# University of Kentucky SENATE 

Regular Session

December 9, 2002
3:00 p.m.
W.T. Young Library

First Floor Auditorium
Lexington, Kentucky

Dr. Jeffrey Dembo, Chair

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JEFFREY DEMBO, CHAIR GIFFORD BLYTON, PARLIAMENTARIAN CELINDA TODD, SECRETARY TO SENATE COUNCIL STEPHANIE K. SCHLOEMER, COURT REPORTER

## Votes Taken 40

CHAIR DEMBO: The first order of business is I'd like to announce a new person we have working with us in the Senate Council office, Ms. Angelique Clark. "Angel," she goes by. Raise your hand, Angel. Angel has had experience working with this kind of activity and we really welcome her. It's really nice to have you with us, Angel. We look forward to you helping us out. And what this means now is that there will be much less of a workload problem in the Senate Council office.

To that end, I think that all of the transcripts from Stephanie have been posted on line now. And I suppose, theoretically, having minutes is not as critical anymore considering there's a full transcript, but still it's important to have an abbreviated version. So, I think that, Cindy, electronically, the Senators received--

MS. TODD: Just from me they got the October minutes.

CHAIR DEMBO: October minutes. Okay.

MS. TODD: Because the September and November transcripts were already up and so I wanted to be sure to fill in that gap first.

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay, so since September and November transcripts were on line, the October minutes were the only things that were remaining--

MS. TODD: Are up. I sent those to the members of the Senate, last week, I think. CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. MS. TODD: Yeah, I did. CHAIR DEMBO: So we could work this one of several ways. We could approve the October minutes now. You could wait until you have a packet of a whole bunch of minutes in front of you and we could do that at the next Senate meeting. Any thoughts about that?

MR. TAGAVI: I have not seen the Senate minutes.

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. Why don't we do this, then. To give everybody a fair chance to have your say in approving the minutes, why don't we do them all at the first session of next year. Meanwhile, the transcripts are up and you can, at your leisure, review every word that was said by everybody important here.

Next order of business, there are no

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resolutions, $I$ believe, at this time. Several announcements, the first of which is related to various ongoing elections, and for that I'd like to call on the Chair of the Rules and Elections Committee, Brad Canon.

MR. CANON: Well, I think you all know this. You got the e-mail from Jeff and I, and maybe you've already voted, but the three candidates for the faculty seat on the Board of Trustees vacated by Claire Pomeroy's resignation are Glen Collins in the College of Agriculture, Brad Devere of the College of Medicine and Davy Jones of Toxicology and Graduate School. And the polls are open until a week from Wednesday, Wednesday the 18th, and at that time we will count the ballots. There is a -- on the electronic voting and on the paper ballot, there's room for a second choice. So the second-choice votes of the candidate coming in third will then be added to the first-choice votes of the candidates coming in first and second. And so we will have a winner. And we'll send out an announcement about the winner by e-mail, I presume, the next day or Friday, so that -- and I'm sure you will all be anxiously waiting. CHAIR DEMBO: Are there any questions for Brad about how the votes will be tallied and what the role of picking a second choice is? Has anybody encountered any difficulty with the second round of voting?

MR. EDGERTON: Jeff, I heard some comments this noon that suggested that others besides myself had not been quite sure what to do after you click that first vote. It's not immediately obvious how to get to the second vote, and I think I was hearing comments that some people may have just hit the little close button after they cast their first vote, which I think would not have cast a vote. CHAIR DEMBO: That's correct. MR. EDGERTON: So I wonder if we ought to send out another e-mail just asking people to check and if there's any question in their mind as to whether or not they've cast a ballot.

CHAIR DEMBO: I queried John Soherd about that, and he didn't think that there were many people caught in that problem. So after you click the button that says "Vote for me" then that takes you to the second screen where it says in big letters, "CHOOSE YOUR SECOND-CHOICE CANDIDATE." And then at that point, you're taken to a third screen where either

[^0]you have two pictures of different candidates or one picture and then a sentence that says, I've chosen to not select a second choice, or something like that. If there are any of your constituents who are not certain if their votes have registered, all they need to do is go back to the site, re-enter, and it will clearly say, you have already voted at such-and-such a time and date. And if it does let you into the site, then the vote wasn't recorded properly. So you may wish to -- and I think what I'll do -- Brad and I sent out an e-mail, a reminder e-mail last time several days before the polls were due to close, and it resulted actually in a flurry of votes. Maybe we should send out two e-mails and then everybody will vote.
(LAUGHTER)
So, perhaps, first thing Monday morning,
I think we'll send that out, and I'll include that reminder, Lee, just in case there's any uncertainty about a vote being registered, double check.

