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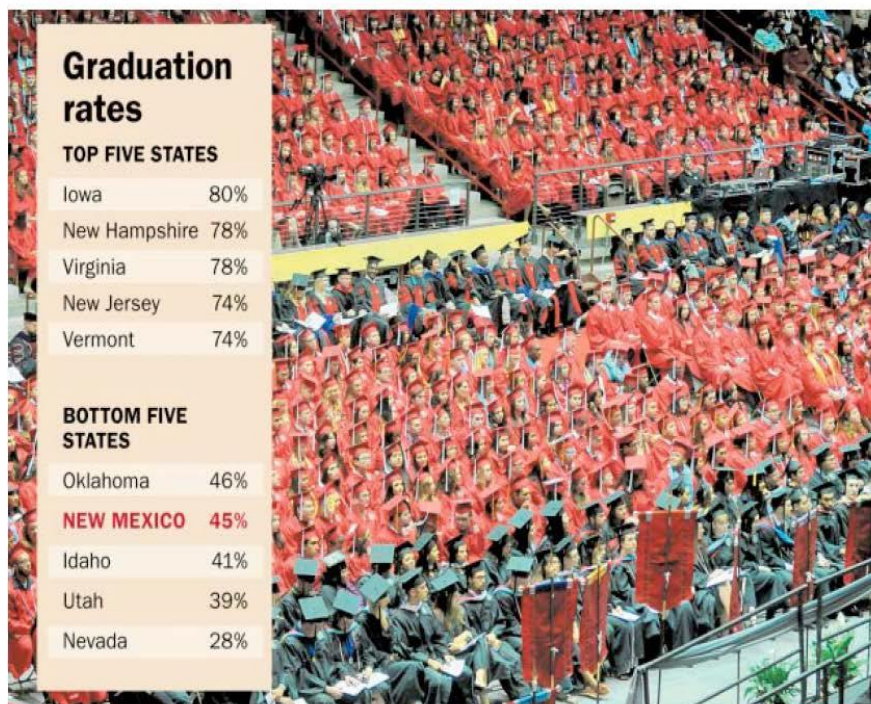
For detailed data, visit: trends.collegeboard.org.

Trends in College Pricing 2013



CollegeBoard

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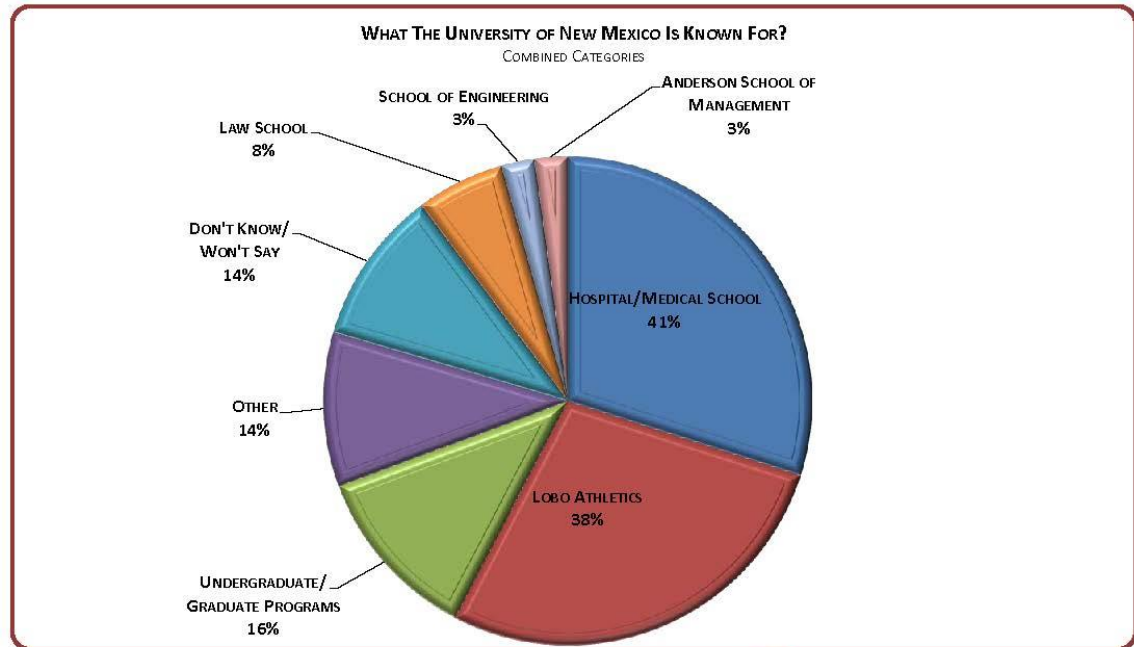


State	(State+Net Tuition)/FTE
Iowa	\$12,300.00
New Hampshire	\$11,700.00
Virginia	\$12,000.00
New Jersey	\$15,000.00
Vermont	\$17,000.00
US	\$11,000.00
Oklahoma	\$9,900.00
New Mexico	\$9,500.00
Idaho	\$8,600.00
Utah	\$9,700.00
Nevada	\$10,100.00

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What do they know about us?



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What do they think of us?

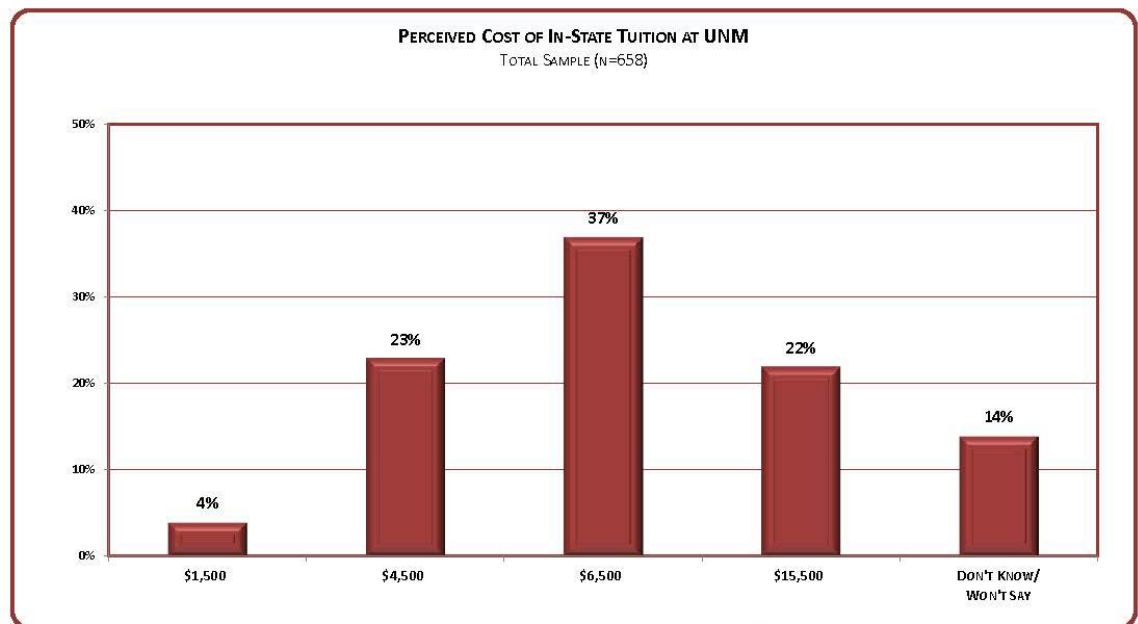
UNM'S GENERAL REPUTATION ON THREE KEY ATTRIBUTES								
2006 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=929)								
2014 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=658)								
RANKED BY HIGHEST PERCENTAGE 2014 "VERY GOOD"								
		VERY GOOD 5	4	3	2	VERY BAD 1	DK/ WS	MEAN †
RESEARCH	2014	30%	33%	16%	4%	1%	16%	4.1
	2006	29%	31%	17%	3%	1%	20%	4.1
TEACHING	2014	23%	39%	24%	2%	1%	10%	3.9
	2006	23%	37%	24%	3%	1%	12%	3.9
COMMUNITY SERVICE	2014	18%	23%	23%	8%	3%	26%	3.6
	2006	13%	20%	23%	8%	2%	33%	3.5

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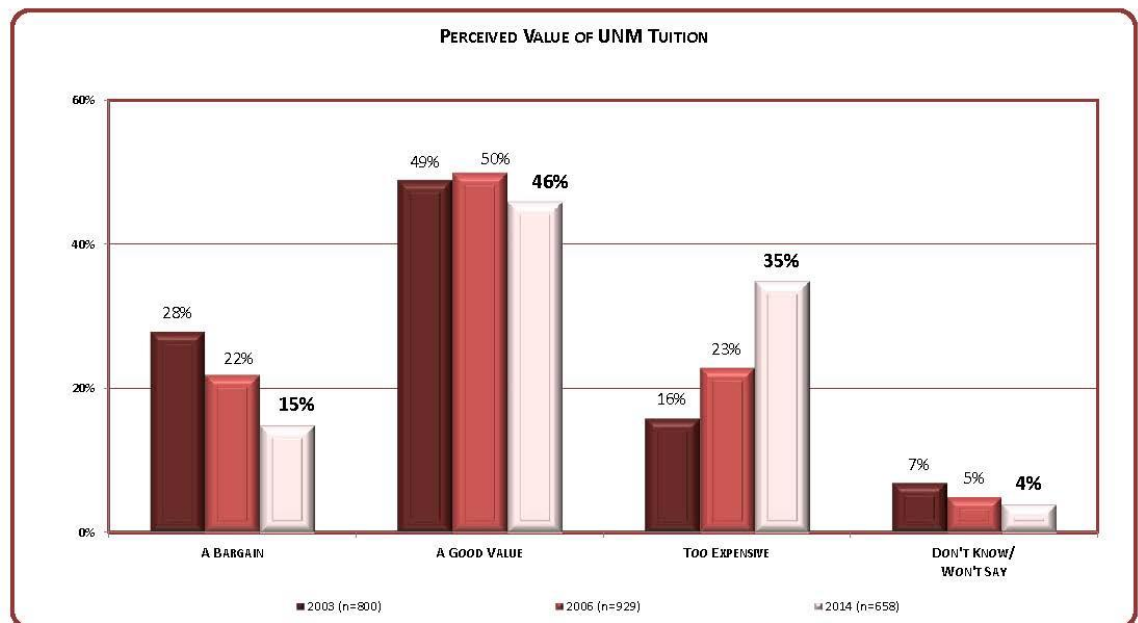


PERCEPTIONS OF UNM BASED ON SPECIFIC ATTRIBUTES								
2003 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=800)								
2006 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=929)								
2014 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=658)								
RANKED BY HIGHEST PERCENTAGE 2014 "CLOSELY DESCRIBES"								
		CLOSELY DESCRIBES				DOESN'T DESCRIBE AT ALL		MEAN †
		5	4	3	2	1	DK/WS	
UNM IS VALUED WITHIN THE COMMUNITY	2014	49%	30%	10%	3%	2%	6%	4.3
	2006	QUESTION NOT ASKED						
	2003	QUESTION NOT ASKED						
UNM'S TUITION FEES ARE HIGH	2014	33%	16%	19%	9%	6%	16%	3.7
	2006	29%	20%	18%	9%	9%	16%	3.6
	2003	20%	13%	18%	11%	16%	22%	3.1
UNM IS NEW MEXICO'S BEST UNIVERSITY	2014	30%	25%	26%	8%	6%	5%	3.7
	2006	30%	27%	23%	5%	8%	7%	3.7
	2003	42%	16%	17%	6%	8%	12%	3.9
UNM'S CAMPUS IS SAFE	2014	13%	26%	30%	12%	6%	13%	3.3
	2006	QUESTION NOT ASKED						
	2003	QUESTION NOT ASKED						

LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH VARIOUS STATEMENTS REGARDING UNM								
2006 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=929)								
2014 TOTAL SAMPLE (N=658)								
RANKED BY HIGHEST PERCENTAGE 2014 "STRONGLY AGREE"								
		STRONGLY AGREE				STRONGLY DISAGREE		MEAN †
		5	4	3	2	1	DK/WS	
UNM PROVIDES SERVICES DIRECTLY TO ALBUQUERQUE AND THE STATE, INCLUDING HEALTH CARE, SOCIAL SERVICES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, POLICY STUDIES, AND CULTURAL EVENTS	2014	36%	33%	18%	3%	2%	9%	4.1
	2006	32%	33%	16%	3%	1%	14%	4.1
UNM OFFERS NEW MEXICANS ACCESS TO A VARIETY OF HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATIONAL, RESEARCH, AND SERVICE PROGRAMS	2014	30%	36%	20%	5%	2%	7%	3.9
	2006	33%	38%	17%	4%	2%	7%	4.0
UNM ADVANCES STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD, ITS PEOPLES, AND CULTURES	2014	22%	26%	30%	5%	3%	14%	3.7
	2006	22%	33%	23%	8%	2%	12%	3.8
UNM'S INTERNATIONALLY-KNOWN PROGRAMS PLACES IT AMONG AMERICA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES	2014	12%	21%	26%	12%	5%	24%	3.3
	2006	12%	23%	26%	10%	5%	24%	3.4

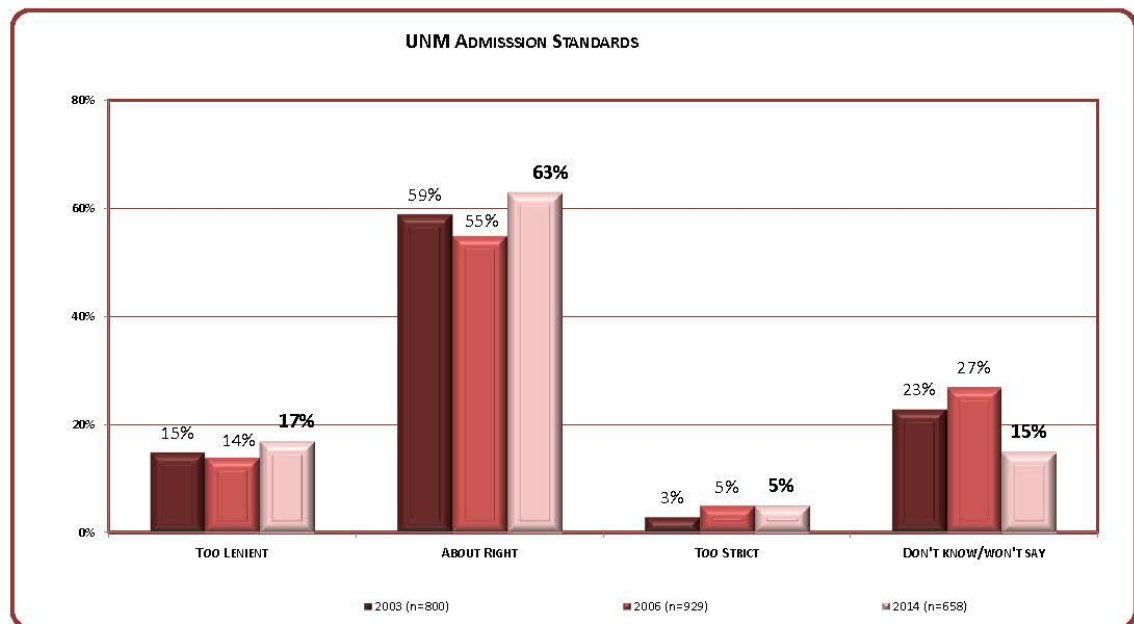


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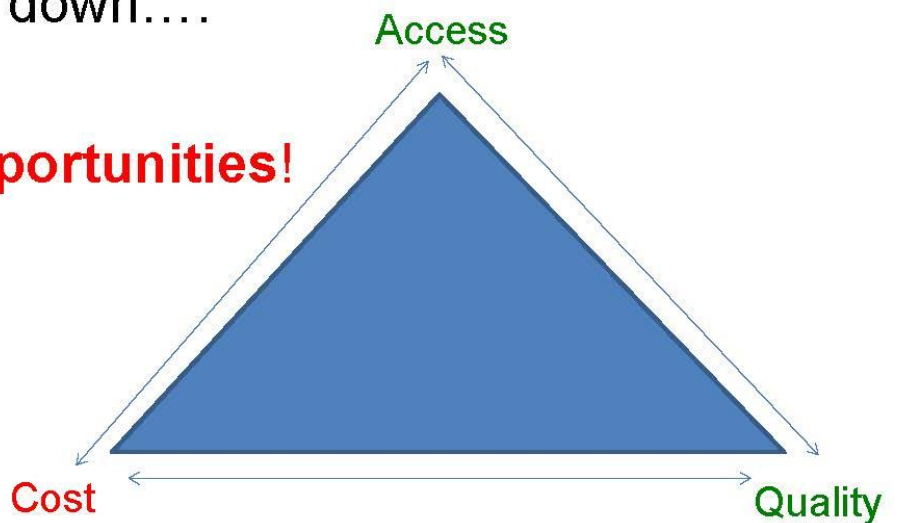
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What Gets Me up in the Morning

- Keep Access,
- Increase Quality,
- Keep Costs down....

