

Constitution and Bylaws Committee
Meeting Minutes of October 4, 2012
Radiologic Sciences Conference Room

I. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 2:00 pm.

Present: Laurie Adams, Maya Clark and Barbara Hubbard

II. Reapportionment

Laurie Adams presented the reapportionment charge. Using the updated faculty lists by department, as submitted by Phyllis Panhorst on September 15th, and the Huntington-Hill formula, the reapportionment process developed an irregularity. Based on the total number of voting faculty members, the Huntington-Hill formula was unable to calculate exactly 40 senate members (which is required in Bylaws Article III, Section B). One calculation allowed for 39 senate positions, whereas, another calculation allowed for 41 senate positions. There has been precedence for 39 senators for the Faculty Senate. However, at this time, there is no provision for allowing more or less than 40 senators.

The committee adopted the following 3 options and a recommendation to amend the By laws.

Constitution Section C:

SECTION C. Voting Members of the Faculty

Voting members of the faculty, eligible to elect Senators and vote on constitutional or bylaws amendments, are department heads and non-administrative, full-time faculty members holding appointment at the ranks of professor, associate professor, assistant professor, and instructor. Each member of the faculty shall exercise his or her voting rights through his or her home department or program. No member of the faculty may be represented through more than one department or program.

By laws Article III, Sections B & C:

ARTICLE III. Membership of the Senate

SECTION B. *There will be forty Senators. Apportionment will be calculated using the Huntington-Hill formula with each department being represented by at least one Senator. For purposes of apportionment, the Library will be considered a department. Apportionment shall be based on the number of "Voting Members of the Faculty" as defined in Article I, SECTION C of the Constitution of the Faculty Senate on September 15 in the year of apportionment to be effective for the next election following apportionment.*

SECTION C. *Every five years or upon the creation or deletion of a department, the Senate's Constitution and Bylaws Committee shall review the composition of the Senate. As a result of this review, the committee may recommend a reapportionment of the forty seats to the Senate and propose a plan for modifying the length of terms to maintain appropriate representation during the period of redistribution.*

III. Options

1. Keep the Senate membership "as is" this year.
2. Decrease the number of senate positions to 39. (There has been a precedent for this due to dissolution of the Dental Hygiene program.)

Departments effected: Nursing loses 1; LLP gains 1; RHAB loses 1
3. Increase the number of senate positions to 41. (There is no precedence for this.)
Departments effected: Biology gains 1; LLP gains 1; RHAB loses 1

III Recommendation

Because the bylaws do not allow for a mechanism to break a tie, it is the recommendation of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to keep the Senate apportionment at 40 Senators for the 2012-2013 school year and amend the Bylaws, Article III Section B for future tie breakers. (See Appendix D – Amendment to Bylaws)

IV Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 2:45pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Barbara Hubbard

Appendix A Huntington-Hill Apportionment Method

On September 15, 2009 there were 269 voting members of the faculty. To apportion the 40 senators among the 23 departments it would seem reasonable to follow the following formula for each department.

$$\frac{\text{number of faculty in department}_i}{\text{total number of faculty}} * 40 = \text{number of senators for department}_i$$

Equation 1

For example, since the department of PSYC has 8 faculty members, they should have

$$\frac{8}{269} * 40 = 1.189 \text{ senators. Obviously, we would round this down to 1 senator.}$$

Typically, the value 2.49 would round down to two and the value 2.50 would round up to three. The Huntington-Hill method does not use the value of 0.5 to decide if we round up or down. With the Huntington-Hill method, whether we round up or down is determined by the value of

$$\sqrt{n(n+1)}$$

Equation 2

where n and $n+1$ are the integers we would round down to or up to.

For example: When a value is between 2 and 3, we first calculate

$\sqrt{(2)(3)} = \sqrt{6} \approx 2.4495$. So a value of 2.449 will round down to two, while a value of 2.45 will round up to three.

Another example: When a value is between 3 and 4, we need to find

$\sqrt{(3)(4)} = \sqrt{12} \approx 3.464$ indicating that a value will round up as long as it is greater than or equal to the square root of 12.

Once the number of senators for each department is determined using Equation 1 along with rounding according to Equation 2, the number of senators is added up. Since we are rounding values up to the next integer more frequently than usual, the total number of senators may exceed the total number allowed. This is what happened when the original allocation was established as shown below.

SENATOR APPORTIONMENT			
	Number of voting faculty	From Equation 1	Number of Senators
AMT	19	2.825279	3
BIOL	20	2.973978	3
CHEM/PHYS	16	2.379182	2
CJPS	11	1.635688	2
CSDS	3	0.446097	0
DHYG	5	0.743494	1
ECE	14	2.081784	2
ECON	5	0.743494	1
HIST	15	2.230483	2
HPED	5	0.743494	1
HSCI	12	1.784387	2
ICE	16	2.379182	2
LIBR	10	1.486989	2
LLP	30	4.460967	4
MATH	18	2.67658	3
MEDT	4	0.594796	1
MGSE	10	1.486989	2
NURS	25	3.717472	4
PHTH	7	1.040892	1
PSYC	8	1.189591	1
RADS	9	1.33829	1
RESP	3	0.446097	1
SPED	4	0.594796	1
total	269		42
total plus ?	269		

CSDS will not get a representative next year.