Thanks.
MR. CANON: I've had a couple of people call or e-mail me who think that their second-choice vote is going to be counted regardless of the outcome. And so if somebody asks you about this, this is not so. The second-choice vote is counted only if your first choice ends up in third place.

MR. TAGAVI: What?
MR. CANON: If your candidate comes in first or second, you don't have a secondchoice vote.

CHAIR DEMBO: Did that help?
(LAUGHTER)
Okay. We have a second election issue. Professor Canon, if you could help us out with this, too?

MR. CANON: Okay. Well, there's not too much to say. The ballots haven't gone out yet.

Angel, when do you think they will get
out?
MS. CLARK: What do you think?
By tomorrow morning?
MS. TODD: Yeah. They're in
the envelopes. They should be out by tomorrow morning.
MR. CANON: They're in the envelopes, probably will go out tomorrow, maybe get them Wednesday, Wednesday or Thursday?

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of the week.
seven people who have been nominated for the Senate
Council. As you know, the first ballot went out before
Thanksgiving, and the deadline is going to be Friday,
the 20th, and we will count the ballots Monday, the
23rd, and e-mail the winners, if they're still in town.
    And it is possible -- You have to get a majority to
win, so it is possible that there could be a run-off in
January. I hope not, but we will see.
                    There are three people on the ballot
from Arts & Sciences: Grossman, Lesnaw and Ernie
Yanerella. And only one person from Arts & Sciences
can be elected because A&S already has two people on
the Council, but there was a tie and that's why we have
three people from there.
                    Do you want me to read the votes off?
Kavi got 23 votes; Ernie got 12; Judith Lesnaw got six;
Bob Grossman got six; Pat DeLuca, five; and Mike Cibull
and George Blandford, four. And, once again, you'll
get the paper ballots; you'll have to mail them back.
They'll be due 4:30 on Friday the 20th of December.
                                    CHAIR DEMBO: Since this is a
diverse group and you may not know everybody, let's
just take one minute so you can do some face
recognition.
                    Is Professor Blandford here? George?
                                    MR. GESUND: He's out of town.
                                    CHAIR DEMBO: Is he? Okay.
Professor Cibull, would you please stand up for a
second?
    (Professor Cibull stands.)
                            CHAIR DEMO: Thanks.
Professor DeLuca? Pat, are you here? In the back.
(Professor DeLuca stands.)
                    CHAIR DEMBO: Professor
Grossman?
    (Professor Grossman stands.)
                                    CHAIR DEMBO: Professor
Lesnaw? Judy?
(Not present.)
                                    CHAIR DEMBO: Okay.
Professor Tagavi?
    (Professor Tagavi stands.)
                                    CHAIR DEMBO: And Professor
Yaneralla.
    (Professor Yaneralla stands.)
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CHAIR DEMBO: Excellent.
MR. GROSSMAN: Any reason this is not being done electronically, also?

CHAIR DEMBO: Trying to juggle several different things at one time, and it is a much smaller group so it's a lot easier to do it by hand. But that's something, perhaps, on our list of things to do for next time.

I want to make this meeting short and sweet. The next thing we can do is to have a report from several different committees. Before we do that, just one order of helpful information from me. Oh, announcements -- Sorry.

There's two things I need to announce. I'm glad I have this. There's a traditional reception every year held -- sponsored by the Senate to be arranged at a time after a Board of Trustees meeting. This is going to be tomorrow at 3:00 in the Alumni -at 4:00 in the Alumni House. The Board of Trustees is meeting at 3:00. It's a good time to chat informally with the Board, even amongst each other. And I think, I'd like to submit to you that it's also a very good time to enjoy the holiday spirit together as we look forward to the next year. So everybody that can make it, I think it would be well worth your while. Also, as we discussed last time, now that Provost Nietzel has been formally appointed, you felt that it was important to have a session with him some time before the start of next year. So we've scheduled an all-faculty forum to be held with Mike on December 18th here in the Young Library Auditorium. You should have gotten an e-mail in your boxes by now. It was sent out to all faculty. It's just going to be a conversation. We had a very -- the Senate Council had a very nice breakfast with him several weeks ago. He has a lot of ideas that he wants to put on the table. We will no doubt be working with him closely along the way -- "we," the Senate and, of course, the Senate Council. So it's a good idea to try to get together and just to speak informally before we proceed forward with any new initiatives, plans, changes, what have you. So if there is a chance to make it, that would be wonderful. Knowing that it's during finals week -- which on one hand may be a busy time for some, but at least you don't have your usual class schedules, more than likely, and not as much work, perhaps. Or there may be a whole lot more work. So that's the other announcement. An e-mail went out for everybody.