Mind the Opportunities!

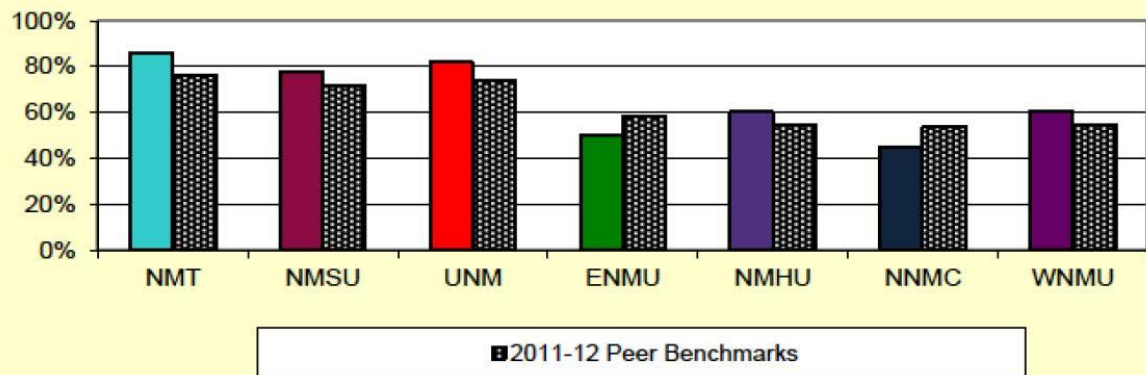


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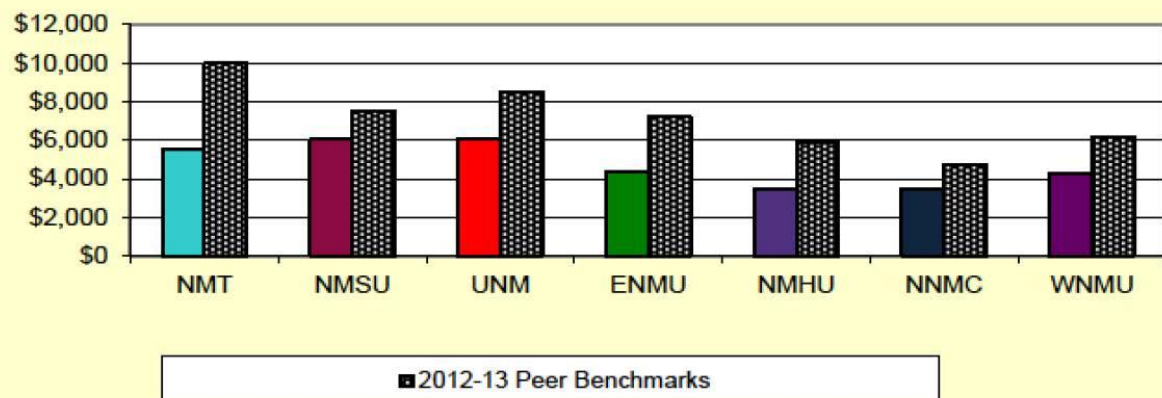
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NMT	81.6%	85.3%	88.7%	88.7%	85.8%
NMSU	73.9%	80.9%	80.4%	78.1%	77.6%
UNM	72.0%	71.6%	80.4%	82.3%	81.9%
ENMU	54.9%	54.6%	51.7%	58.7%	50.2%
NMHU	56.8%	55.0%	62.1%	61.2%	60.3%
NNMC			64.1%	64.1%	45.3%
WNMU	58.8%	59.3%	62.6%	58.7%	60.3%

Percent of Fiscal Resources Allocated to Instruction, Research, and Public Service

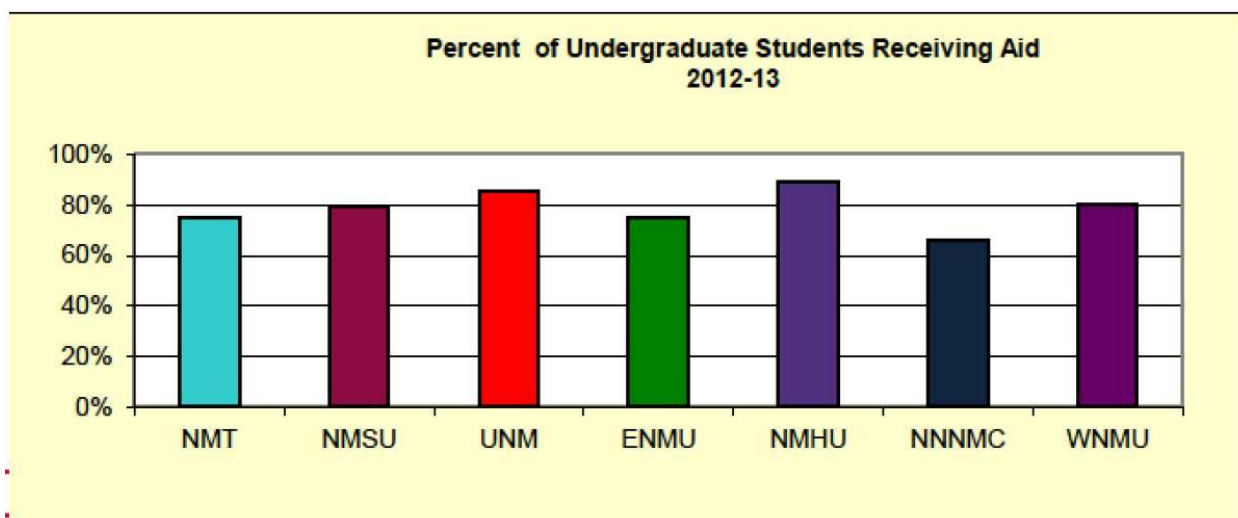


	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	% Change Over Past 5 Years
NMT	\$4,607	\$4,941	\$5,301	\$5,496	\$5,714	24.0%
NMSU	\$4,998	\$5,400	\$5,827	\$6,040	\$6,221	24.5%
UNM	\$5,101	\$5,506	\$5,809	\$6,049	\$6,846	34.2%
ENMU	\$3,552	\$3,900	\$4,147	\$4,350	\$4,559	28.4%
NMHU	\$2,741	\$2,952	\$3,264	\$3,504	\$4,000	45.9%
NNMC	\$2,522	\$2,594	\$2,822	\$3,470	\$4,060	61.0%
WNMU	\$3,589	\$3,810	\$4,054	\$4,313	\$4,723	31.6%

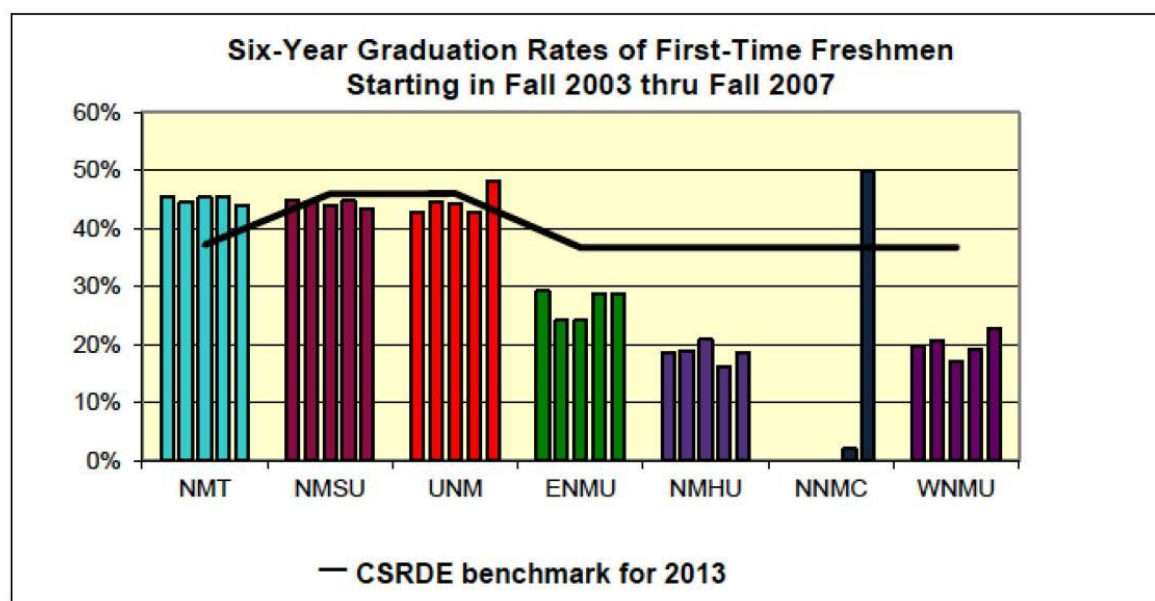
Resident Undergraduate Tuition and Fees 2012-13



	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
NMT	53.9%	52.6%	60.5%	72.3%	74.9%
NMSU	76.7%	76.1%	76.5%	80.0%	79.4%
UNM	72.8%	75.1%	83.9%	83.9%	85.2%
ENMU	78.8%	78.7%	78.1%	76.6%	75.0%
NMHU	85.2%	81.0%	84.0%	91.0%	89.0%
NNMC	57.0%	64.0%	65.0%	75.0%	66.0%
WNMU	67.8%	61.2%	73.4%	75.5%	80.4%

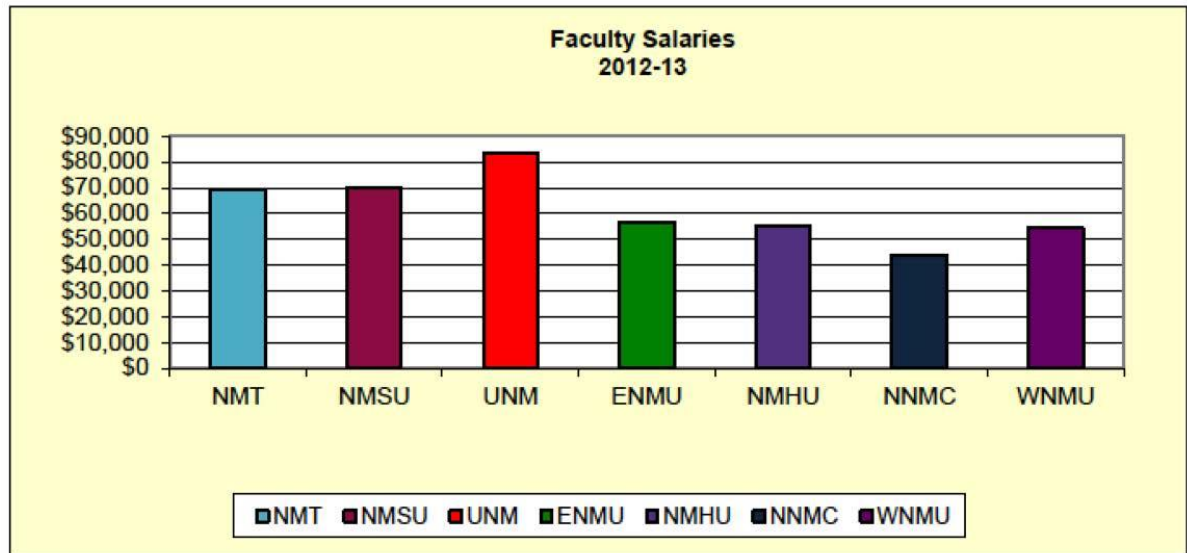


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Note: WNMU includes associates and certificate awards in its graduation cohort.

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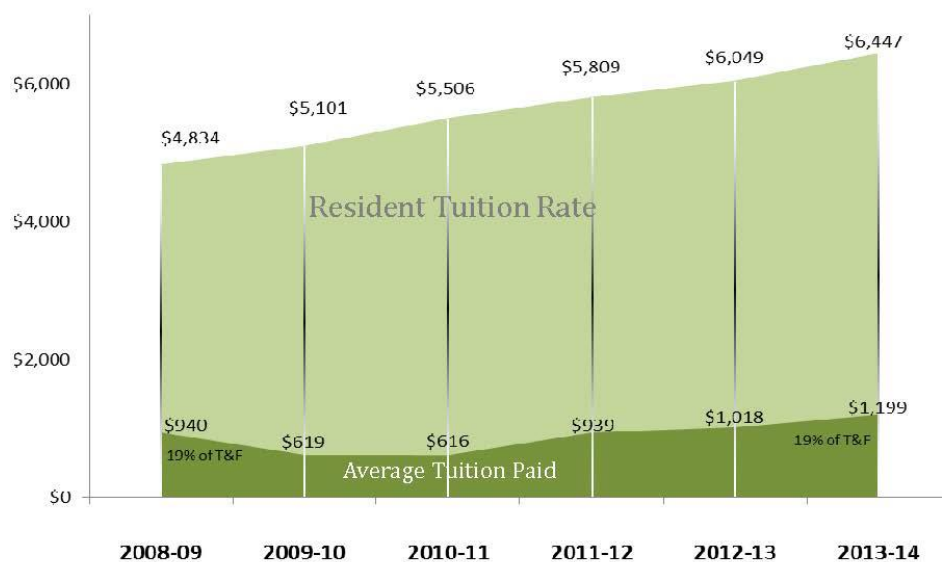


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Average Net Tuition and Fees Paid by Degree Seeking Undergraduates



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ROI for UNM Degrees

	2013 Cost	20 Year Net ROI	Annual ROI
Computer Science	\$87,920	\$884,900	13% w/o financial aid 14.1% with FA
Business	\$82,920	\$294,300	7.8% w/o FA 9.8% with FA

Source: www.payscale.com

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Academic/Student Affairs 5 year I&G base allocation

FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15
\$149,222,359	\$147,843,667	\$147,757,220	\$168,940,686	\$172,593,120
Without EU			\$154,340,686	\$157,993,120

\$14.6 Million transferred into Academic Affairs for EU in FY14.
Effective total increase from FY 12 is: \$10,149,453 or 6.8%

This translated into about 50 new faculty members, more advisers, equity adjustments, 2 consecutive raises of 3% for faculty.

