

APPOINTMENT AND ADVANCEMENT

**A publication of the
Committee on Academic Personnel
prepared in consultation with the
Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel
(Revised 9/20)**

This compilation is intended as an aid for the use of Departmental Chairs and Senate faculty. It is not a substitute for the official documents governing appointment and advancement at UCSB, the Academic Personnel Manual and Red Binder, which are authoritative and must be carefully adhered to in personnel actions. Rather it is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the policies and procedures governing appointment and advancement from the perspective of the Committee on Academic Personnel. Key terms are in **boldface type** to draw attention to their importance; *italics* are used for emphasis.

The official manual governing personnel actions is the Academic Personnel Manual (APM), issued and revised by the President of the University. UCSB campus policies and procedures are contained in the “Red Binder.” The President also issues an annual list of salary scales. These documents are available for reference at <https://ap.ucsb.edu/>

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I. RANKS, STEPS, AND NORMAL PERIODS OF SERVICE WITHIN STEPS

The information in this summary concerns primarily the faculty in the **professorial and lecturer security of employment (SOE) ranks**: Assistant Professor/Lecturer PSOE, Associate Professor/Lecturer SOE, and Professor/Sr. Lecturer SOE. There is a normal period of service for most **steps** within these ranks, as indicated in the following table. However, movement between ranks (**promotion**) or from one step to another within a rank (**merit advancement** or **merit increase**) depends upon merit. It is never automatic, and it can be faster than normal in recognition of outstanding performance (an **acceleration**) or delayed when performance is not up to normal (a **deceleration**).

REGULAR RANKS, STEPS, NORMAL PERIODS OF SERVICE

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR LECTURER PSOE (8 year limit, non-tenured)		ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR LECTURER SOE (6 years normal, tenured)		PROFESSOR SR. LECTURER SOE (indefinite, tenured)	
<u>Step</u>	<u>Normal period of service</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Normal period of service</u>	<u>Step</u>	<u>Normal period of service</u>
I	2 (not used at UCSB)				
II	2				
III	2				
IV	2				
V	2 (over-lapping step)	I	2		
VI	2 (not used at UCSB)	II	2		
		III	2		
		IV	3 (over-lapping step)	I	3
		V	3 (not used at UCSB)	II	3
				III	3
				IV	3
				V	3
				VI	3
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Information contained within this document applies equally to both series unless otherwise noted. For ease of use, only the professorial series ranks are listed.

Assistant Professor V and Associate Professor IV are **special steps**. Service at these steps may count as "**time-in-step**" in the related steps of the next higher rank; e.g., after two years as Associate Professor IV and one year as Professor I, a candidate may be reviewed for a normal merit increase to Professor II, just as would be done after three years at Professor I. Normal advancement occupies six years at the Assistant Professor rank with eight as the maximum before either promotion or termination; six years at the Associate Professor rank; and an indefinite time in the Professorship.

In addition to the regular steps, some appointments or advancements may be made **Above Scale**, i.e., to salaries above Professor IX. These salaries are reserved for scholars of "the highest distinction, whose work has been internationally recognized and acclaimed." An exceptionally high salary must be approved by the President.

Service at Professor V through IX, or at Above Scale salary may be for indefinite duration. Accelerated advancement before three years of service at these steps (four years at Step IX and Above Scale) will occur only in exceptional cases. Everyone will be formally evaluated at least once every five years (**a mandatory review**).

Off-scale salary supplements

An individual may be given an **off-scale** salary, consisting of a **salary supplement** added to the listed salary at the assigned step. A recommendation for such a salary increase must be fully justified by the department or reviewing agencies recommending it. At UCSB off-scale salaries are used to respond to external market conditions in recruitment and retention, as well as to provide a partial reward in cases when a full step advancement is not indicated.

II. MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Each time a recommendation for a personnel action is initiated, a **dossier** or **file** containing materials relevant to that recommendation is prepared by the Department Chair. The complete dossier includes the following:

1. The **UCSB Biography** form supplied by the candidate at the time of appointment, which summarizes their professional career including salaries up to that time. (*Needed only for appointments*)
2. The updated **Bio-Bibliography** prepared by the faculty member (Not required for appointments)
3. In certain cases **extramural letters** of appraisal or recommendation from qualified experts evaluating the quality of a person's research or creative work and their professional reputation. Such letters are required in all cases of appointment and promotion, and for advancement to Professor VI and Professor Above Scale. A minimum of six analytical letters is required, and at least half should be chosen by the Chair in consultation with the department but independent of the candidate. The other half can be nominated by the candidate. It is important that at least some of the external evaluators are familiar with UC standards. For certain advancement cases, UC familiar references are required. The department's submission must include a coded list including a brief resume of the qualifications of each reviewer, indicating whether the reviewer was chosen by the candidate or by the department. This list should also indicate any relationships between the candidate and the reviewer (e.g., thesis advisor, co-author, etc.) and if the reviewer has previously written for the candidate.

The Chair should have minimum contact with the extramural evaluators beyond the letter soliciting the evaluation, because intended or unintended suggestions or hints to the evaluators may distort results and work unfairly either for or against the candidate.

4. A letter of recommendation initiating the proposed appointment or advancement, normally written by the Department Chair. (When a Chair is under consideration for advancement the case will be handled by a Vice-Chair or other senior faculty member). The Chair's letter should be accompanied by all relevant information, including particularly the signed **Safeguard Statement** in advancement cases.
5. A thorough evaluation of teaching as described in Section V below.
6. A complete set of publications covering the review period. "Review period" in cases for appointment and promotion means the complete record of the candidate (in cases where this is impractical, a complete record of the most recent work and a sample of other significant works may be submitted). For merit review cases "review period" means years at step, ignoring any off-scale salary supplement. All items are to be submitted electronically via links in the bio-bib. If this is not possible, the department must work with the respective Dean's office to arrange alternate submission.

III. THE REVIEW PROCESS

Overview of the reviewing process (many of these steps are not applicable to appointment cases)

1. In the spring the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel publishes a list of faculty members eligible for normal advancement or promotion during the coming academic year.
2. The Department Chair notifies each faculty member of their eligibility for personnel review. The Chair should also review faculty not on the eligibility list for the possibility of accelerated merit or promotion.
3. The faculty member *either* requests a deferral of action for one year *or* prepares evidence for the review, with the assistance of a departmental personnel committee, or a case supervisor, or the Chair. Deadlines for submission of materials to departments should be set in line with College or Campus deadlines to allow timely processing of cases.
4. The candidate is given the opportunity to respond to the materials in the file.
5. The case is presented and discussed. This is followed by a vote of eligible faculty in accordance with Senate By-Law 55 or other departmental voting procedures approved by CAP.
6. The Chair writes a letter analyzing the case and summarizing the department's recommendation. This letter is available for inspection, amendment, or rebuttal by all eligible department members.

7. A candidate for advancement is given an oral summary or written copy of the departmental recommendation and provided the opportunity to comment.
8. The candidate completes the Safeguard Statement.
9. A separate confidential letter from the Chair should not be submitted except on the rare occasions when evidence exists that could not be appropriately shared in the department letter.
10. The department letter, along with all publications, teaching evidence and other materials pertaining to this review (the “dossier”) is sent forward to the Dean.
11. In cases where the Dean does not have final authority, the dossier, including the Dean's letter, is sent to the Office of Academic Personnel, which forwards it to the Committee on Academic Personnel (CAP). CAP assigns the case to one or more members, usually from as similar a field as possible. (Note: cases are *never* assigned to a CAP member who belongs to the candidate's own department; in fact, CAP members are never present during discussion of cases from their own departments.)
12. In appointments and promotion to tenure, terminations, and advancements to Above Scale, an ad hoc review committee is appointed by the Chancellor’s designee on nomination from CAP. CAP may elect to serve as their own internal ad hoc except in the case of a terminal appointment recommendation.
13. CAP considers the case *after* the ad hoc committee and the Dean have submitted their letters. If no ad hoc review is required, CAP proceeds once the Dean’s recommendation is received. A draft letter is written by the assigned member, distributed to the whole committee, read aloud, and fully discussed. A vote is taken in the rare cases when a consensus recommendation cannot be reached.
14. CAP's recommendation is forwarded to the Office of Academic Personnel for the final decision. If the Chancellor's (or designee's) *tentative decision* differs from CAP's and/or the Dean's recommendation, it is sent back to that agency for further comment. If the recommendations vary by \$4,000 or less, the Chancellor (or designee) will not be required to consult further. However, when the recommendation differs by greater than \$2,000 but less than \$4,000, the Chancellor (or designee) will provide written justification of the recommendation to the file.
15. The Chancellor's (or designee's) final decision is communicated to the department and the candidate. In certain cases a “Chancellor’s tentative decision” must precede the final decision. (See Red Binder I-39)

