3.4.1.1 Extensions of the Probationary Period

Extensions of the probationary period for tenure fall into two categories, routine and discretionary, described below. For both routine and discretionary extensions of the probationary period, the faculty member must submit a Tenure Clock Extension Form to the Provost as soon as possible after the qualifying event or circumstance, but in no case later than September 15 of the penultimate year of the probationary period. If the Provost has not been notified in this manner, the probationary period remains unchanged.

Categories for extensions are as follows:

1. Routine Extensions

   A one-year extension of the probationary period will be granted routinely for the following reasons:

   a. the birth or adoption of a child; or

   b. the death of the faculty member's spouse, registered domestic partner, or child.

2. Discretionary Extensions

   A one-year extension of the probationary period may be granted on a discretionary basis if requested by a faculty member for circumstances that significantly impede progress toward tenure, such as:

   a. a serious health condition of the faculty member; or

   b. a serious health condition of the faculty member's child, spouse, registered domestic partner, or parent, for whom the faculty member is required to provide significant caregiving; or

   c. other extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the faculty member.

Extensions of the probationary period for any reason will normally be limited to a total of two years.

A faculty member who is granted an extension of the probationary period will be permitted to apply for tenure before the end of the extended probationary period, as allowed in 3.4.3.2.

Tenure candidates who have been granted an extension of the probationary period will be reviewed under the same academic standards as a candidate who has not had an extension.

Endorsed by the Faculty Senate, May 29, 2015
Approved by the Board of Trustees, June 5, 2015