<file:///Users/chaoukiabdallah/Documents/UNM-Provost-Documents/Sankey-Bridge2014/FY14%20Budget.html>

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Comparison of 6 Yr. Graduation Rates for Main Campus Summer Course Takers vs. Non-Takers

2006 and 2007 Full-Time Beginning Freshman Cohorts

entryyear	number of summer courses*	number of degrees	total students	gradrate_6yr
2006	0	424	1479	28.67
2006	1	264	442	59.73
2006	2	206	351	58.69
2006	3	171	255	67.06
2006	4	94	134	70.15
2006	5	72	107	67.29
2006	6-10	114	169	67.46
2006	> 10	9	18	50.00
All 2006		1354	2955	45.82
2007	0	459	1495	30.70
2007	1	248	375	66.13
2007	2	209	320	65.31
2007	3	145	227	63.88
2007	4	113	156	72.44
2007	5	74	105	70.48
2007	6-10	115	159	72.33
2007	> 10	10	13	76.92
All 2007		1373	2850	48.18

*Completed successfully with credits passed > 0.

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Take-Aways

- We are getting hurt everytime we fall from our ambitions to our budget realities.
- We are living in a VUCA world: vulnerable, uncertain, complex, & ambiguous.
- First reports from the front are always wrong.
- For every complex problem, there is an answer that is clear, simple, and wrong. *HL Mencken*

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Alignment



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5. Vice President for Research Update

Vice President for Research Michael Dougher reported that the budget for main campus research at the University through March is on track with where they were last year. It was estimated that they will end the year at \$225,000 down from where they were last year, but last year was a record high so they are not in the negative.

An equipment call request for proposals was sent out; they received \$2.5 million in requests for equipment renewal and repair. The Research Office was able to give \$500,000 for 1/5th of the people that applied. As long as the funds remain available, the Research Office will continue to send out equipment call requests for proposals. Next year there will be two calls sent out with \$500,000 each totaling of \$1 million.

The tuition decision impacted the Research Office, of which \$450,000 was intended to go to the faculty for research initiatives and equipment funding. The budget of the Research Office is through used it is F&A that is used to pay for everything in the Research Office (Basic Research Office, Pre-Award Office, Post-Award Office and the Compliance Office) which is substantial. All of the salaries that are paid through Facilities and Administration carry about 37% that equals to \$1 million annually. The Research Office had requested for some of that money to be relieved since it is the Higher Education Departments' policy that it get paid with I&G money including the Administration agreeing to do this over a three year period. About \$330,000 was going to be removed from the Research Office budget, again the Administration was responsive to those requests but when the 0% tuition was approved and the 3% increase in salary was approved, that funding was taken from the Research Office.

The Pre-Award Office is still in the works of being remodeled. Goals have been accomplished with being more responsive, making it easier, improved electronic submission process. In looking at it further, there is a disconnect between the Pre-Award and Post-Award Offices, the electronic Research Administration process can be improved.

The Office of Institutional Review Board (IRB) moved to main campus from the Health Sciences Center. The Chair of the IRB Committee had family health problems so he has had to resign from the Committee with others resigning as well. Vice President for Research Michael Dougher

requested for faculty to volunteer to serve on this Committee. This IRB Committee will meet every two weeks. On an average, the IRB Committee is turning full reviews in 30 days the national average is 51 days.

The Research Office is developing a relationship with Sandia National Laboratories. The Research Office has sent recommendations to the Provost and the Chief Technology Officer of Sandia National Laboratories on the first joint hire in the area of materials and energy. There are outstanding candidates that are up for hire. Next year, the Research Office will hire two in the area of Quantum Information and Computational Science. In addition, six Sandia National Laboratory Professors will be adding to the number of National Laboratory Professors at the University.

The New Mexico Collaborative Research Council is up and running. The New Mexico Collaborative Research Council consists of two National Labs, Holloman Air Force Research Laboratory, and White Sands Missile Range. The plan is for the New Mexico Collaborative Research Council to meet with legislatures individually to talk with them about considering an infrastructure fund for New Mexico.

The Research Office website is up to date. If anyone has questions regarding the budget it is on the website <http://research.unm.edu/>. The Research Office link is on the top banner of the University's homepage.

CONSENT AGENDA TOPICS

6. 2013-2014 Faculty Senate Committee Appointments

Additions to the 2013-2014 Faculty Senate Committees were approved by unanimous voice vote of the Faculty Senate.

Faculty Senate Committee Appointments Needing Senate Approval					
First	Last	Title	Department	Committee	Date added
Andrew	Yoder	ASUNM Student	ASUNM	Information Technology Use Committee	3/26/2014

7. Spring 2014 Degree Candidates

The Spring 2014 Degree Candidates were approved by unanimous vote of the Faculty Senate.

8. Forms C from the Curricula Committee

The following Form C's were approved by voice vote of the Faculty Senate:

Grad PhD Psychology Quantitative Methodology Emphasis
Undergrad BS & BA Biology- Ecology and Evolutionary Biology Concentration
Grad PhD in Communication
Grad MA in Elementary Education
Undergraduate B.S. in Physics
Undergraduate B.S. in Physics Concentration in Optics
Undergraduate B.S. in Physics Concentration in Biophysics
Undergraduate B.S. in Physics Concentration in Earth and Planetary Sciences
Undergraduate B.S. in Astrophysics
Grad PhD Psychology Concentration Health Psychology
Grad PhD Psychology Health Psychology Emphasis
Grad School of Engineering Shared-Credit Degrees
Grad MS Geography (Plan II option in both concentrations)
Grad PhD Psychology Cognitive/Learning Concentration
Grad PhD Psychology Cognitive Neuroimaging Concentration
Grad PhD Psychology Behavioral Neuroscience Concentration
Grad PhD Psychology Cognition, Brain and Behavior Concentration
Grad PhD in Latin American Studies
Grad Master of Latin American Studies/Master of Public Health dual degree
Grad Psychology Graduate Program Admissions
Undergrad All undergrad CFA degrees: BA, BFA, BM, BME
Undergrad BA Latin American Studies
Undergrad Bachelor of Arts in Environment, Planning and Design

Undergrad Bachelor of Arts in Environment, Planning and Design CRP Concentration
Grad MA Latin American Studies- CRP concentration
Grad UNM Global/National Engineering Scholars
Grad PhD Psychology Clinical Concentration
Grad Master of Music, Theory & Composition Concentration
Grad Master of Music, Music History and Literature Concentration
Undergrad BSCE Civil Engineering
Undergrad B.S.Cn.E. Construction Engineering
Undergrad B.S.C.M. Construction Management
Undergrad All Undergrad CFA degrees: BA, BFA, BM, BME
Grad Minor in Arts Management
Undergrad Minor in Arts Management
Grad MS Speech-Language Pathology
Grad Department of Psychiatry

Faculty Senate President-Elect Pamela Pyle recognized Faculty Senate President Richard Holder by thanking him for a year of ease and competency.

AGENDA TOPICS

9. Form D Graduate Certificate in Teaching English as a Second Language

The presenter of this Form D Graduate Certificate in Teaching English as a Second Language was not present. Faculty Senate President Richard Holder requested for a review of the materials to be voted on.

The Form D Graduate Certificate in Teaching English as a Second Language was approved by unanimous voice vote of the Faculty Senate.

10. A61.15 Research Allocation Committee Policy

Faculty Senate Research Allocation Committee Chair Susanne Anderson-Riedel reported that there are 10 members on the Faculty Senate Research Allocation Committee, in reading the applications; it is a massive process to get them complete in a timely manner. If a member of the Research Allocation Committee decides to apply for a grant they can, but are not allowed to continue as a member on the Research Allocation Committee. This leaves the work of the applications to be reviewed by the other committee members. Chair Susanne Anderson-Riedel is requesting to increase the membership from 10 members to 12 members.

The request to increase the membership from 10 to 12 members on the Faculty Senate Research Allocation Committee was approved by unanimous voice vote of the Faculty Senate.

11. A83 Annual Report

For many years the University has had Annual Reports required by policy A83: Annual Reports. They have been difficult for departments because what is requested is very precise and particular to even the size of paper that it is printed on. The Faculty Senate Policy Committee worked on accomplishing a task for all faculty, department chairs and deans to have the information they need and used to get from published reports. The revised policy places it upon the Provost, the Chancellor for Health Science Center and Executive Vice President for Administration to annually compile a report that contains all data. This will make the process much easier for departments.

The revised changes to policy A83 Annual Report was approved by unanimous voice vote of the Faculty Senate.

12. C280 Leave Without Pay

Senior Vice Provost Carol Parker reported on C280 Leave Without Pay. The current language was drafted in the 1970's that stated any faculty that elected to leave could continue the health benefits if chosen to do so. There were problems recently where faculty relied on that language to presume that if they did nothing, further their benefits would be turned off automatically when they were not. The revised changes reconcile the current policy language to comport to what the University's Benefits Office is doing now with respect to premium payment.

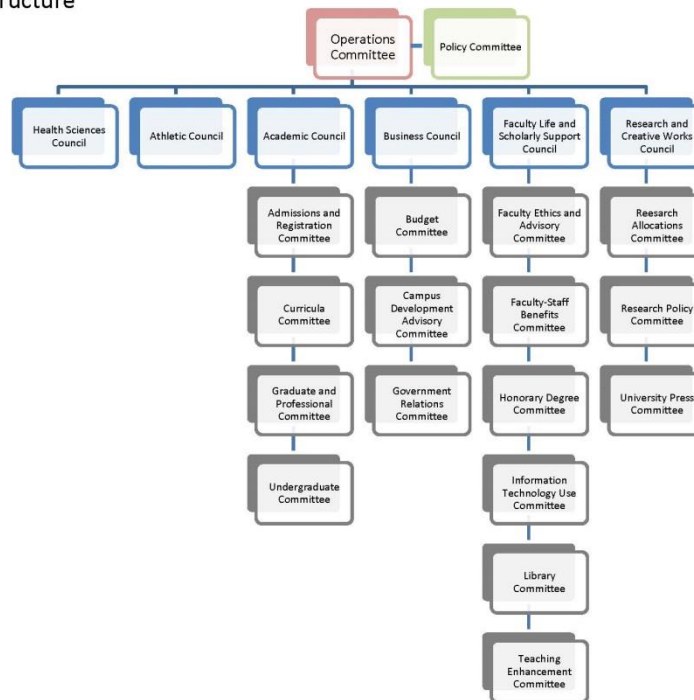
The revised changes to policy C280 Leave Without Pay was approved by unanimous voice vote of the Faculty Senate.

13. Faculty Senate Council Structure Proposal

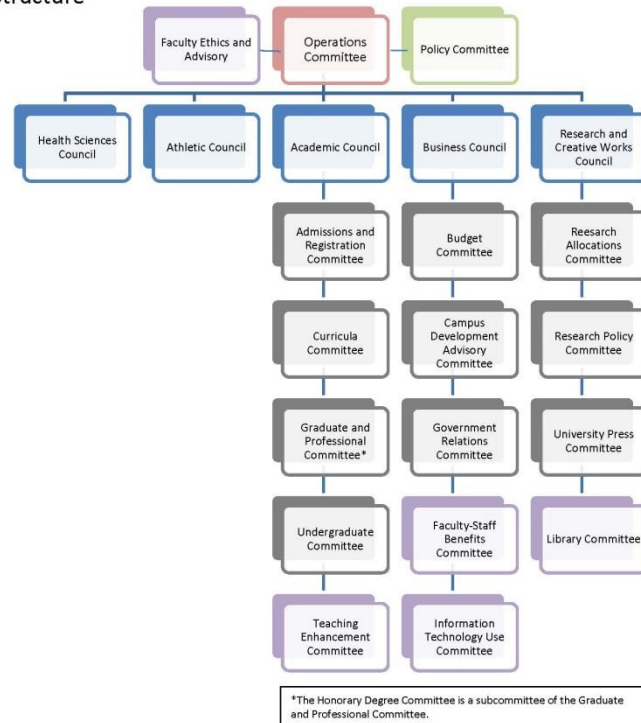
Past Faculty Senate President Amy Neel reported on the Faculty Senate Council Structure proposal. Past Faculty Senate President Amy Neel requested that the Faculty Senate agree to extend the Special Rules of Order until June 30, 2015, to make the final decision on whether the Faculty Senate Council structure remain, and the change from 6 Faculty Senate Councils to 5 Faculty Senate Councils, and include the elimination of the requirement for 3 Faculty Senate members to serve on each of the Faculty Senate Councils.

During the 2014-2015 term it will be discussed how the Faculty Senate Council Chairs will be selected and what will be the relationship between those Chairs and the Operations Committee.

Current Structure



Proposed Structure



Preamble for the Proposal to Reorganize the UNM Faculty Senate March 27, 2012

“The following proposal is limited to a pilot project for a restructuring of the Faculty Senate. Since no revisions to the Faculty Constitution or the Senate By-Laws will be made during this two-year pilot, the responsibilities and authority of the University Faculty as outlined in Section 2 of the Faculty Constitution, and the transfer of those to the Faculty Senate as outlined in Section 6(a) of the Faculty Constitution, shall not be abridged.”

Hereinafter, this pilot period is referred to as a 2-year transition period.