Details of the review process

1. Preparation of the Recommendation: (see Red Binder I-35) Recommendations for personnel actions normally originate with the Department Chair. Their letter should provide a comprehensive assessment of the candidate's qualifications together with detailed evidence to support the evaluation. The letter should also present a report of the Chair's consultation with the members of the department, including the vote tally and the basis for any dissent. The Chair should explain any apparent anomalies in the voting, e.g., a disproportionately small number of votes relative to departmental size, or excessive abstentions.

The departmental letter should be a complete professional evaluation (accurate and analytic), including both supportive and contrary evidence. At the same time the letter should be succinct. Extended quotations from supporting documents and rhetorical statements are to be avoided, since overly long letters are a burden to all reviewing agencies. The Chair should make clear which portions of the letter refer to the candidate's past accomplishments and which refer to accomplishments falling within the current **review period**.

The candidate has the right to augment the dossier with items relevant to the case, so long as the submission does not violate the privacy of third parties or other campus policies. Such materials may include self-assessments, award letters and other professional items. Dissenting department members have the right to have a minority report included with the department letter. However, a minority report should not be submitted unless, after good-faith efforts by all parties, the minority believes that its views are not accurately represented in the Chair’s letter.

The Chair should also communicate with the candidate as required by Section 220-80 of the APM and outlined in “Departmental Checklist for Academic Advancement”, Red Binder I-22. An oral summary or preferably a written copy of the departmental letter is given to the candidate as part of the review process.

2. The Dean of the appropriate college or division makes their analysis and recommendation without reference to the recommendation of any reviewing agency other than the Department. They have access only to the departmental file, to previous departmental letters, and to previous Dean's recommendations. Of course, publicly available scholarly materials are available to all reviewing agencies.
3. On behalf of the Chancellor, An *ad hoc* review committee (nominated by CAP and appointed by the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel) is may be formed for cases involving promotion to tenure, tenure appointment, and terminal appointment. The membership of such a committee is known only to CAP and to the Chancellor, the Executive Vice Chancellor, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel, and the committee itself. In promotion and appointment cases, the ad hoc review committee includes a representative from the Department who is not present during the final discussion and vote; it normally includes faculty of the same or higher rank and step from related departments. The ad hoc review committee makes its recommendation independently of all other reviewing agencies; it has access only to the file as it comes from the department. It does not have access to the prior personnel review file, to the Dean's letter, or to a separate confidential letter from the Chair, if one was submitted.
4. The Committee on Academic Personnel has access to the analyses and recommendations of all the aforementioned agencies, and to previous recommendations concerning the candidate.
5. The Chancellor (or designee) reviews the recommendations of all reviewing agencies (department, Dean's office, ad hoc review committee, if any, and CAP). If there is an inclination to make a decision which differs from the CAP's or the Dean's recommendation, that agency is informed of the tentative decision and given the opportunity to respond. If the recommendations vary by \$2,000 or less, the Chancellor (or designee) will not be required to consult further. If the recommendations vary by \$4,000 but more than \$2,000 the Chancellor (or designee) will write a note to the file explaining their decision in lieu of a tentative decision. The final decision is communicated to the candidate and the department. (Note: some cases with salaries above a certain level require Presidential approval.)