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## UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY SENATE

## December 9, 2002

I just wanted to review one more thing.
I wanted to see if there's general support -- by now, we've had four senate meetings and reminders have been sent to Senators about what the Senate attendance policies are in the Senate Rules. They're the same, essentially, for the elected faculty and for the elected students.

And the rules say that a notice will be sent to the administrative heads of the departments asking that a new Senator be elected to fill the slot.
Is there any major objection to us following the Senate rules?
(LAUGHTER)
The only exception that $I$ could think is that in a number of cases, we have ex-officio members who are either voting or non-voting, such as the Deans.
So they are not truly elected members of the senate. Of the faculty and students, we don't have any exofficio members, although the President of SGA is listed in the Senate rules as being an elected Senator. Any comments about this?

MR. GROSSMAN: Can we get rid
of a Dean for not coming to Senate meetings? (LAUGHTER)

CHAIR DEMBO: Well, if you will empower me in such a way so that -- it's because they're ex-officio members.

Okay. We have a few committee reports just to let you know what your colleagues are involved with these days. The first one is Tony Stoeppel. Tony, are you here?

Tony is co-chair of the Graduation Contract Committee. I wanted to bring you up to date with where we are.

MR. STOEPPEL: Thank you, Mr.
Chairman.
It is with great joy that $I$ can come to the Senate and talk to you all about the progress that we've made on the Graduation Contract Committee.

First of all, I recently read a book called Good to Great by Jim Collins, and he talks about how to make a good business become a great business. And he said the first thing that you have to do is you have to have great people. And that's one thing this Graduation Contract Committee is composed of, really great people.

It is a joy, I know for me and Chairman Dembo to come to our meetings and talk to the other

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people, and I'd just like to recognize them briefly. First of all, we have Dr. Ray Forgue; and we have Dr. Enid Waldhart, Michele Soner, Dr. Jake Gibbs, Dr. Bill Thom and, of course, Dr. Dembo. Our meetings are very productive each and every time, and I really learn a lot myself.

Just to give you a brief update of what we've done since April of last year. Over the summer, Dr. Dembo and I met with nearly all of the Deans or an Associate Dean of student instruction for each college here at UK. We first of all introduced them to the idea of a Graduation Contract, found out if they had any questions and tried to resolve any issues that they might have, and also gain information from them. What aspects of a Graduation Contract are good for them, what aspects are not good for them, and maybe we can tailor to those specific needs. Since that time, the Committee has drafted a rough draft; and last week we worked on finalizing it. And I think we're pretty close to that.

The next thing that we are going to do is take a student survey. Beginning at the first day of the spring semester, this student survey should be up on the internet. It's a Web site where students can go, they can enter their student I.D. in, and then they can fill out the survey. But folks, this survey is not just any survey. The survey has 19 questions on it, and it gets into very specific information where we can pinpoint problems at this University almost down to the department or a particular class. The students -- like I said, there's just so many questions; we can learn so much information. What we learn from this survey will not only help the Graduation Contract Committee, but we can then turn around and use that information to help the University as a whole.

We're attracting students to come and take the survey by offering prizes. Like I said, they'll have to give their student I.D. Now, the way the form is set up, their student I.D. will be on one side, answers will be on the other; but their student I.D. and their answers will not be on the same line. So, there's no way to be able to know what a student answered for a particular question or set of questions.

And so I encourage the faculty, here particularly, at the beginning of next semester when you see notices for this around -- and I'm sure Chairman Dembo wouldn't mind sending an e-mail out. Encourage your students to take this survey because if

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a couple of hundred students take this survey, okay, we can get a lot of good information. But imagine if several thousand took it. Then we could learn a lot of things. I hear a lot of administrators and a lot of faculty say, well, you know the problem on this campus is this or it's that, but no one has any data about it. We will have data after this survey is taken. So I encourage the faculty here to please consider that in the spring semester, to let your students about this survey. And also remind them of the fact that they will be eligible for prizes: a digital camera, MP3 player, possibly some tickets, really good tickets to a UK basketball game.