Proposal for the Reorganization of the UNM Faculty Senate March 2012

Prologue

The University of New Mexico Faculty Senate Operations Committee created a Task Force in 2009 on Senate Organizational Structure to form a proposal for restructuring the Faculty Senate to be more responsive and flexible to the needs of the faculty, administration, and the University as a whole. The 2009 Task Force was led by Prof. Douglas Fields, then the President of the Faculty Senate. The conclusions of the Task Force resulted in a presentation that was provided to various faculty groups throughout the academic year 2010-2011. A special meeting of the Faculty Senate, called on May 9, 2011 by then Senate President Richard Wood, was held to discuss this sole topic – Senate Reorganization – with the faculty Senators. Several questions, issues, concerns, and hopes were expressed at that meeting. The hopes were consistent with the notion that since the University was undergoing a major realignment in shared governance, in response to a critique from the Higher Learning Commission within the university's accreditation agency, this would be an ideal time to consider changes in the structure of the Senate to align itself with proposed changes in the Administration and to affect a better posture for shared governance in the future. The Senate reorganization proposal provided here takes into account the comments by Senators at the special meeting, as well as suggestions from other groups since May, such as the Committee on Governance and the current Operations Committee. In addition, some materials added from historical archives at UNM and materials collected from other universities on their Faculty Senate structures have provided additional insight into some of the features of this plan.

A Need for Change

It continues to be increasingly difficult for the Faculty Senate (FS), the FS President, and the Operations Committee (OPS) to adequately meet all the legitimate needs and time demands of their respective roles. It is also increasingly difficult for the Faculty Senate to respond to new initiatives and weigh in proactively on strategic directives coming from the Administration, the Regents, and our wider organizational environment. If shared governance within the University is to work well, and if it is to lead UNM in the best strategic pursuit of its academic mission in the future, we believe we simply have to have a structure that both embodies democratic practice and is capable of responding in an efficient way where the structure is less centralized in the person of the FS President. The UNM Central Administration has indicated that they are open to suggestions for change to our shared governance model. This proposal represents an improved structure of the Faculty Senate, which will be integrated easily into the current model of governance by the administration.

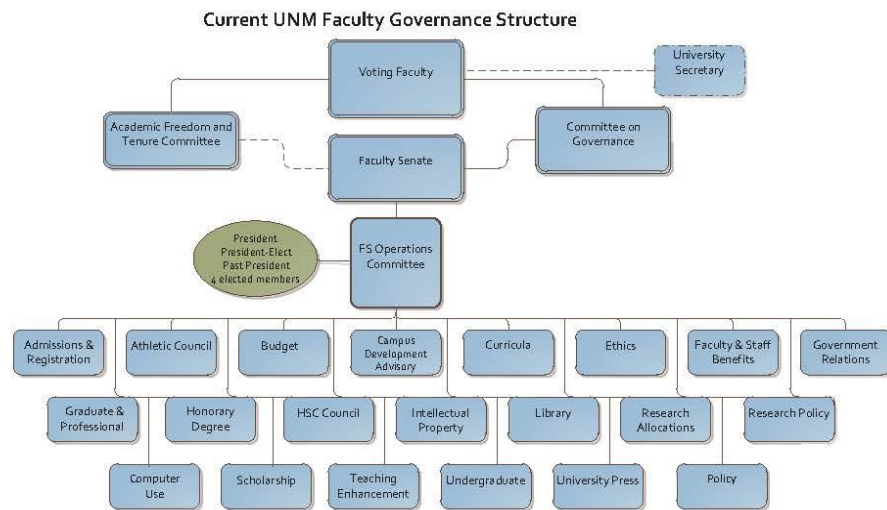
Due to the complexity of our university committee system, it makes sense to compartmentalize committees into councils of committees that deal with similar issues. This will in no way add to the number of people in the reporting chain as each council will be made up of the Heads of the Committees that comprise it. Each Council will decide among its members who will serve as the Council Chair. As you can see by comparing the two charts (current and proposed, below), it will be much easier for Senate leadership to assist committees in a timely and thoughtful way if the committees are grouped together and represented by this intermediary council structure.

Current Faculty Senate Structure

The current structure of the UNM Faculty Senate (FS) is comprised of Senators elected from the entirety of the UNM campus, including the branch campuses. There are 73 Senators divided among the various academic units, with 8 at-large Senators included in this total. There is one executive committee, known as the Operations Committee (OPS) of the Faculty Senate. It is comprised of the FS President, the President-elect, the past-President and 4 members of the Senate, all elected annually by the Faculty Senate. The charge of this committee is to oversee the workings of the FS Committees, to set the agendas for the Faculty Senate Meetings, and to be a conduit between the administration and the FS Committees and Faculty Senate. The twenty-one (21) standing Committees of the Faculty Senate are:

- Admissions and Registration
- Athletic Council
- Budget
- Campus Development Advisory
- Computer Use
- Curricula
- Faculty Ethics and Advisory
- Faculty and Staff Benefits
- Governmental Relations
- Graduate and Professional
- Health Science Center Council
- Honorary Degree
- Intellectual Property (duties currently assigned to RPC)
- Library
- Policy
- Research Allocations
- Research Policy
- Scholarship
- Teaching Enhancement
- Undergraduate
- University Press

Currently, each of these committees has, in its charge, a definition of the voting members and administrative, staff, and student ex-officio (non-voting) members. The faculty membership usually is defined in such a way as to have representation on the committee by as diverse a group as possible. The schematic shown below gives the structure of the current Faculty Senate and its committees.



The number of committees reporting directly to the OPS committee and, hence the Senate President, is unwieldy. There is simply no current method to organize all the information coming from 21 committees in an effective and efficient manner. It places too high a burden on the Senate President to be able to deal with all the outputs from committees and, at the same time, deal with the many ad-hoc, unforeseen, and disparate duties that befall the Senate President as he/she also represents the overall faculty to the Administration and to the Regents. The large number of committees makes it difficult to organize the many tasks that are conducted by the committees. Additionally, the current structure makes it difficult for the general faculty, unit and department Chairs, academic Deans, and members of the university Administration to decide which Senate committees to go to with issues and concerns and for faculty to understand the responsibilities of each committee so they know for which committee to volunteer. The large number of committees serves to dilute the authority and power of each committee on their overall impact of the Senate and its decisions. The current large number of committees makes it impractical to offer compensation or release time to the chairs of large and time-consuming committees (e.g. Curriculum, Graduate, Undergraduate, Policy, Research Allocations, Teaching Enhancement, etc.). The "rigidity of charges" to the current committees makes it difficult to shift the charge when the external and internal trends would be a reasonable option, without resorting to the effort of getting the full Senate to approve such changes.

Implementation of the changes to charge, and the associated approval for such changes can be separated by months, or even a full academic year. Moreover, there is some rigidity in the membership of committees, where an appropriate distribution of faculty members is required on the committee. Sometimes vacancies on committees prevent membership to some faculty who would otherwise be effective and enthusiastic members of the committees except for the distribution requirements on those committees. Finally, the current structure does contain some inactive committees that should be reorganized, eliminated, or have charges transferred to other existing committees. Currently, two of our 21 committees rarely meet, one is comatose, and another meets traditionally one time per year. Hence, we could label our committees as being standing, sitting or sleeping.

Within the current structure of the Faculty Senate there are two existing Councils. One is the Athletic Council, which is essentially a committee named a "Council." It operates as a committee in the current structure, but could be reconstituted into a Council under the proposed plan by adding 3 Faculty Senators and adding some breadth to the current responsibilities; this could be easily addressed in a change to the charge of this committee. The second Council, the Health Science Center (HSC) Council, is a bona-fide Council in the definition of a Council. All of the HSCs 23 Senators are members of this Council. It was in a pilot mode in its first year of existence, and the organization and operation of this Council was so successful at the conclusion of the pilot year, that the Faculty Senate approved adding this Council to the committee structure at the April 26, 2011, faculty senate meeting.

The bottom line on the proposed reorganization of the Senate is that the work of the Senate should not rest upon the shoulders of a few members, that is on the Operations Committee and the Senate President and President-elect, but should be shared as much as possible by all. In the proposed reorganized structure we have the makings for a true paradigm of shared governance. On many of the proposed councils there will be ex-officio participation by members of the Administration, and by some staff members and a few students.

What would NOT Change

This proposal does not recommend changes in any of the following for the first two years of implementation (see page 12 for details on 2 year transition):

- The way that faculty committees are constituted
- The charge of existing Senate committees (except for the Athletic Council)
- The way that faculty are appointed or elected to the committee membership
- The election of the President of the Senate
- Any of the structure of the constitutionally provided committees, i.e., the Committee on Governance or the Academic Freedom and Tenure Committee
- The way that Faculty are elected as Senators
- The elections of Senate members to the Senate Operations Committee
- The charge of the Operations Committee

Proposed Structure of Senate

The basic premises on which rest the proposed new organizational structure are as follows:

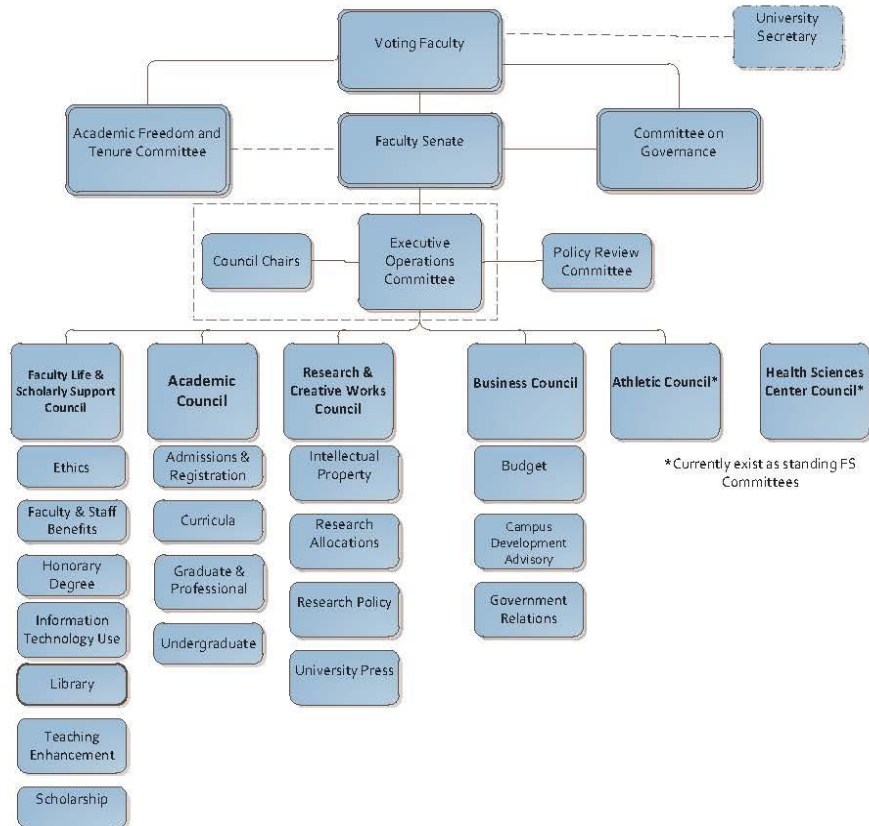
First, for purposes of efficiency and coordination of efforts among the various committees and Councils, there should be a direct and unambiguous relationship between the basic current Senate committee structure and the structure of the Councils reporting to the Operations Committee.

Second, any Senate structure must provide a seamless way about which we can go about reorganizing the work now distributed among a disparate, system-less array of standing, sitting, and sleeping committees.

Third, the new council structure will represent a group of bodies to study the current set of committees to see what committees should be kept, consolidated, restructured, or eliminated and will examine those areas in general to see what academic needs are NOT being taken care of either through committees or otherwise. A basic requirement of each council will be to review, on an annual basis, the efficiency of its constituent committee structure.

Finally, there is no way in which either the Senate as a whole or an Operations Committee can deal with all the matters over which 21 committees, larger numbers of administrators, and even larger numbers of individual faculty members are likely to send for Senate consideration. To paraphrase the words of UNM Faculty Senate President Steven Proust in 1976: We must have a mechanism for an effective system that steers, clears, and prepares business for full Senate debate and deliberations (see Appendix A on the initial attempt at the UNM Senate organization in 1976).

Proposed UNM Faculty Governance Structure



Faculty Senate

The proposed new structure of the Senate is shown above. The current Policy Committee and the group of Council Chairs will report directly to the Operations (OPS) Committee. The President-elect of the Senate will preside over the group of Council Chairs when they meet, generally on the order of twice per month for the purpose of coordination among themselves. The Council Chairs will meet with the Operations Committee once per month for the purpose of communicating issues of importance to the OPS Committee. Since the President-elect will

convene meetings of the Council Chairs, he/she will bring useful information to the Operations Committee on a weekly basis.

The Faculty Senate is the representative body that oversees the work of the Councils and gives final faculty approval to new policies and resolutions that represent the faculty body. Senators are elected from the various colleges with numbers of representatives determined by the relative proportion of faculty in the college. Many senators would be allowed to become members of any one of the proposed 6 Councils depending on their interest; each Council would have a maximum of 3 Senators per Council. These Senate representatives would be ex-officio on the Councils, but would then bring the knowledge of the Council that they represent to the Faculty Senate body.

Faculty Senate Councils

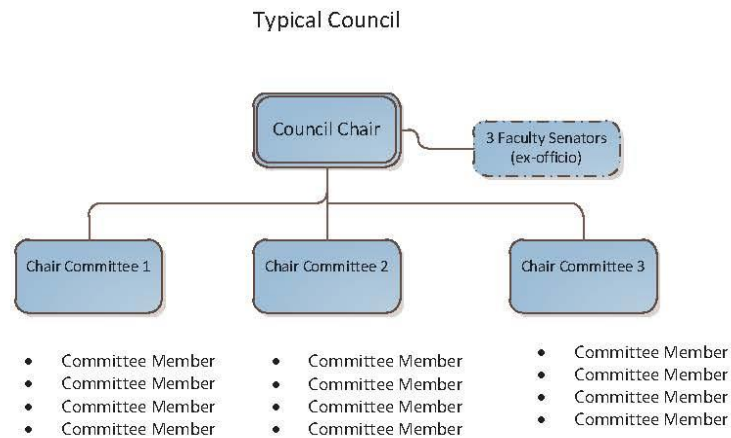
The Councils of the Faculty Senate are created paralleling the divisions of university life:

- Graduate Research & Creative Works Council
- Academic Council
- Business Council
- Faculty Life and Scholarly Support Council
- Health Sciences Center Council
- Athletic Council

During the first two years of this reorganization, each Council will be comprised of the existing set of Senate committees that best fit within that Council (see graphic, page 6). The leadership of the Councils will be comprised of the Chairs of the current Senate committees and a maximum of 3 faculty Senators. The Senators who are elected by the Senate for the Council assignments will serve a 2-year term on these Councils, coincident with their Senate terms. The overall Council Chair will be elected from among the group of Faculty Senate committee chairs that make up that Council, or from the membership on the committees that make up that Council. The authority of each Council Chair will be that authority granted to them by the Chairs of the Council's committees. Such authority, collectively, will not exceed the authorities granted in the charges of each committee that constitutes the Council. Generally speaking, it shall be the responsibility of the Council Chairs to report the results of their work to the Operations Committee on a regular basis.