IV. SOME PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1. Requests for Further Information: Any reviewing agency may request additional information or documentation. The Dean sometimes requests such information directly from the Chair; ad hoc review committees and CAP always make such requests through the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel. Such requests do not reflect on the merit of the candidate, nor do they imply that the departmental recommendation is not credible. They are meant to make the case file complete. The candidate should be informed of additional materials obtained (APM, Section 220-80-h).

Chairs should take special care to prepare the case thoroughly and properly. Significant delays result from improper or inadequate preparation of cases at the departmental level. When a reviewing agency requests additional information, a deadline for submission of those materials will be included in the request. If the materials are not received by the stated deadline the case will proceed through the review process without the materials. Failure to submit requested materials may have an effect on the outcome of the review.
2. Reconsideration: In special circumstances, after a decision is made, the Department Chair may begin the process of review again by requesting reconsideration. *Requests for reconsideration must include important additional evidence or documentation of previously mentioned work pertinent to the review period omitted in the original recommendation, such as a major publication, award, etc., or evidence that the decision was not based on a reasonable evaluation of the case.* Sometimes departments may wish to request reconsideration without such evidence in order to show solidarity with the candidate or for similar reasons. This clogs the whole process. *Such requests should not be submitted.*
3. Non-Reappointment: When it is decided that an Assistant Professor should not be reappointed (given a **terminal appointment**), or when a department recommendation for promotion to tenure may be denied, the Assistant Professor is given due notice, in accord with APM Section 220-20-c. Terminal appointments, whether originated by the department or elsewhere, are always given a full review, including consideration by the Dean, ad hoc committee, and CAP. (See APM Section 220-84.)
4. Formal Appraisal: The APM requires that at a certain point in their career each Assistant Professor should

be appraised. The purpose of the **appraisal** as stated in the APM is:

to arrive at preliminary assessments of the prospects of candidates for eventual promotion to tenure rank as well as to identify appointees whose records of performance and achievement are below the level of excellence desired for continued membership in the faculty. (Section 220-83.)

This appraisal is normally made during the fourth year of the Assistant Professor's career at the University. When an assistant professor has been appointed at a high step, the department may recommend tenure without a preliminary appraisal, if the record merits it.

The departmental letter concerning an appraisal should contain:

- a. A description and analysis of the candidate's total performance in each of the four areas of evaluation.
- b. An evaluation of that performance as progress toward eventual tenure.
- c. A clear statement that the recommendation of the department is: (a) "continued candidacy for eventual promotion", (b) "continued candidacy with reservations" (which should be specified), or (c) "terminal appointment". An Appraisal decision should never be interpreted as a *promise* of eventual promotion to tenure.

The appraisal recommendation may be integrated into the letter concerning the merit increase provided that the fact that an appraisal has been made is clearly stated.

After the review is completed, the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Personnel will provide redacted copies of the review documents to the candidate.

5. Like a recommendation for advancement, a departmental recommendation for no change in rank, step, or salary must include an evaluation of the case, a summary of the relevant evidence, a summary of departmental views, and a record of the departmental vote.
6. Sometimes a candidate asks not to be reviewed for advancement, i.e., to be granted a **deferral**; Except for Assistant Professors, deferrals are automatic if no case is submitted by the relevant deadline. For Assistant Professors, the Chair should determine whether the candidate's self-evaluation is accurate and should briefly review the available evidence in their letter. The request is then forwarded to the Dean. No person at any rank may go more than five years without a formal evaluation. Mandatory reviews may not be deferred.
7. Reviewing Agency Reports: When the candidate signs their safeguard statement, they may request that reviewing agency reports be supplied to them at the close of the case. The reviewer reports will be automatically provided once the case is decided. If the candidate does not make the request at the time the safeguard statement is signed, they may do so at a later date via AP Folio. The candidate will already have been given an oral summary or written copy of the departmental letter and of any confidential materials submitted with the file.