In order to reduce the total number of senators from 42 to 40, the Huntington Hill method requires the total number of voting faculty to be increased by increments of one until the number of senators drops to 40. This will happen when the total number of voting faculty is raised to 283, which will provide the apportionment shown below. This is the apportionment we submitted to the Faculty Senate at the November Meeting.

		SENATOR APPORTIONMENT	
	Number of voting faculty	From Equation 1	Number of Senators
AMT	19	2.685512	3
BIOL	20	2.826855	3
CHEM/PHYS	16	2.261484	2
CJPS	11	1.55477	2
CSDS	3	0.424028	0
DHYG	5	0.706714	1
ECE	14	1.978799	2
ECON	5	0.706714	1
HIST	15	2.120141	2
HPED	5	0.706714	1
HSCI	12	1.696113	2
ICE	16	2.261484	2
LIBR	10	1.413428	1
LLP	30	4.240283	4
MATH	18	2.54417	3
MEDT	4	0.565371	1
MGSE	10	1.413428	1
NURS	25	3.533569	4
PHTH	7	0.989399	1
PSYC	8	1.130742	1
RADS	9	1.272085	1
RESP	3	0.424028	1
SPED	4	0.565371	1
total	269		40
total plus?	283		

CSDS will not get a representative next year.

Respectfully,
 Greg Knofczynski
 Chair of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee

Appendix B Huntington-Hill Apportionment Method

<http://www.cut-the-knot.org/Curriculum/SocialScience/HH.shtml>

2013-2014 Results

- Number of Departments = 20
- Number of Faculty Eligible to Vote = 280 as of 9/15/12
- Number of Senate Seats = 40
- Divisor (Total Population ÷ # of Seats) = 7 (starting point)

State	Population	Standard Q	Lower Q	Modified Q	Rounded Q
A	16	2.29	2	2.22	2
B	14	2.00	2	1.94	2
C	13	1.86	1	1.80	2
D	4	.57	0	.55	1
E	25	3.57	3	3.46	3
F	10	1.43	1	1.39	1
G	3	.43	0	.42	1
H	10	1.43	1	1.39	1
I	21	3.00	3	2.91	3
J	15	2.14	2	2.08	2
K	5	.71	0	.69	1
L	16	2.29	2	2.22	2
M	34	4.86	4	4.71	5
N	25	3.57	3	3.46	3
O	19	2.71	2	2.63	3
P	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
Q	4	.57	0	.55	1
R	19	2.71	2	2.63	3
S	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
T	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
Totals	280	40	31	38.78	39

Number of states

Number of seats

Divisor

State	Population	Standard Q	Lower Q	Modified Q	Rounded Q
A	16	2.29	2	2.22	2
B	14	2.00	2	1.94	2
C	13	1.86	1	1.80	2
D	4	.57	0	.55	1
E	25	3.57	3	3.47	4
F	10	1.43	1	1.39	1
G	3	.43	0	.42	1
H	10	1.43	1	1.39	1
I	21	3.00	3	2.91	3
J	15	2.14	2	2.08	2
K	5	.71	0	.69	1
L	16	2.29	2	2.22	2
M	34	4.86	4	4.72	5
N	25	3.57	3	3.47	4
O	19	2.71	2	2.64	3
P	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
Q	4	.57	0	.55	1
R	19	2.71	2	2.64	3
S	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
T	9	1.29	1	1.25	1
Totals	280	40	31	38.83	41

Number of states

Number of seats

Divisor

Appendix C
Options for Apportionment of the Senate 2013-2014

		Option 1 No change	Option 2 Decrease Senators	Option 2 Increase Senators
Department	# of Faculty 9/15/12	# of Senators	# of Senators	# of Senators
AAED	16	2	2	2
CEED	14	2	2	2
HSCI	13	2	2	2
MEDT	4	1	1	1
NURS	25	4	3	4
RADS	10	1	1	1
RESP	3	1	1	1
*RHAB (CSDS + PHTH)	10	2	1	1
AMT	21	3	3	3
CJSPS	15	2	2	2
ECON	5	1	1	1
HIST	16	2	2	2
LLP	34	4	5	5
BIOL	25	3	3	4
CHEM/PHYS	19	3	3	3
CSIT	9	1	1	1
ENGR	4	1	1	1
MATH	19	3	3	3
PSYC	9	1	1	1
LIBR	19	1	1	1
Total	280	40	39	41

*RHAB currently has two senators because during last year's reapportionment PHTH and CSDS were still two separate departments.

Appendix D – Proposed Amendment to the Bylaws of the AASU Faculty Senate
Constitution and Bylaws Committee
10/4/12

ARTICLE III. Membership of the Senate

SECTION B. There will be forty Senators. Apportionment will be calculated using the Huntington-Hill formula with each department being represented by at least one Senator. For purposes of apportionment, the Library will be considered a department. Apportionment shall be based on the number of "Voting Members of the Faculty" as defined in Article I, SECTION C of the Constitution of the Faculty Senate on September 15 in the year of apportionment to be effective for the next election following apportionment. **In the event of a tie that precludes the calculation of 40 Senators, using the Huntington-Hill formula, a comparison of the total faculty population to the previous year will be made. If the population increases, the total number of Senators will increase to 41. If the population decreases, the total number of Senators will decrease to 39.**