There shall also be, in non-voting positions on each Council, members of the Administration, Staff, and Students where appropriate as determined by the current charge of each committee. In this way the Council structure will facilitate dialog between UNM Central administration and faculty governance structures. Each Council's leadership initially (for a period of 2 years; see Transition Philosophy, page 14) will have standing Faculty Senate Committees assigned to it, but they are charged with the design of each committee's charge, membership, and duration of existence after the initial two-year transition period.

The figure shown below reveals how a typical Council is organized. The Chairs of the committees within the Councils will be responsible for conducting the charges of their committees and in coordinating these activities among the committees within the Council. The committee chairs will meet before the start of the academic year to elect a Council Chair. The Council Chair can be any of the committee Chairs or any member of the committees within the Council. The term of the Council Chair will be for 2 years, with one additional 2-year appointment possible.



Membership on Faculty Senate Councils

After the first two years of the new organizational structure, during each Council's first meeting of the academic year, committees of the council are formed (or continued), and faculty in attendance are placed into these committees according to their interest and the committees' needs. The intent is that this self-organization, driven by interest (rather than first-come, first served), will put more dedicated and knowledgeable faculty into committee service. Committees will then elect their chairs, who would serve on the Council as voting members. The Councils would generally meet monthly, unless a more aggressive schedule is deemed appropriate by the members of that Council.

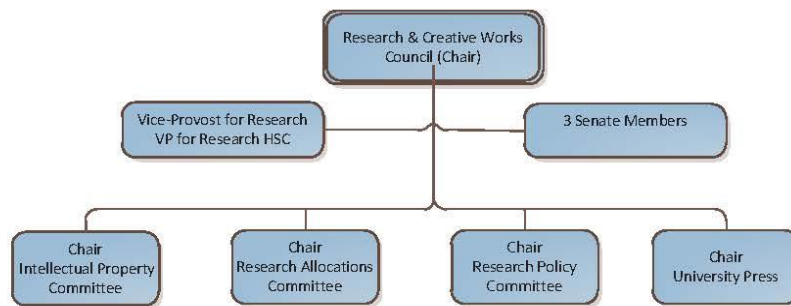
Operations Committee

The Operations Committee of the Faculty Senate will be composed of the President of the Faculty Senate (who chairs the committee), the past-President, the President-elect, and four members of the Senate, elected annually by that body; this follows the current bylaws of the Senate. The charge of the Operations Committee is specified in the Faculty Handbook, policy

A60, Section I, paragraph B. (2). These duties will remain in effect during the transition period of the reorganization.

Research and Creative Works Council

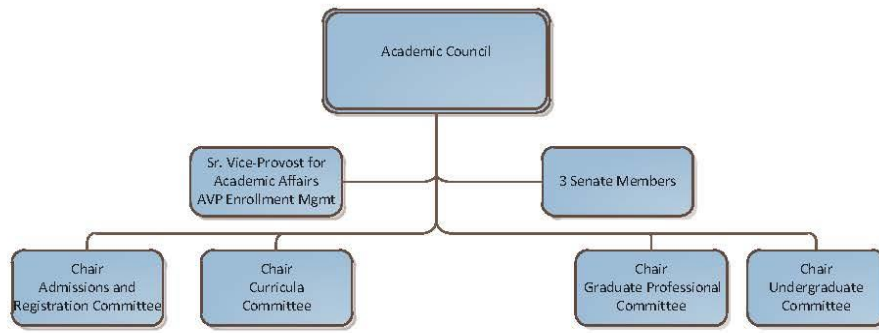
The Research and Creative Works Council is charged with oversight of the research endeavor of the university including both “big-science” and smaller, unfunded or underfunded creative works. Members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the Chairs of the committees in the Council), three members of the Faculty Senate (elected by that body for 2-year terms), and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). Non-voting members of the Council are: the Vice-Provost for Research, the 3 faculty Senators, and the HSC Vice-Provost for Research. The configuration of the initial Research and Creative Works Council shall consist of the current Senate committees of: Intellectual Property (which is currently an inactive committee), Research Allocations, Research Policy and the University Press.



Academic Council

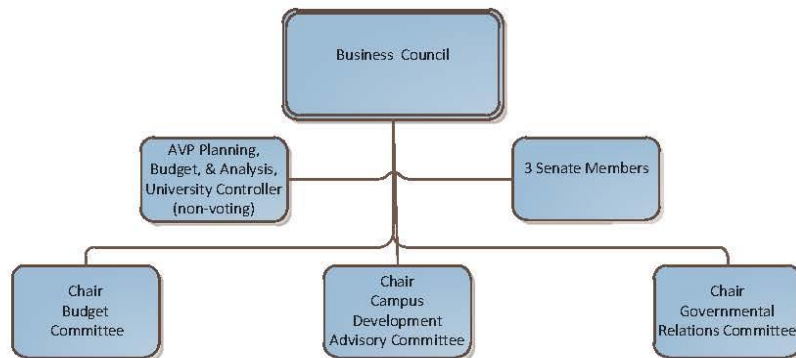
The Academic Council is charged with oversight of the teaching and curricula of the university including the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. Members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the committee chairs within the Council), three members of the Faculty Senate (elected by that body for two-year terms), and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). Non-voting members of the Council are: the Vice-Provost for Academic Affairs, the 3 faculty Senators, and the VP for Enrollment Management. The configuration of the

initial Academic Council shall consist of the current Senate committees of: Admissions and Registration, Curricula, Undergraduate, and Graduate/Professional.



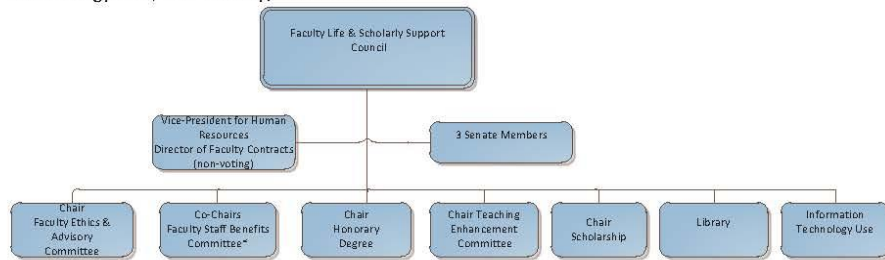
The Business Council

The Business Council is charged with oversight of the business aspects of the university including the budget, government relations, campus planning, capital projects, etc. Members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the committee chairs of that Council), three members of the Faculty Senate (elected by that body for two-year terms), and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). Non-voting members of the Council are: the Associate Vice-President for Planning, Budget, and Analysis, the 3 faculty Senators, and the University Controller. The configuration of the initial Business Council shall consist of the current Senate committees of: Budget, Campus Development Advisory, and Government Relations.



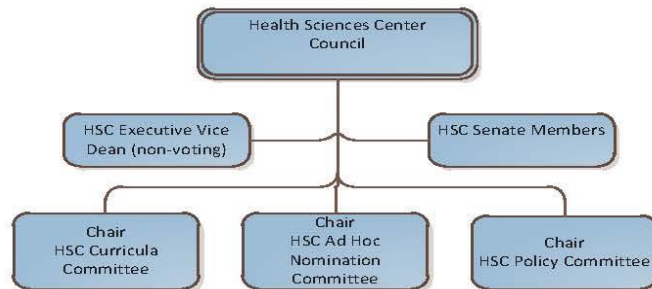
Faculty Life & Scholarly Support Council

The Faculty Life Council is charged with oversight of faculty benefits, faculty responsibilities, faculty ethics, as well as the Faculty/Staff Club. Voting members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the committee chairs within that Council), three members of the Faculty Senate (elected by that body for two-year terms), and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). Non-voting members of the Council are: the Vice-President for Human Resources, the 3 faculty Senators, and the Director of Faculty Contracts. The configuration of the initial Faculty Life Council shall consist of the current Senate committees of: Scholarship, Honorary Degree, Faculty Ethics and Advisory, Teaching Enhancement, Library, Information Technology Use, and Faculty/Staff Benefits.



Health Sciences Council

The Health Sciences Council is charged with oversight of faculty issues that are unique to the Health Sciences Center and the School of Medicine. Voting members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the members of the Council), all members of the Faculty Senate from the Health Sciences Center, and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). Non-voting members of the Council are: the Health Sciences Center Executive Vice Dean.



Athletic Council

The Athletic Council is charged with oversight of intercollegiate and intramural athletics. It currently has the title of a Council, but it presently operates as a committee. The proposed makeup of the Council would be as follows. Voting members of the council are: the Chair (elected to a two-year term by a vote of the members of the Council twelve faculty members (with a majority having tenure), and the chairs of any committees of the Council (both standing and ad-hoc committees of the Council, appointed by the Council Chair). The 12 faculty members shall all come from a minimum of four schools/colleges consistent with the current charge. Non-voting members of the Council are: the Vice President for Athletics, the Associate Director of Athletics, 3 Faculty Senators (elected by that body for two-year terms), and the faculty representative to the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Athletic Council
• Chair • 3 faculty senators (ex-officio) • 12 Faculty members (majority tenured) • 3 undergraduate students • 1 graduate student • 1 alumni • Vice President for Athletics (non-voting) • Associate Director of Athletics (non-voting) • Faculty representative to the NCAA (non-voting)

Policy Committee

The Policy Committee will report directly to the Operations Committee. The charge to this committee is essentially the same as it exists now:

- Review, as necessary, policies of the Regents' Handbook, Faculty Handbook, Constitution, University Business Policies and Procedures, and the Pathfinder;
- Consult and collaborate with administrators with respect to policies in documents other than in the Faculty Handbook;
- Communication of policies across the campuses after Faculty Senate approval, full faculty approval, or as per policy history; and
- Review policies developed by other standing committees.

The Policy Committee membership will be comprised of seven voting faculty (from at least three schools and colleges including the Health Sciences Center and none of whom are from the same department) and one non-voting member of the Faculty Senate. At the committee's request, an attorney from the University Counsel's office with primary responsibilities for policy issues shall attend committee meetings and provide legal advice to the Policy Committee; this member will be in an ex-officio status. The terms of office for the non-Senate members shall be for three years, set up on a staggered basis so that the terms of at least three members will expire each year. The non-Senate members can be appointed for a second three-year term. The term of office for the Senate member will be two-years, who will also be ex-officio. The chair is elected by the Committee and normally will serve a renewable two-year term. The Committee annually selects a Vice-Chair to serve in place of the chair in his/her absence. In addition to the Committee members, subcommittee membership will be augmented with other faculty, administrators, staff, and students as required for specific subcommittee tasks.

Faculty Senate Council Budgets

The Budgets of the Councils should reflect the importance of the mission to which they are associated, the number of committees which comprise the Council, and the scope of activities and responsibilities taken up by the committees within the Council. Each year the FS President-elect will negotiate with the University Provost for the Budget of the entire Senate and then, in turn, negotiate with each Council Chair the operating budget for each Council. The Budgets will take into account the size of the Council in terms of faculty participation, the amount of work assigned to the Council by the Executive Committee, and any special financial circumstances of a particular council. In general SACs or release time will be provided to each Council Chair, to the President, and to the President-elect. For the first year of this proposal the Senate President will request from the Provost the following amounts and support for the Council structure. Each Council Chair may elect to take a SAC (supplementary administrative compensation) or be released from one course. These monies would be added to the current Faculty Senate budget. Each year, the Senate President will negotiate with the Provost the budget for the following year based on experience gained in the previous year.

Council Chairs: \$30,000 for six chairs (to be distributed based on size of each Council)

Council Administrative Support: 2.0FTE (about 0.3FTE per Council)

President-elect: \$5,000 SAC and one-course release

President: \$10,000 SAC and two-course release (the current model)

Transition Philosophy – Going from Now to the Future

In order to provide for a smooth transition between our current Senate structure and the proposed Council structure, it is suggested that the Councils keep the current Senate committees that comprise their initial charge for a period of 2 academic years without changes. After one year, the Senate President shall conduct a review of the workings of the Council Structure and report to the Senate on any suggested corrections for the operation of the second year of this transition period. After the 2-year transition period, if the Councils are working effectively, then the changes proposed in the previous section, dealing with Council self-organization, could be implemented. For example, in the beginning the Council leadership will be comprised of the 3 elected Senate members and the Chairs of the current Senate committees. After working in the new structure for a period of 2 years, the make-up of the Council Leadership, the number and kind of existing committees, committee membership, and other details would become a matter to be dealt with by the Council itself. The President of the Faculty Senate shall commission a group of Senators, Council Chairs, members of various Council committees, and selected members of the Administration to write a report in the Fall 2014 to document the value of the Senate under the Council structure. Based on the findings of the report, the Senate shall vote in the fall of 2014 on whether to make the Senate Council structure permanent, or to revert back to the current committee structure.

There is one issue that remains as a matter of determination during the 2-year transition phase. It has been suggested that the six Council chairs become voting members of the Operations Committee instead of being advisory to that committee. While this seems to be a useful change to the proposed scenario since it would give the Council Chairs more voice in the operation of the Senate, the current Senate bylaws require that all members of OPS are elected by that body and shall also be Senators at the time of their election. Since many of the members and chairs of the Senate committees are not senators, it is likely that Council Chairs will not be Senators. The bylaws may need to be changed to allow for the Senate to “appoint” the Council Chairs as voting members of the Operations Committee, or to allow for a directly election of the Council Chairs by campus voting faculty. It is suggested that this model be studied during the 2-year transition period, and if the Senate feels that this new structure will be more effective, then the Operations Committee should engage the Committee on Governance to ask for faculty permission to alter the bylaws in determining how to elect the Council Chairs to become voting members of the Operations Committee.

Following approval of this draft proposal by the Faculty Senate, Special Rules of Order, as provided in Roberts Rules of Order, Section 2, paragraphs 1 through 9, shall be developed to guide the actual implementation of this reorganization. These Rules shall be reviewed by the representative of the Committee on Governance, a member of the Senate Policy Committee, and the Senate Parliamentarian to determine whether there are issues that require a vote of the full faculty. These rules shall then be reviewed by the Senate Operations Committee and by the Senate as per Roberts Rules.

Executive Summary

The current structure of the UNM Faculty Senate is not optimized for flexibility and responsiveness. It is proposed to create integration structures (Councils), led by the Chairs of the existing Senate committees. These Councils would have broad authority and budgets within their domains to create and define committee structures and to make operational decisions in collaboration with the Faculty Senate and central Administration representatives. Policies formed by Councils (or committees of the Councils) would be taken to the Faculty Senate for adoption or rejection. The charge of each Council for the first two years will be the charge of the committees that comprise it. After that point, the councils can choose to self-organize subject to the approval of the full Senate. Although improved responsiveness and increased flexibility are important goals of this proposal, the overarching goal is to get Senators directly involved in the work of Faculty Senate and to become active participants in shared governance. In addition, this proposed Council structure will provide training to Council chairs in the area of academic administration and enable these individuals the ability to move into more permanent positions within academic administration should they choose to do so later in their careers.