V. CRITERIA

The criteria for promotion and advancement in the professorial series are:

- (1) Teaching
- (2) Research and other Professional Creative Work
- (3) Professional Competence, Activity, and Recognition
- (4) University and Public Service

The criteria for promotion and advancement in the Lecturer SOE series are:

- (1) Teaching
- (2) Professional and/or Scholarly Achievement and Activity
- (3) University and Public Service

Superior intellectual attainment, as evidenced both in teaching and in research or other creative achievements, is an indispensable qualification for appointment or promotion to tenure positions in the professorial series. Clear evidence and documentation of consistent and sustained excellence in teaching is an indispensable qualification for appointment or promotion to security of employment positions in the lecturer SOE series. Insistence upon these standards is necessary for maintenance of the quality of the University as an institution dedicated to the discovery and transmission of knowledge. Teaching, research, professional and public service contributions that promote diversity and equal opportunity are to be given due recognition in the evaluation of the candidate's qualifications. An individual may not be arbitrarily disadvantaged if he or she elected to take a childbearing or parental leave, to stop the clock, or to defer a personnel review.

Evidence of Teaching (Professorial and Lecturer SOE series)

According to University policy and the APM, professors at all ranks must have a current teaching record in order to be advanced.

In the Professorial series, effective teaching is an essential criterion for appointment or advancement. In the Lecturer SOE series, consistent and sustained excellence in teaching is the **primary** criterion for appointment or advancement. Clear documentation of ability and diligence in teaching is required.

In judging the effectiveness of a candidate's teaching, the following should be considered: the candidate's command of the subject; continuous growth in the subject field; ability to organize material and to present it with force and logic; capacity to awaken in students an awareness of the relationship of the subject to other fields of knowledge; fostering of student independence and capability to reason; spirit and enthusiasm which vitalize the candidate's learning and teaching; ability to arouse curiosity in beginning students, to encourage high standards, and to stimulate advanced students to creative work; personal attributes as they affect teaching and students; extent and skill of the candidate's participation in the general guidance, outreach and mentoring, and advising of students; effectiveness in creating an academic environment that is open and encouraging to all students. Attention should also be paid to the variety of demands placed on instructors by the types of teaching called for in various disciplines and at various levels, with proper reference to assigned teaching responsibilities. (APM 210.1.d(1)).

The principle in evaluating teaching is that consistency be applied across the campus in order to facilitate appropriate comparisons. However, to accommodate varying departmental needs, the requirement for consistency in reporting is held to a minimum number of items. Beyond that minimum, departments must determine which aspects of evaluation are the most appropriate for them and then must apply these standards consistently in all personnel cases at all levels.

The information used in assessing teaching must be summarized for each case and should include:

- a. Nominal information tabulating the teaching record of the candidate during the review period, including:
 - i. A listing (by course name and catalog number) of the candidate's teaching load, the academic quarters during which the courses were taught, a class-by-class enumeration of the number of students enrolled, and the number completing the two campus wide student survey items (see section b. i)
 - ii. Enumeration of the M.A. and Ph. D. candidates they are supervising or has directed to completion of their degrees, the M.A. and Ph.D. committees on which they have served, and other contributions to the graduate program.

This nominal information is summarized using the standardized format contained in the bio-bibliographic form.

- b. Evaluative information assessing the teaching record of the individual during the review period must be presented. In order for the numerical scores on the student evaluation forms to not assume

disproportionate weight, departments are urged to include as many other criteria as appropriate.

- i. *Student respondents:* Systematic surveys of student opinions are essential for all classes taught by the candidate. These evaluations must be part of the record. The departmental letter must compare the candidate's scores with departmental scores for comparable classes. It is understood that it may not be appropriate to conduct student evaluations in very small classes. In cases where evaluations are not available for the majority of classes due to small class size, the departmental letter must indicate the reason surveys were not conducted and an additional, alternate source of teaching evaluation (other than the overall departmental assessment) must be included in the case.

Departments may include whatever questions they like, except that:

All student evaluations *must* include at a minimum the following two standard campus wide survey items: (1) *Please rate the overall quality of the instructor's teaching:* (2) *Please rate the overall quality of the course, including its material or content, independent of the instructor's teaching.*

These evaluations must be part of the record and must be supplied for each course taught. To enable and strengthen comparative ratings on a campus wide basis, all student evaluations based on the two campus wide survey items must use a 1-5 scale with 1 high, with the following description explicitly stated on the form: (1) Excellent; (2) Very Good; (3) Good; (4) Fair; (5) Poor.