Are there any questions?
MR. KRAEMER: Phil Kraemer,
Associate Provost.
Tony, there's a rather sobering piece of news out there from Indiana University about their inability, with Peoplesoft, to monitor their Graduate Contract. Will your group consider that issue?

MR. STOEPPEL: Yes, we will.
I'm not intimately familiar with that situation, but when $I$ was briefed about it, I will tell you the thought that came to my mind was it's pretty sad when that University has to bend to what the computer can do instead of the University making the computer bend to what it wants to do. But, certainly, yes. That was something that was brought up at our last meeting and we're going study that more exhaustively before our next meeting.

Any other questions? Yes, sir?
MR. STEINER: What is the
charge of your Committee?
MR. STOEPPEL: The charge is to look to see if a graduation contract is conceivable here at the University of Kentucky, draft such a proposal, and then bring it before this Senate to determine if that's something that this body would like to see at this University.

MR. STEINER: What is a
graduation contract?
MR. STOEPPEL: A graduation contract is an agreement between the students and the University. The student agrees to certain provisions, such as seeing their advisor once a semester, completing courses in a specified manner directed by that department. And if the student follows all of the provisions of the contract the University has,

[^2]theoretically, three options. If a student cannot graduate because courses were not available, the student can either -- or the department can either change one particular requirement and allow another course to fulfill that requirement; they can waive that requirement entirely; or the department can suggest that that requirement is so necessary that the University will pay for that student's tuition for any semesters longer than what the contract would specify in order to fulfill that requirement.

COURT REPORTER: May I have
your name, please, sir?
MR. STEINER: I'm sorry. Shelly Steiner in Biology.

COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
MR. YATES: Steve Yates,
Chemistry Department. Obviously, there are going to be disputes in terms of whether a contract has been fulfilled by the University or the student. Presumably, there will be some arbitrary board set up as part of this?

MR. STOEPPEL: We've talked
about that--
MR. YATES: Arbitration Board.
(LAUGHTER)
MR. STOEPPEL: That is one of the items that the committee still has to resolve. There are several options there. One, you can make it the Dean is in control and they say, yes, you're on, and, no, you're not. And that's the end of it.

You could have it set up to where the Dean or the Department Chair says, yes, you're on, no, you're not if I say you're not. Then there is this Appeals Committee that you can go to. That's one of the things that the committee has to work out in its final preparation.

> All right. Thank you all.

CHAIR DEMBO: Thank you, Mr. Stoeppel. Appreciate it. The next item of business, we have a report also from Professor Chard from the Academic Organization and Structure Committee.

Come on down.
(PowerPoint presentation:)
MS. CHARD: As many of you know, we were a little bit concerned with some of the guideline parameters that the committee was operating under and so we proposed a couple of changes to the guidelines for you all to consider.

[^3]The first is not here. The first is actually a time frame. We would like to meet the last Wednesday, excuse me, Monday of every month prior to the Senate meeting so that we can review all proposals and have enough time to get them over to the governing body to look at, and then over to you. We would then like to have all proposals coming to us a week prior to our meeting, which would give us enough time to talk to Chairs, Deans, faculty members if there were problems that we saw in those proposals. So those two are not on this slide.

But this one is the big one. We would like to strike two sentences out of the guidelines that were ambiguous, that talked about letters going to Deans or to Chairs and that those formal letters being supplied to our committee. We thought that was too structured, too stringent in terms of forming feedback. And so this is our proposal, and you can read it. But it's each faculty member, staff member -- and we included students here, representative students -should be invited but not required to provide written or oral expression of his or her opinion to a representative source. And we went further here to define that. We're going to look for evidence of effective consultation with all impacted faculty, staff and students, preferably conducted by an elected official.

We noticed that one of the problems were a lot of these proposals came through Chairs or they came through Deans. We're suggesting, actually, that this information be gathered by a University Senator, a faculty council, if there is one in that department or that college, whoever the unit is that's being operated under, and that they gather the information and provide us with the feedback. So how do they gather that information? We really didn't care, other than that it's obviously comprehensive and, to some extent, confidential. So it could be through a vote; it could be through open forums; it could be through e-mails; however they felt was representative for that particular guideline proposal.

And then, finally, that that
representative would be asked to supply the committee with the feedback of was this a unanimous, or potentially unanimous, approval for this proposal? Okay?