Appendix A: Historical Precedent at UNM for Senate Restructuring

Prior to 1976, instead of a representative body, all Voting Faculty comprised the governing body with the Faculty Policy Committee and about 30 other committees performing the work of the body. The Faculty Policy Committee had been in place for over 20 years when it was abolished on July 1, 1976 and the operational functions it performed were delegated to the Faculty Senate as we know it today. At that time an ad-hoc Executive Committee on the Structure of the new Senate was formed “with the idea that it make recommendations within four weeks as to a permanent structure for the Committee.” (Oct 6 memo from the first Faculty President Prouse to the Senate).

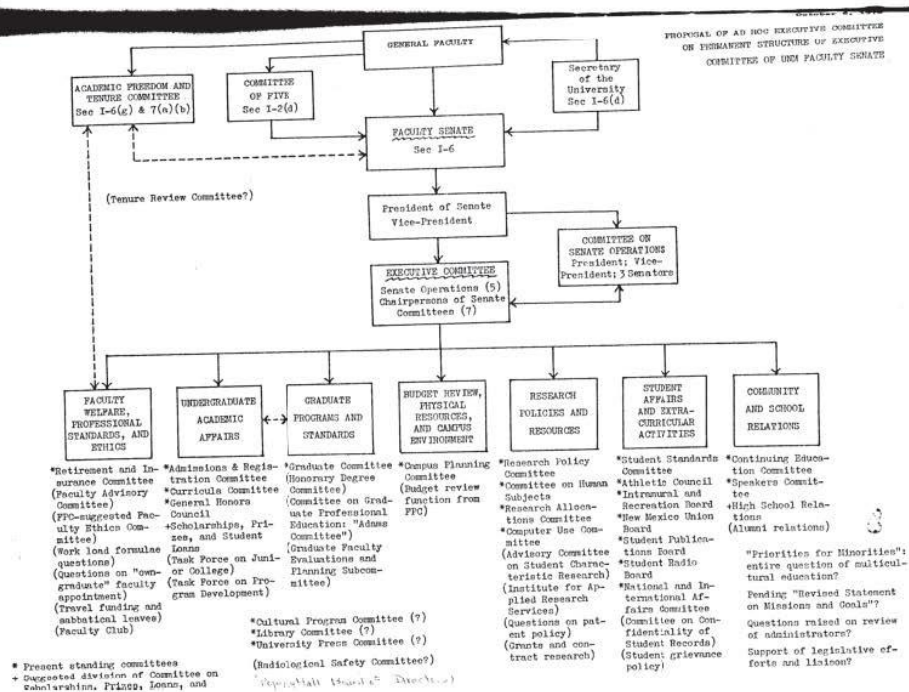
Faculty President Prouse came up with a preliminary organizational chart that looks surprisingly similar to what we are proposing now. The chart follows on page 17. He wrote in a memo in 1976 to the members of the faculty senate:

As you will see by examining the revised organizational chart that is now submitted to you as a representation of the committee's basic proposal, the most central element in the structure of the proposed permanent Executive Committee is that the elected chairpersons of seven basic Senate Committees organized to deal with broad and fundamental areas of faculty responsibility and concern shall become members of the Executive committee.

Further, he wrote:

There is no way in which either the Senate as a whole or an Executive committee can deal directly and de novo with all of the matters which some three dozen committees or committee-like bodies, larger numbers of administrators, and even larger numbers of individual faculty members are likely to send for Senate consideration; there must be some effective system for steering, clearing, and preparing business for full Senate debate and determination.

As can be seen in the proposed structure of 1976 the Committee of Five is our Committee on Governance, the AF&T committee is the same as we have now, and the University Secretary is still a major feature in the Faculty Governance structure. In addition, many of our existing committees were in place in 1976. It appears, in reviewing the minutes of 1976 and 1977 that the Senate did not approve the structure shown in the chart below, but simply provided for an Executive Operations committee to deal with all of the standing committees of the new Senate.



Appendix B: Summary of other University Senate Structures

A survey of the structures of faculty senates of twenty universities showed a vast array of organizational outlines. The schools reviewed were those with student body populations ranging from 13,000 at the University of Northern Colorado to the State University of New York, which serves 465,000 students over a combined total of 64 campuses. The majority of schools contain roughly the same number of students as UNM, though only a few have a Senate structure like we are proposing here. The table, below, shows the statistics on the twenty (20) schools studied.

Faculty Senate Committees and campus population (2011)

UNIVERSITY	COMMITTEES	STUDENTS
Iowa State University*	17	26,000
Ohio State University	20	55,000
State University of New York	11	465,000
University of AZ	14	40,000
University of CA Berkeley	31	25,000
University of CO Boulder*	14	29,000
University of Illinois-Urbana	19	80,000
University of Kansas	6	29,000
University of Michigan	19	60,000
University of Minnesota*	11	52,000
University of Nebraska	14	22,000
University of Northern CO	6	13,000
University of Oklahoma	6	31,000
University of Oregon	5	22,000
University of Tennessee	13	31,000
University of TX El Paso*	18	20,000
University of Toledo	9	23,000
University of Utah	10	28,000
University of Virginia	11	60,000
University of Washington	5	45,000

*Faculty Senates with Council-like organizational structures

At one institution, the University of Colorado, the President of the Faculty Senate is also the President of the University; the Chair of the Faculty Council, the intermediary layer of responsibility between the faculty committees and the Faculty President, is the Vice President of the Senate. Of the twenty (20) schools surveyed, only the University of California at Berkeley has more committees than UNM, at 31.

The University of New Mexico serves far fewer students than universities with the same number of committees and presumably number of faculty. Universities that have a roughly equal number of committees to UNM serve many more students than does UNM. The UNM faculty senate is the same as the University Senate at The Ohio State University which has 20 committees while OSU has 55,000 students. The University of Michigan has 19 committees on its faculty senate, but they serve 60,000 students. The faculty senate at the University of Illinois consists of 19 committees as well, but Illinois serves 80,000 students.

Two schools whose faculty senates contain 18 committees each follow the kind of structure we propose at UNM, i.e., a Council-like structure. The faculty senate at the University of Texas at El Paso has an Executive Council composed of 8 people who meet with Senate President John Wiebe and update him on the activities of the committees. At Iowa State University, the 17 faculty senate committees report to Faculty President Steve Freeman through 7 councils. The council chairs meet with the faculty senate executive board (the Iowa State structure is included here for comparison to the one proposed at UNM).

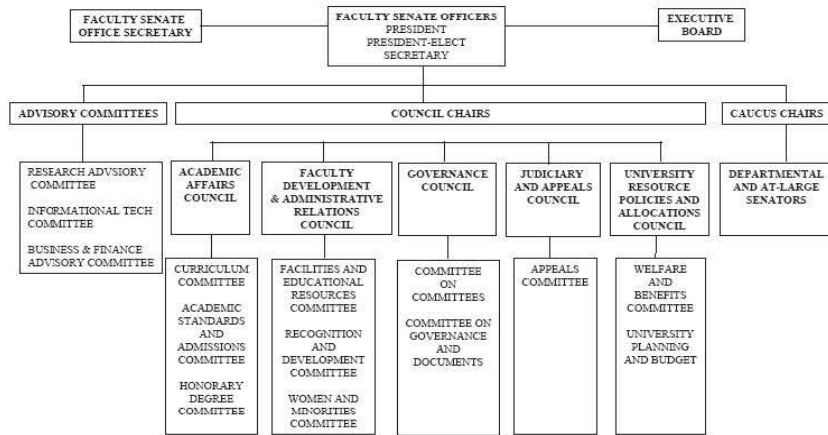
Some schools that have a smaller number of committees within their senate structure don't particularly need an intermediate layer of committee management. These include The University of Utah, which has 28,000 students and 10 senate committees, the University of Toledo, which serves 23,000 students and has 9 senate committees, the University of Northern Colorado, which serves 13,000 and has 6 senate committees, the University of Washington, which has 45,000 students and only 5 senate committees, the University of Oklahoma, which has 31,000 students and only 6 senate committees, and the University of Oregon which has 22,000 students and 5 senate committees.

The University of Minnesota has 52,000 students. Its Faculty Senate is one of 5 Senates on campus and even it has a Faculty Consultative Committee (FCC) which oversees its 11 committees. These committees report to the Faculty Senate through the FCC. Interestingly, the president of the University serves as the chair of the Faculty Senate and presides over its meetings, much like the process at the University of Colorado.

In looking at the size of the committees on the faculty senates studied, we see that all of the eleven committees at SUNY contain around 12 members. This is much smaller than a typical committee at UNM. Most of the eighteen committees at UTEP have around 11 members. In most cases there is a wide range of committee membership. The smallest committee at the University of TN, for instance, the Committee on Benefits and Professional Development, has 10 members and the largest committee, the Undergraduate Council, contains 49 members! UNM averages about 12-13 faculty per Senate committee.

Iowa State University Faculty Senate

FACULTY SENATE STRUCTURE



Special Rules of Order Governing the Reorganization of the Faculty Senate

These special rules of order modify the Faculty Senate Bylaws (Faculty Handbook Policy A60) for a period of two years, beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2014, for the purpose of reorganizing the Faculty Senate structure. These sections dealing with Faculty Senate Councils and Council chairs are being added to the bylaws on a two-year, pilot basis. These rules will be extended until June 30, 2015.

I. Senate Structure

A. Officers

5. Election of Council Chairs

The ~~six~~ five council chairs (Academic Council, Research and Creative Works Council, ~~Faculty Life and Scholarly Support Council~~, Business Council, Athletic Council, and Health Sciences Council) will be members or chairs of the constituent committees of their respective councils. They will be elected by the voting members of the council for a term of two years.

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Council Chairs will be approved by the Faculty Senate Operations Committee and the Faculty Senate. Council chairs can be elected for one additional two-year term.

The Faculty Senate Operations Committee has the authority to appoint interim council chairs (subject to the approval of the Faculty Senate) if the standing committees are unable to elect them by July 1, ~~2012~~ 2014, or if vacancies occur during the term.

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D. Faculty Senate Councils

1. The Health Sciences Council and the Athletic Council will change from standing committees of the Senate to Faculty Senate Councils. ~~Four~~ Three additional councils will be formed from existing standing committees. The ~~six~~ five councils and their charges are:

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a. Academic Council

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

Chairs (or their delegates) of the following Faculty Senate Committees will constitute the voting membership of the Academic Council: Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Curriculum, and Admissions and Registration. Ex-officio non-voting members of the Council will be ~~three~~ three Faculty Senators (nominated by the Operations Committee).

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~~and appointed by the President-Elect~~), the Senior Vice-Provost for Academic Affairs, and the Associate Vice Provost for Enrollment Management.

ii. Authority

The Academic Council will have decision-making authority in academic matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Academic Council decisions shall be reviewed by the Faculty Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations Committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. Meetings

The Academic Council will schedule regular meetings ~~on a monthly basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary~~. Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

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b. Research and Creative Works Council

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

Research and Creative Works Council is composed of ~~four~~ five regular voting members: the chairs of the Research Allocation Committee (RAC), the Research Policy Committee (RPC), the University Press committees, the Library Committee, and the Honorary Degree Committee ~~and the Chair of the Intellectual Property subcommittee of the RPC~~. The Vice Provost for Research and the Vice President of Research of the HSC will be ex-officio non-voting members. ~~In addition, there shall be three members of the Faculty Senate who will be ex-officio, non-voting members of the council.~~

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ii. Authority

The Research and Creative Works Council will have decision-making authority in research and creative works matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Research and Creative Works Council decisions shall be reviewed by Faculty

Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations Committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. Meetings

The Research and Creative Works Council will schedule regular meetings ~~on a monthly basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary~~. Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

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c. ~~Faculty Life and Scholarly Support Council~~

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i. ~~Voting and ex-officio Members~~

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~~The membership of the Council shall consist of the chair from Scholarship, Honorary Degree, Faculty Ethics and Advisory, Teaching Enhancement, Library, Information Technology Use, and Faculty/Staff Benefits Committees. Non-voting (ex-officio) members of the Council are the Vice President for Human Resources, the Director of Faculty Contracts, and three faculty senators nominated by the Operations Committee and appointed by the President-Elect.~~

ii. ~~Authority~~

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~~The FLSS will have decision making authority in matters of faculty life and scholarly support that cannot easily be addressed by a single existing Faculty Senate committee. The FLSS Council decisions shall be reviewed by the Faculty Senate Operations Committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations Committee for deliberation and decisions.~~

iii. ~~The Faculty Life and Scholarly Support Council~~

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~~will schedule meetings on a monthly basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary. Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.~~

d. Business Council

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

The Business Council is composed of ~~three~~ five regular voting members: the chairs of the Budget Committee, Government Relations Committee, the Faculty-Staff Benefits Committee, the Information Technology Use Committee, and the Campus Development Advisory Committee. The Associate Vice President for Planning, Budget and Analysis, and the University Comptroller shall be ex-officio, non-voting members. ~~In addition, there shall be three members of the Faculty Senate who will be ex-officio, non-voting members of the council.~~

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ii. Authority

The Business Council will have decision-making authority in business matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Business Council decisions can be reviewed by Faculty Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. The Business Council will schedule regular meetings ~~on a monthly basis, or more frequently if deemed necessary.~~ Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

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e. Athletic Council

~~(Only changes to current charge are included.)~~
~~(No changes from current charge.)~~

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i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

~~Three Faculty Senators, nominated by the Operations Committee and appointed by the President Elect, will be non-voting members of the Athletic Council.~~

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f. Health Sciences Center Council

~~(No changes from current charge.)~~

2. In addition to the ex-officio members of the Faculty Senate listed in Section 6(b) of the Faculty Constitution, the six council chairs shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Faculty Senate.
3. The six council chairs will meet regularly as a group with the Operations Committee ~~at least once each month at a regular meeting of the Operations Committee.~~

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Special Rules of Order Governing the Reorganization of the Faculty Senate

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I. Senate Structure

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Council Chairs will be approved by the Faculty Senate Operations Committee and the Faculty Senate. Council chairs can be elected for one additional two-year term.

The Faculty Senate Operations Committee has the authority to appoint interim council chairs (subject to the approval of the Faculty Senate) if the standing committees are unable to elect them by July 1, 2014, or if vacancies occur during the term.

D. Faculty Senate Councils

1. The Health Sciences Council and the Athletic Council will change from standing committees of the Senate to Faculty Senate Councils. Three additional councils will be formed from existing standing committees. The five councils and their charges are:

- a. Academic Council

- i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

Chairs (or their delegates) of the following Faculty Senate Committees will constitute the voting membership of the Academic Council: Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Curriculum, and Admissions and Registration. Ex-officio non-voting members of the Council will be the Senior Vice-Provost for Academic Affairs, and the Associate Vice Provost for Enrollment Management.

ii. Authority

The Academic Council will have decision-making authority in academic matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Academic Council decisions shall be reviewed by the Faculty Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations Committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. Meetings

The Academic Council will schedule regular meetings. Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

b. Research and Creative Works Council

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

Research and Creative Works Council is composed of ~~four~~ five regular voting members: the chairs of the Research Allocation Committee (RAC), the Research Policy Committee (RPC), the University Press committees, the Library Committee, and the Honorary Degree Committee. The Vice Provost for Research and the Vice President of Research of the HSC will be ex-officio non-voting members.

ii. Authority

The Research and Creative Works Council will have decision-making authority in research and creative works matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Research and Creative Works Council decisions shall be reviewed by Faculty Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations Committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. Meetings

The Research and Creative Works Council will schedule regular meetings. Meetings will be open to the public.

Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

c. Business Council

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

The Business Council is composed of ~~three~~ five regular voting members: the chairs of the Budget Committee, Government Relations Committee, the Faculty-Staff Benefits Committee, the Information Technology Use Committee, and the Campus Development Advisory Committee. The Associate Vice President for Planning, Budget and Analysis, and the University Comptroller shall be ex-officio, non-voting members.

ii. Authority

The Business Council will have decision-making authority in business matters that cannot easily or fully be handled by single existing Faculty Senate committees. Business Council decisions can be reviewed by Faculty Senate Operations committee and are subject to ratification by the Faculty Senate. Recommendations proposed by the Council will be taken to the Senate Operations committee for deliberation and decisions.

iii. The Business Council will schedule regular meetings. Meetings will be open to the public. Notification of meetings, agendas, and minutes will be posted on the Faculty Senate website.

e. Athletic Council

(No changes from current charge.)

i. Voting and Ex-officio Members

f. Health Sciences Center Council

(No changes from current charge.)

2. In addition to the ex-officio members of the Faculty Senate listed in Section 6(b) of the Faculty Constitution, the six council chairs shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Faculty Senate.
3. The six council chairs will meet regularly with the Operations

The Faculty Senate approved by unanimous voice vote to extend the Special Rules of Order until June 30, 2015, to make the final decision on whether the Faculty Senate Council structure remain, and the change from 6 Faculty Senate Councils to 5 Faculty Senate Councils that include the elimination of the requirement for 3 Faculty Senate members to serve on each of the Faculty Senate Councils.

14. Divestment from Fossil Fuels

350. Org NM Director Tom Solomon reported on UNM Divestment Going Fossil Free.

UNM Divestment Going Fossil Free



350.Org NM

April 2014
Tom Solomon



4/8/14 – UNM Divestment Presentation to Board of Regents



- KOAT TV7 coverage
 - <http://www.koat.com/news/Environmental-group-urges-UNM-regents-to-stop-investing-in-fossil-fuels/25399552>

2



UNM Divestment Statement w/ 2300+ signatures

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO: GO FOSSIL FREE!

To President Frank,

“Because it is unconscionable to pay for our education with investments that will condemn the planet to climate disaster, we call on the University of New Mexico to

- 1) immediately freeze any new investment in fossil-fuel companies &**
- 2) to divest within five years**

from direct ownership and from any commingled funds that include fossil-fuel public equities and corporate bonds.”

These eight State Legislators signed a letter of support:

Sen. Gerald Ortiz y Pino (Bern-12)
Rep. Christine Trujillo (Bern-25)
Rep. Elizabeth Thompson (Bern-24)
Rep. Rick Miera (Bern-11)

Sen. Bill O’Neill (Bern-13)
Rep. Miguel Garcia (Bern-14)
Rep. Patricia Royball-Caballero (Bern-13)
Rep. Mimi Stewart (Bern-21)



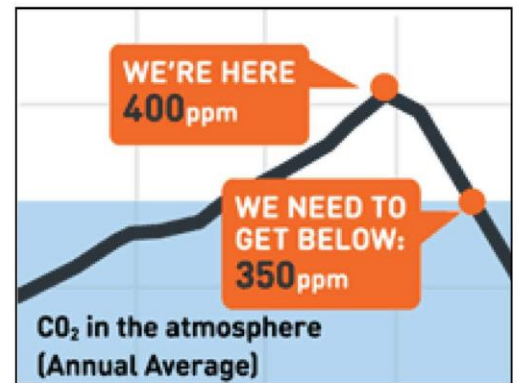
What is Divestment?

- Divestment simply means getting rid of stocks, bonds or investment funds that are unethical or morally ambiguous.
- In this case, investments in the world's Top 200 Fossil Fuel companies (Coal, Oil & Gas):
<http://gofossilfree.org/companies/>

4



Why Divest?



- To pressure the fossil fuel industry to stop obstructing the policy changes needed to save civilization.

5



Harvard Faculty Urge Divestment

- 93 members of the Harvard Faculty wrote an open letter to Harvard President Drew Faust urging divestment from fossil fuels:

Faculty of Harvard University to the President and Fellows
April 10, 2014

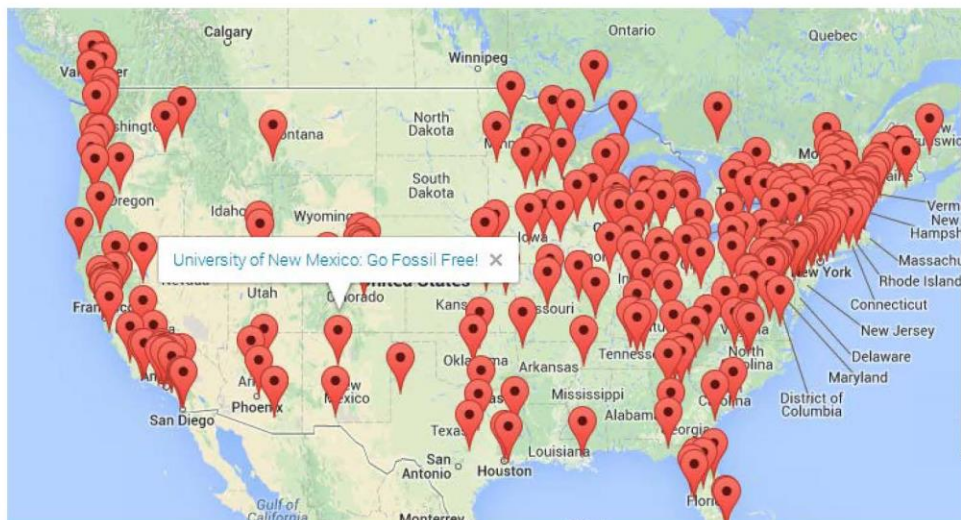
Our University invests in the fossil fuel industry: this is for us the central issue. We now know that fossil fuels cause climate change of unprecedented destructive potential. We also know that many in this industry spend large sums of money to mislead the public, deny climate science, control legislation and regulation, and suppress alternative energy sources.

...more at <http://www.harvardfacultydivest.com/>

6



500 Divestment Campaigns



Colleges Divesting:

SF State U (CA)
C of Atlantic (ME)
Foothill-DeAnza (CA)
Green Mtn C (VT)
Hampshire C (MA)
Naropa U (CO)
Peralta C (CA)
Prescott C (AZ)
Sterling C (KS)
Unity C (ME)
Pitzer C (CA)

- 500 active campaigns exist in the US and Canada
- Divestment commitments already made in **10** colleges & universities, **22** US cities and **23** religious institutions

<http://campaigns.gofossilfree.org/petitions/Fossil-Free-UNM>

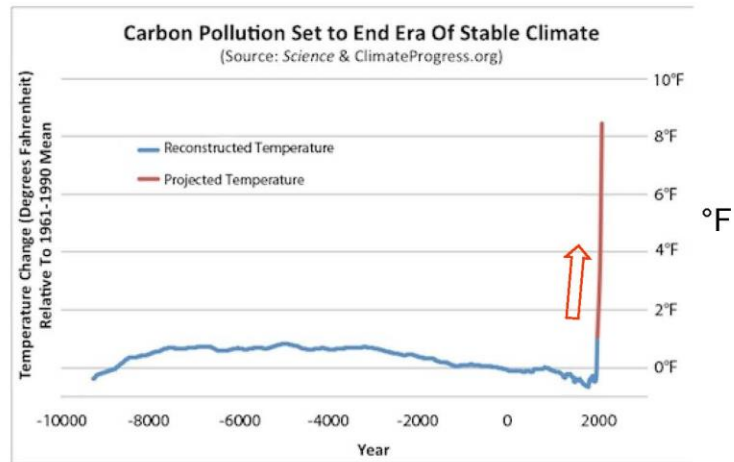
7



Warming Forecasts Are Catastrophic

- The IEA forecasts a civilization-ending 6°C (10.8°F) warming by 2100 if we keep on our current path.
- All developed nations agree that warming must be kept **below 2°C (3.6°F)** to avoid climate catastrophe.
- **This requires 80% of fossil fuel reserves to be left in the ground.**

New Science Study Confirms 'Hockey Stick': The Rate Of Warming Since 1900 Is 50 Times Greater Than The Rate Of Cooling In Previous 5000 Years



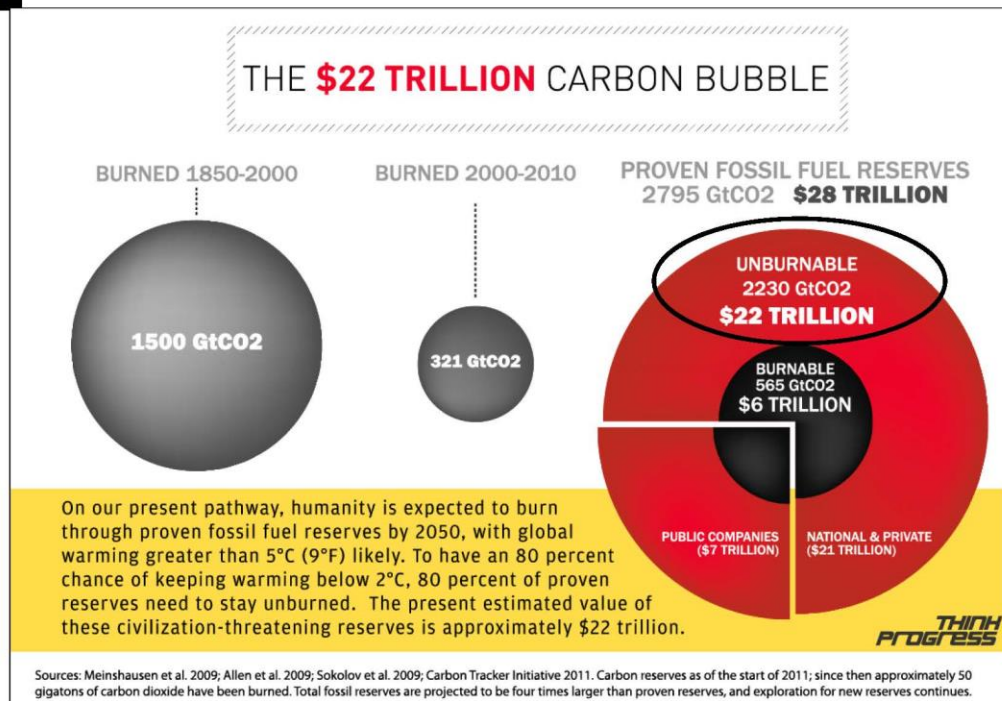
Temperature change over past 11,300 years (in blue, via Science, 2013) plus projected warming this century on humanity's current emissions path (in red, via recent literature).

<http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2013/03/08/1691411/bombshell-recent-warming-is-amazing-and-atypical-and-poised-to-destroy-stable-climate-that-made-civilization-possible/>

8



The \$22 Trillion Carbon Bubble



<http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2012/03/26/452306/infographic-the-22-trillion-carbon-bubble/>

9



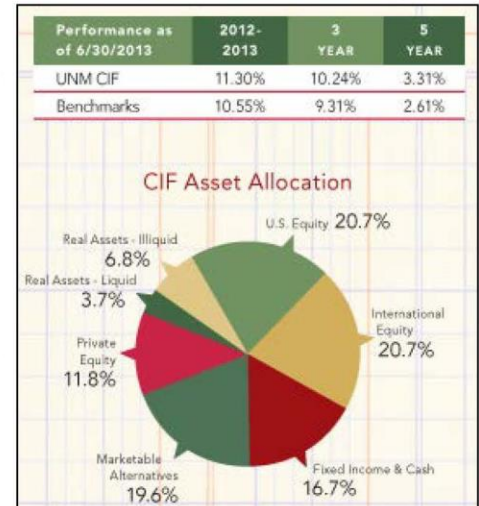
The UNM Endowment CIF: \$358M

Two entities control CIF investment policy: the **Regents** and the **Foundation Board**.

"The University of New Mexico Board of Regents has delegated authority to the **UNM Foundation Investment Committee** to oversee and manage the endowment assets of the University and the Foundation. The pooled assets are combined for investment purposes and operated as a unitized pool known as the **Consolidated Investment Fund (CIF)**. The CIF is managed in accordance with the Consolidated Investment Fund **Investment Policy**, which is approved by both the **UNM Foundation Board of Trustees** and the **UNM Board of Regents**."

"The UNM Foundation Investment Committee is comprised of representatives from the volunteer Board of Trustees (7 members), investment professionals from the community (3 members) and University officials (2 members).

The Investment Committee utilizes a professional investment consulting firm (Hewitt EnnisKnupp) to advise on investment matters and engages an investment custodian (Northern Trust Company) to safe-guard the investment assets."



<https://www.unmfund.org/about/endowment-funds/> Data retrieved 11-13-13

10



Energy Stocks have Under-Performed the Market by 50% Over Five Years

Data retrieved 3-25-14



- UNM Endowment returns would have improved without Energy stocks

* <http://us.spindices.com/indices/equity/energy-select-sector-index>

11



How Would UNM Go Fossil Free?

- 1) President Frank, the Regents and the UNM Foundation Board commit to divest.
- 2) The UNM Foundation Investment Committee rewrites the CIF investment policies to reflect divestment, with transparent and enforceable safeguards.
- 3) The Foundation and the Regents approve the new divestment policy and the CIF executes it.
- 4) Resources on how: <http://gofossilfree.org/resources/>

12



Fossil Free Investing

<http://www.greenamerica.org/fossilfree/>

Green America has partnered with 350.org on the national [Go Fossil Free divestment campaign](#).

These financial services companies, certified members of the Green Business Network®, can help you divest from fossil fuel companies and invest in fossil-free options.

MUTUAL FUNDS
[PDF] »

Broad-Based Mutual Funds That Exclude Fossil-Fuel Companies by Policy



Green Century Balanced Fund -- This fund excludes fossil-fuel companies, and in 2009 became the first fund to release a carbon-footprint report of its holdings: 66 percent smaller than the S&P 500.



Portfolio 21 -- Portfolio 21 pursues a company-wide strategy of screening out investments in fossil fuel companies. A searchable list of its holdings appears on its Web site.



Shelton Green Alpha Fund -- Green Alpha Advisors believes that fossil fuels disrupt the economy and its underlying ecosystems, do not represent solutions, and have no place in Green Alpha portfolios.