Reviewing agencies will return cases to the departments if they do not conform to these guidelines.

- ii. *Departments must also provide other items they judge appropriate for determining the effectiveness of teaching.* APM 210-1 specifies that for promotion to Associate Professor and Professor comments from other faculty members on the candidate's teaching are required.

Suggestions. Open-ended questions asked of graduating seniors, graduate students, or alumni are extremely effective when compiled over time. Graduate student and/or teaching assistant ratings are useful, particularly when these ratings are collected over time and then summarized by a disinterested third party so as to guarantee student anonymity.

Placement of graduate students is one of the best measures of success in graduate teaching.

Peer assessments. On-campus and/or off-campus peer evaluations of the candidate's teaching effectiveness may also be included in the teaching dossier. These assessments may be based on evaluations of syllabi, reading lists, examinations, laboratory reports, class notes, or in-class visitations. If a department chooses such methods, they must be consistently applied at all ranks and steps with regard to principles of academic fairness. No intimidation or chilling effect arising from methodological or ideological postures may be allowed to contaminate the process.

Departmental Perspective: The Department Chair or other agency should assess the overall contributions of the candidate to the departmental curriculum on lower-division, upper-division, and graduate instruction. The department assessment might also evaluate the candidate's contribution to academic advising, thesis and dissertation directorship, committee work relating to the curriculum, "mentoring" colleagues, or frequency of invited lectures given by the candidate.

Self-Evaluation: The department should encourage the candidate to submit a brief self-assessment of teaching effectiveness. This can include past, present, and future goals and objectives and how these were (will be) met. Details may include philosophy of instruction; strategies used; innovative instructional activities; instructional grants; comments about any strengths or deficiencies suggested by students or peers.

The department should provide such self-assessments to reviewing agencies along with the case, or explain why such assessment is impractical.

Evidence of Research and Creative Work (Professorial series):

Research and creative accomplishments should be evaluated in the context of the faculty member's overall record of their intellectual growth, and of the contribution their work makes to the discipline. There should be evidence of continued and effective engagement in work of high quality and significance. No appointment or promotion to a tenured position will be made without evidence of intellectual distinction in research or creative activity. The research record should show growth, direction, and promise for the future.

A work once counted for an advancement cannot be counted again (except in highly unusual and demonstrably appropriate circumstances). The departmental letter must present the publication record for the current review period according to the following format: [A] Published work; [B] Work in press; [C] Work submitted; [D] work in progress. "Work in press" means work that has been formally accepted, completed, and is in the process of being published. In-Press work is counted toward advancement and evidence should be supplied documenting the In Press status. "Work submitted" is work that has been submitted but not yet accepted. This work is not usually counted for the advancement, but it is used as evidence of continuing scholarly productivity. "Work in progress" is work that has not been completed and is available for review. Such work is not counted for the advancement, but it can be used as evidence of continuing research activity. Departmental practice will dictate if work in progress is included in the case. If nonstandard terms such as "forthcoming" are also used, the department must define them carefully and state how they relate to the three categories above. *Not doing this may prevent a candidate from receiving proper credit or cause other anomalies in the review process.*

Classifying works is not always easy, but identification should be as precise as possible, and should refer to intellectual content rather than to physical format. For example, in literature and history a "book" may be an extended piece of research reviewed for publication by expert referees; such a work should be distinguished from editions, anthologies, translations, or collections of other scholars' work. An "article" is normally a piece of research published in a refereed scholarly journal; it should be distinguished from popular pieces, preliminary research reports, reports for industrial or governmental agencies, and chapters (i.e., solicited pieces of an interpretative and summarizing nature). Similarly, in many disciplines, a review-article is normally a survey of current research in the field, not a lengthy book-review; while "editions" may be mere reprints with brief introductions, or they may be major works of historical reconstruction and critical interpretation. In different disciplines the standard terms (and the possibilities of ambiguity) are different; but in every case the classification should be as clear and helpful as possible.