Any questions on that? Kavi?
MR. TAGAVI: Kavi Tagavi. I

[^4]just want to make a friendly suggestion. As a Senator for several years and Senate Council member for several weeks, I often come to a situation where a proposal is in front of me and I don't know who has approved this. Sometimes I assume the worst; sometimes I assume the best. But why should we assume.

What I'd like to suggest is if we could have a routing sheet of who has approved this and by that I'm not even implying any faculty should approve it or not, but rather who approved it, you know, and where it went through the chain of command. So, if I -- that's my suggestion, if we could ask for a routing sheet for each proposal that comes to the Senate.

MS. CHARD: Well, I think, you know, we could go ahead and deal with that now if you want to deal with that because we wouldn't have to wait for the committee to meet. If you want to--

CHAIR DEMBO: Well, this is at discussion stage, and so what we can do is have a formal proposal to the Senate that we can send out as a formal agenda item and to include that as one of the items.

MS. CHARD: Okay. Are you
okay with that?
MR. TAGAVI: Yeah.
MS. CHARD: So, we'll add in a line that perhaps suggests, if the committee agrees, we'll have a meeting in January. If they agree to add a line that says a routing sheet -- And I'll throw in my two cents here: I think that would be helpful because one of the biggest things that we've had to deal with -- and we're going to get to this later with the Pain and Palliative Care -- is that we often don't know who's been involved and who should have been involved. And that would probably help out my committee quite a bit.

MR. CIBULL: Mike Cibull. I
guess I have a problem with counting on elected officials to monitor this process or instigate this process. There is no staff available to most of us to do these things; they're time consuming. And it's really the responsibility of the administrative supervisor of the unit to document that this has been done. I think that they should be responsible for doing it and for documenting that they're doing it.

MS. CHARD: I hear you loud and clear, and I think that was something that took up

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a great part of our discussion.
Our concern was that there are instances when the administrative official may not have the same agenda as the faculty members. And that has come up recently where there may be a Chair or a Dean that perhaps wants something different than where the large body is going. And there was concern, especially among the untenured professors, that they did not feel safe in talking to that person, submitting e-mails, or even verbal dialog -- that dissension opinion from where that Chair or that Dean was going. And that's why we didn't say it had be an elected official, but we'd at least like -- if there is something coming from a Dean or a Chair, we would like to hear that one of the unbiased elected officials, hopefully, could provide us with a greater opinion, and maybe it could be both people.

MR. CIBULL: How about the Senate Council taking on, $I$ mean, taking on this responsibility. They have the staff; is that correct? That would be independent of the Dean or Chair. MS. CHARD: We did talk about putting it back to the Senate. It would slow things down a little bit because we did mention that in the committee meeting, that we could require the Senate to. But what that will do is that will force a vote, and we did not want to force a vote. There were several people that felt that voting was only one way to get an opinion and maybe not the only way. And that by keeping it this way, you could have open forums for discussion.

And if there's any committee members that want to jump in here, please feel free to jump in. I'm summarizing from two months ago here. But we felt like this would get at different ways and for some of these areas, there are huge bodies of people where they don't come together often at all for a vote. Or in other cases, they are very small bodies of people that could very quickly be screened through a faculty Senator to find out if everyone's in unanimity. So we wanted to be able to sway, depending on whether this was the creation of a center or the disbanding of an entire college.

MR. TAGAVI: This doesn't come
to -- this doesn't -- there is a happy medium. For example, in our college, we have an elected council, but that doesn't mean the college staff is not available to help the elected council. So there's a

[^5]happy medium. It could be elected faculty, and it could be with the help of the college staff.

MS. CHARD: That's a good
point.
There was somebody else?
MS. HARRISON: Anne Harrison,
Health Sciences. I was going to make a similar statement in that it seems like a key phrase is there is the representative faculty group. And it seems that most of us have a group that we could, as the representative faculty person, go to and say, could you please take this on because I'm only one person and the group really needs, you know, a representative group needs to have a voice here.

MS. CHARD: Ernie, did you want to clarify something?

MR. YANERELLA: No, I think it has been covered.

MS. CHARD: Okay.
MS. CIBULL: I guess what's concerning me is that it's certainly not -- it's very open ended. For instance, for the College of Medicine, there may be -- I don't know how many Senators there are in the College of Medicine. Who's to say which one of those people is expected to do this? They may all think that the next guy is going to do it, and nobody's going to do it.