Clean-Energy-Focused Fossil-Free Mutual Funds



Pax World Global Environmental Markets Fund -- While excluding fossil fuels, this fund also invests in clean energy and energy efficiency, pollution control, waste management, and water infrastructure.

Community-Development Mutual Funds (Also Fossil-Free)



Access Capital Community Investment Fund -- Because of this fund's focus on community investing, it is not invested in fossil fuel companies.



CRA Qualified Investment Fund -- The CRA Fund focuses on community development, including affordable housing, job creation, and neighborhood revitalization.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

First Trust ISE Global Wind Energy Index Fund	PowerShares Global Clean Energy ETF
Guggenheim Solar ETF	Van Eck Global Alternative Energy ETF
	Van Eck Solar Power ETF



**“People of conscience
need to break their ties
with corporations
financing the injustice
of climate change.”**

- Archbishop Desmond Tutu



14



UNM Endowment Investments

<https://www.unmfund.org/about/endowment-funds/> Data retrieved 11-13-13

40 different funds

Est. \$260M in equity funds

- | | |
|---|--|
| • BlackRock Russell 1000 Index Fund | • Graham Capital PMX 10V Fund |
| • Vanguard Dividend Appreciation Index Fund | • King Street Capital |
| • Vanguard Growth Index Fund | • Och Ziff Overseas II Fund |
| • Jensen Quality Growth Fund | • Shepherd Investments International |
| • IronBridge Small-Cap Fund | • Silver Point Capital Offshore |
| • GMO International Core Fund | • Viking Global Equities III Fund |
| • Vanguard Developed Markets Index Fund | • Adams Street |
| • Silchester International Value Fund | • Commonfund Capital |
| • Mondrian Emerging Markets Fund | • Montauk Triguard |
| • PIMCO Moderate Duration Fund | • Newbury Fund, L.P. |
| • Sankaty Senior Bank Loan Fund | • Saybrook Capital L.P. |
| • Stone Harbor Emerging Market Debt Fund | • Wexford Partners L.P. |
| • Vanguard Inflation Protected Securities | • BlackRock Diamond Property Fund |
| • Colchester Global Bond Fund | • Metropolitan Real Estate IV Fund |
| • Anchorage Capital Partners Offshore Fund | • RREEF America REIT III |
| • BlueCrest AllBlue | • Thor Urban Fund L.P. |
| • Brevan Howard Multi-Strategy Fund | • *Goldman Sachs iShares Natural Resources Index |
| • Davidson Kempner Institutional Partners | • *Natural Gas L.P. |
| • Fortress Macro Offshore Fund | • *Newlin Energy Partners L.P. |
| • Elliott International Fund | • *Quantum Resources |

*Pure
fossil
fuel



15

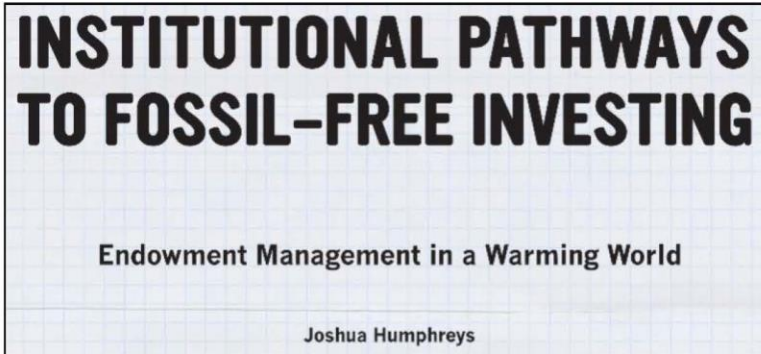


Backup

16



Pathways to Fossil-Free Investing



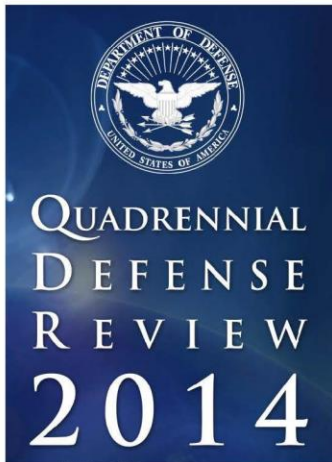
- Want to know how to go fossil-free? Here's how:
 - A 41- page guide for investment committees:

<http://631ni1ki9k11qbkhx39b3gpzua.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/files/2013/06/institutional-pathways-final-061813.pdf>

17



The Pentagon (3/4/14) “Climate Change is a Threat Multiplier”



[http://www.defense.gov/pubs/2014/Quadrennial Defense Review.pdf](http://www.defense.gov/pubs/2014/Quadrennial%20Defense%20Review.pdf)

- Under ‘Global Trends’ (p8): “Climate change poses another significant challenge for the United States and the world at large. As greenhouse gas emissions increase, sea levels are rising, average global temperatures are increasing and severe weather patterns are accelerating. These changes... will devastate homes, land, and infrastructure. Climate change may exacerbate water scarcity and lead to sharp increases in food costs. The pressures caused by climate change will influence resource competition while placing additional burdens on economies, societies, and governance institutions around the world. These effects are threat multipliers that will aggravate stressors abroad such as poverty, environmental degradation, political instability, and social tensions – conditions that can enable terrorist activity and other forms of violence.”
- **Adm. Sam Locklear III, commander of US Pacific Cmd:** “You have the real potential here in the not-too-distant future of nations displaced by rising sea level. Certainly weather patterns are more severe than they have been in the past. We are on super typhoon 27 or 28 this year in the Western Pacific. The average is about 17.”

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29 US Senators Speak Out on Climate Change in Historic all-night session: 3/10/2014

http://www.tomudall.senate.gov/?p=press_release&id=1579



<http://www.heinrich.senate.gov/view/heinrich-climate-change-is-not-theoretical-and-it-cannot-be-ignored>



Sen. Tom Udall 3/11/14- “New Mexico and the Southwest are at the bull’s-eye when it comes to climate change. We know it’s a serious problem, the American people know it’s a serious problem, and we want something done.” “By 2050, NM will resemble the Chihuahuan desert 300 miles to the south.”

Sen. Martin Heinrich - U.S. Senator Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.) delivered his opening remarks on the Senate floor to help kick off the #Up4Climate conversation and call attention to the urgent need to tackle climate change, March 10, 2014.

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Eight NM State Legislators Have Signed a Divestment Letter to the Regents

Dear President Frank and Regents of the University of New Mexico,

Climate change is accelerating. We are witnessing the increasing impacts of a warming planet more and more consistently. In this last year alone our country experienced record-breaking heat and hurricanes, which impacted hundreds of thousands of people and cost our country hundreds of billions of dollars. Hurricane Sandy alone caused \$50bn in damages. Here in New Mexico we are experiencing the worst drought since 1880. Experts agree that global warming caused by humans burning fossil fuels will continue to accelerate and intensify these tragic climate disasters. The scientific consensus is clear and overwhelming; we cannot safely burn even half of global fossil-fuel reserves without dangerously warming the planet for several thousand years.

As public pressure to confront climate change builds, we call on the University of New Mexico to **1) immediately freeze any new investment in fossil-fuel companies, and 2) to divest within five years from direct ownership and from any commingled funds that include fossil-fuel public equities and corporate bonds.**

We believe such action on behalf of UNM will not only be a sound decision for our institution's financial portfolio, but also for the well-being of its current and future graduating classes, who deserve the opportunity to graduate with a future not defined by climate chaos.

For the good of our students and our nation, and to preserve the quality of life for this and future generations worldwide, we call upon you to join a growing movement of schools around the country that are committed to preventing a more extreme climate by moving UNM's endowment beyond fossil fuels.

Sincerely, **Sen. Gerald Ortiz y Pino (Bern-12)**
Rep. Christine Trujillo (Bern-25)
Rep. Elizabeth Thompson (Bern-24)
Rep. Rick Miera (Bern-11)

Rep. Mimi Stewart (Bern-21)
Rep. Miguel Garcia (Bern-14)
Rep. Patricia Royball-Caballero (Bern-13)
Sen. Bill O'Neill (Bern-13)

http://campaigns.gofossilfree.org/petitions/Fossil_Free_UNM

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Top 200 Fossil Fuel Companies

- Divest from these: (<http://gofossilfree.org/companies/>)

TOP 200 FOSSIL FUEL COMPANIES

By carbon in proven oil, gas and coal reserves.

Source: [Unburnable Carbon](#), The Carbon Tracker Initiative. [Click here to download the list in Excel.](#)

Show entries

Search:

Company	GtCO2	Primary Fossil Fuel
Severstal JSC	141.6	Coal
Lukoil Holdings	43.56	Oil and/or Gas
Exxon Mobil Corp.	41.03	Oil and/or Gas
BP PLC	34.6	Oil and/or Gas
Gazprom OAO	28.83	Oil and/or Gas
Chevron Corp.	21.22	Oil and/or Gas
ConocoPhillips	19.14	Oil and/or Gas
Total S.A.	18.02	Oil and/or Gas
Anglo American PLC	16.75	Coal
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	16.2	Oil and/or Gas

Showing 1 to 10 of 200 entries

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THE FINANCIAL CASE FOR DIVESTMENT

- **REPORT: THE FINANCIAL CASE FOR DIVESTMENT, NOV 3, 2013**
- On 11/3/13 Bevis Longstreth, former Securities and Exchange Commissioner under President Reagan, posted a report on why it's a financial imperative to divest from fossil fuels. Among the key findings are that:
 - Governments are regulating carbon and other pollutants, making fossil fuels expensive to produce.
 - The rise of alternative and clean energy technology is lowering demand for coal, oil and gas.
 - Rising grassroots and public opposition to fossil fuel companies are stigmatizing them, and that's making their stocks less valuable.
 - Fossil fuel companies are becoming pariahs, which has bad implications for hiring, employee morale and motivation, stockholder satisfaction and equity valuations.
 - **60-80% of the coal, oil and gas reserves underground are stranded assets, meaning that they can't be burned without raising temperatures beyond the exceedingly dangerous 2 degree C threshold, and will at some point in the near future lose their entire value.**
 - A sophisticated reading of fiduciary duty allows endowment and pension fund managers to divest from fossil fuel stocks without risking liability.
 - In the context of pensions and endowments, focusing on short-term returns is not useful, and divesting from fossil fuel companies will likely be the right decision.
 - He goes on to summarize his main point on the financial case:
 - Recognizing climate change as an existential threat to the planet, unique in human history, and both the compelling need to limit carbon emissions and the confidence we place in global leaders to achieve the necessary limits, the largest 200 fossil fuel companies are vastly overvalued in their trading markets and, therefore, continuing to hold investments in any of them exposes our endowment to material loss.
 - Read the report here: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bevis-longstreth/the-financial-case-for-divestment-from-fossil-fuels/p2-b_4203910.html

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SF State University Divestment

A Case Study

San Francisco State University Foundation

- Committed to divest from coal and tar sands and set up a committee to explore full divestment in May 2013
- This May (2013), San Francisco State University (SF State) became the first public university and first school on the west coast to commit to divest immediately from coal and tar sands companies and start a formal process to look at fully divesting from the fossil fuel industry.
- The SF State University Foundation, which manages \$51.2 million endowment for the university, issued the following statement on the decision:
- "The SF State University Foundation Finance and Investment Committee voted unanimously at its May 20, 2013 meeting to limit direct investments in fossil fuel companies. The SF State University Foundation Executive Committee also voted unanimously at its May 23, 2013 meeting that the foundation would not directly invest in companies with significant production or use of coal and tar sands and that it would amend its Investment Policy Statement (IPS) to reflect this change."
- In addition, per a request by SF State President Leslie Wong, the Foundation Board will convene a special committee comprised of Foundation directors to review the Foundation's investment policy, identify all of the Foundation's fossil fuel investments, and make recommendations for future changes to the Foundation's investment policy in regards to divestment.



What is Divestment?

What is fossil fuel divestment?

Divestment is the process of pulling your investments from fossil fuel companies in order to cease profiting from the destruction of the planet. Divestment is a tactic for fighting climate change.



Why now? A few years ago, global warming seemed like a distant threat. Now, millions of people have witnessed climate disruption first hand in the terrible droughts, floods, heat-waves, wildfires, and storms that have ravaged much of the globe. Scientists warn us that we're reaching tipping points where the system could spin out of control.

Here's the math: If we're going to limit warming to 2°C, a goal that even the most conservative governments in the world have agreed to meet, then we can only burn 565 gigatons more of carbon dioxide. But the fossil fuel industry has 2,765 gigatons of carbon in their reserves – nearly five times the safe amount – and every day they're searching for more. Their business model is incompatible with a livable climate.

Why divestment? 1) Divestment is a proven tactic in highlighting the destructive practices of fossil fuel companies in the public arena; 2) divesting from dirty energy is already generating market interest in creating environmentally sustainable investments; and 3) divestment can help create the political momentum we need to pass carbon-restrictive legislation.

Will I lose money if I divest? No. Don't believe us? Many big institutional investors are highlighting the increasing financial disincentives for investing in fossil fuel companies and the increasing financial incentives for divesting portfolios of fossil fuels. Even Goldman Sachs, one of the most establishment finance firms on Wall Street, is divesting from coal.

Divesting helps save the planet AND your money. If we're going to have any chance of slowing down climate change, most fossil fuel reserves will need to stay in the ground – and investments based on those reserves will lose their market value. This is called the "carbon bubble."

It's going to take all of us to make a difference. We are excited that dozens of cities, religious institutions, foundations, organizations and thousands of activists have already divested or are in the process of doing so. Start a campaign and join the movement:

www.gofossilfree.org

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15. UNM Community Engagement

Due to time constraints and a full agenda, Monica Kowal, will present on UNM Community Engagement at a future Faculty Senate meeting.

16. Human Resources Update

Human Resources Chief Operations Officer Mike Duran and Human Resources Project Specialist Joey Evans gave an update regarding benefits for faculty. Open enrollment begins Wednesday, April 23, 2014 through May 14, 2014. All faculty and staff have to enroll in order to have medical coverage starting July 1, 2014. All of the current coverage will be terminated June 30, 2014. This includes pre-65 retirees. Post-retirees are on a different schedule; their open enrollment is in the Fall of 2014. As of today, the purchase of Lovelace by Blue Cross Blue Shield has not been approved by the Department of Justice. The latest information received stated the earliest would be June 1, 2014, if it is approved by the Department of Justice by then. The latest of approval will be July 1, 2014. There are sessions available to discuss out-of-pocket maximums for faculty and staff to attend to gain clarification on how these changes will benefit them and their families. It was expressed by Past Faculty Senate President Amy Neel that Human Resources did not communicate with the Faculty and Staff Benefits Committee regarding the changes that were being considered. Past Faculty Senate President Amy Neel requested that in the future Human Resources include the Faculty and Staff Benefits Committee regarding issues that would affect the faculty.

17. New Business and Open Discussion

Meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.