It will help reviewing agencies to accurately evaluate the record if departments comment upon the prestige and significance of journals, publishers, or exhibition or performance venues in particular fields, along with other accepted measures or impact in a discipline (such as citation indexes or reviews).

Textbooks, reports, circulars, and similar publications are normally considered evidence of teaching ability or public service. However contributions by faculty members to the professional literature or to the advancement of professional practice or professional education, should be judged creative work when they present new ideas or incorporate original scholarly research. (APM 210.1.d(2)).

In certain fields such as art, architecture, dance, music, literature, and drama, distinguished creativity should receive consideration equivalent to that accorded to distinction attained in research. In evaluating artistic creativity, an attempt should be made to define the candidate's merit in the light of such criteria as originality, scope, richness, and depth of creative expression. An important element of distinction is the extent of regional, national, or international recognition.

The departmental letter must assess the degree and quality of the candidate's role in any collaborative work, or explain why such assessment is impracticable.

Professional Competence and Activity (Professorial series):

Evidence includes such items as a) election to significant offices of professional or learned societies; b) appointment as editor or referee for professional journals or other publications; c) invitations to lecture, present papers, review books, perform or exhibit; d) awards, grants or honors bestowed by organizations or foundations; e) requests for consultative service. Opinions expressed by extramural evaluators, and reviews of the candidate's work or citations of their work by other researchers also constitute evidence of professional recognition. Departments should provide

background and context for these accomplishments so reviewing agencies can evaluate their significance and importance.

Professional and/or Scholarly Achievement and Activity (Lecturer SOE series)

Professional and/or scholarly activities may be related to the underlying discipline itself or to the pedagogy. Such activities should provide evidence of achievement, leadership, and/or influence on the campus or beyond. Certain administrative work (e.g., of learning centers and teaching programs) and community outreach work are also relevant, as would be presentations of seminars or lectures at other institutions or professional societies, or participation in scholarly activities (e.g., summer seminars) designed to enhance scholarly expertise in relevant fields. Other records of participation in intensive programs of study - in order to be a more effective teacher and scholar, with the goal of enhancing one's teaching and scholarly responsibilities - are also relevant evidence of professional and/or scholarly activity. Creative activities count as relevant professional and/or scholarly activities in appropriate disciplines. In certain fields, such as art, architecture, dance, music, literature, and drama, an accomplished creation should receive consideration as an example of professional and/or scholarly achievement and activity. In evaluating creative activities, an attempt should be made to define the candidate's merit in light of such criteria as originality, scope, richness, and depth of creative expression. Evidence includes such items as:

- a. Documentation of the development of or contributions to:
 - i. Original materials designed to improve learning outcomes;
 - ii. Evidence-based design and evaluation of educational curricula or pedagogy;
 - iii. Administration and evaluation of a teaching program or a learning center;
 - iv. Systematic quality improvement programs and evaluation of their implementation;
 - v. Discipline-specific information systems;
 - vi. Development and evaluation of community outreach or community-oriented programs.
- b. First, senior, or collaborative authorship of scholarly or professional publication;
- c. Accomplished performance, including conducting and directing;
- d. Accomplished artistic or literary creation, including exhibits;
- e. Accepted invitations to present seminars or lectures at other institutions or before professional societies.

Activities may be listed on the bio-bib in the separate traditional categories of research/creative activity and University/Public service, or may be combined into a single category of Professional and/or Scholarly Achievement and Activity.

University and Public Service (Professorial and Lecturer SOE series):

The bio-bibliographic update should include a list of the candidate's service (with dates) in departmental, Senate, other campus, and administrative capacities (including committee service), and of their formal service to the community or to public agencies. Evaluation of the quality of their service in these areas is important. Recognition should be accorded faculty for able administration of faculty governance; it should also be accorded for able service to the community, state or nation. Contributions to student welfare, mentorship and to affirmative action efforts should be recognized. Periods of service on various committees should be dated.

As faculty advance in rank and step, expectations for engagement in meaningful service increase proportionally. Non-tenured faculty should be cautioned against undertaking too many committee assignments, since these may interfere with the two main areas for promotion, research and teaching. Most service at both the Assistant Professor/Lecturer PSOE and Associate Professor/Lecturer SOE rank should be at the departmental level, however Associate Professors/Lecturers SOE may begin to take on broader campus service. At the Professor/Sr. Lecturer SOE rank, campus service, in addition to departmental service is important, particularly at the higher steps of the rank, and notably for advancement to and within Above Scale.

VI. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PERSONNEL SAFEGUARDS

Our system of review depends upon impartial professional judgment, and confidentiality has always been essential to the effective functioning of the system. One reason for confidentiality is that it protects impartial judgments from pressures of other interested parties. At UC, confidentiality applies to the votes and analyses of individual department members; to the authorship of extramural letters of evaluation; and to the membership of ad hoc review committees.

Confidentiality, however, is consistent with the rights of candidates to understand the evidence and the criteria upon which they are judged. The details of a candidate's rights in this area are described in APM Sections 160 and 220 and are designed to assure that the use of confidential documents does not cloak abuse.

VII. DEPARTMENTAL VOTING ON PERSONNEL CASES

Departmental voting rights in personnel cases are governed by **SENATE BY-LAW 55** (Santa Barbara Division By Law 240). Substantial differences among departments exist. *Departmental voting plans must be approved by the CAP and be on file in the Office of Academic Personnel.*

VIII. SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADVANCING DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION (“DIVERSITY STATEMENT”)

The UC system-wide policy regarding the appointment and advancement of its faculty (APM 210.1.d) states: "The University of California is committed to excellence and equity in every facet of its mission. Contributions in all areas of faculty achievement that promote equal opportunity and diversity should be given due recognition in academic personnel process, and they should be evaluated and credited in the same way as other faculty achievements." Providing a diversity statement as a part of the review process assists reviewing agencies in understanding and recognizing the range and extent of faculty efforts addressing diversity, equity and inclusion. Such work can often go unrecognized for faculty members, as it may involve activities that are difficult to ‘count’ or may seem indistinct from other areas of review without additional context. For example, a faculty member may be called upon to informally or unofficially mentor underrepresented, underserved, diverse students who seek-out that faculty member due to shared identities or experiences.

Although not a separate category in the personnel review process (which includes Research/Creative Activities, Teaching/Mentoring, Professional Activities, and Service) crediting efforts which advance diversity, equity, and inclusion can augment assessments in any one of the 4 areas of review. In these cases, such recognitions are meant to highlight diversity work that is above and beyond the normal and typical expectations for a faculty member. For example, mentoring a student from an underserved group is within the expected scope of duties and would not typically, in isolation, indicate efforts that warrant additional recognition. Similarly, including demographic variables that incorporate underrepresented populations in research studies does not suggest engagement exceeding normative expectations. There is no presumption that all faculty will engage with this opportunity, nor are diversity statements required, however, it is anticipated that many faculty will use such statements to articulate the diversity work they have been involved in at our increasingly inclusive University (as described in APM 210.1.d). Such descriptions should be sufficiently detailed and provide appropriate context for understanding how these efforts go beyond normative expectations. As with the teaching self-assessment, the diversity statement is an opportunity to provide context and evidence of impact or effectiveness towards a fuller understanding of those contributions. Simple enumeration of material evident in the file (e.g., lists of activities or students supervised) does not by itself substantially advance the review process in this area. Additionally, to be taken into consideration by reviewing agencies, all material listed in diversity statements should also be present on the bio-bib. Whenever possible, these efforts should be corroborated at various levels of the review process (faculty statement, department letter, letter from the Dean). Accuracy of the diversity statement is the responsibility of the faculty member, as is the case with the bio-bibliography information generally. The length of diversity statements will depend on the extent and complexity of contributions; an effort should be made to keep the statements succinct. Statements on diversity contributions may also be woven throughout the candidate’s teaching or research self-assessments, into review letters from the Department or Dean, or in a stand-alone statement.