MS. CHARD: Good point.
MR. YANERALLA: It would be --
I think it is a requirement of making these decisions to have this process gone through. I think that it should be the responsibility of that college or unit to assure that confidentiality and privacy are assured to the individual faculties members. It's up to them to design a system that allows a junior faculty to feel that they can interact. I don't think that this will be very effective, to be honest with you.

MS. CHARD: Ernie?
MR. BAILEY: I mean, the issue is that there's a proposal that's going to be developed by the administrators, and what this is is addressing their need to provide faculty input. How do that represent that? And, so, this is just advising what they should -- this is a suggestion for them. Presumably, the faculty would have effective council who will ask to put this in the lap of the faculty council to investigate. If there is no faculty council, then they should ask their Senators that

[^6]they've got to provide them with some documentation and they can discuss how to do it. But, it certainly -this isn't very specific about precisely what has to be given, but it's a step up because some of the proposals that come to the group simply have a bald statement. This has been improved by the faculty of the college and you have absolutely no idea or confidence that this actually is true.

MS. CHARD: And when we'd go back and check, we'd find out there was no vote. There was an open forum that you could e-mail a person, and then when I talked to individuals I would find that they said, I didn't feel safe e-mailing that person. So we hope this is an improvement, by forcing there to be a representative Senator.

MS. WALDHART: I think the routing statement -- the routing sheet will help a whole lot because the routing sheet will say which of these has been used, and the administrator is responsible for sending the whole thing forward and if there's a check list that says which of the following have been used, that's going to answer it. MS. CHARD: Anybody?
MR. EDGERTON: It seems to me most of the conversation deals with alterations to status, but I notice your guidelines are also for creation where there might not be an administrative unit to handle these things. Have you thought about wording to suggest how the creation of a new unit takes place in terms of identifying who the faculty members, staff members and representative students might be in that case?

MS. CHARD: I'm glad you brought that up, because that's actually something that I will mention with the Pain and Palliative Care issue, that that was another problem we had with our committee is that we don't feel like we even get an opportunity to look at some of the things we should. And the next recommendation we have is that the creation of all centers and institutes run through our committee. That is currently not in the guidelines anywhere. Centers and institutes can be created at any time without the Senate or our committee looking at them. And so we would like to recommend in these regs that we get to look at all centers and institutes. And, yes, that will change a little bit our wording. We'll have to -if you approve the idea of us doing that, we'll have to go back into our wording and add that a little bit and

[^7]suggest that all representative faculty who could be affected by the creation of the center or institute need to be contacted. And they'll have to make the decision about what that means, of course.

So, yes, thank you. We agree.
CHAIR DEMBO: So this was
presented just as a discussion item. You'll see it as a formal action item in the spring semester.

And since we're talking about this now, it probably is a good segue to discuss the proposal that was--

Oh, Kate, you had two other activities that your committees was involved in?

MS. CHARD: Yes. These were very brief and I didn't bring the formal names, but we did have a suggestion for a name change. We unanimously approved the name change for the Department of Family Practice and the Department of Military Science and forwarded those on.

CHAIR DEMBO: And now the
Secretary of the Senate, Professor Waldhart, will introduce this item for action. (PowerPoint presentation:)

MS. WALDHART: The best thing with all of the PowerPoint is that I don't have to say a whole lot. So this is cool.

One of the things that has been proposed here is a new institute, and they followed the guidelines for centers and institutes in terms of procedures.

This is to focus particularly on management of acute and chronic pain in both teaching and clinical service and research programs that are associated with it. It is to be a multi-disciplinary center with various connections in the Med Center and across the University, and it has been approved by the Senate Council for your consideration.

CHAIR DEMBO: Professor Chard?
MS. CHARD: We also gave unanimous approval of this center, but we did have one -- I don't want to call it a stipulation, but a comment. We did notice that all of the individuals that we thought maybe could be involved in this were not contacted. For example, Oral-Facial Pain, which is a significant pain center here on campus, from what we could tell was not contacted in the creation of this center. And they may have opted out not to be involved. But $I$ think for something as large as a Pain

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and Palliative Care Center, we probably should have made sure that this group had been contacted and involved.

And this gets back to Kavi's suggestion, is that a routing sheet, perhaps, when somebody's putting forth a proposal would help us a bit because maybe there are other people in medicine that I'm not aware of -- or even other disciplines -- that could have been involved in this center and it would have helped us to have a routing sheet.

CHAIR DEMBO: Chuck, if you can hold your question one second. With Professor Bill Witt here, Professor of Anesthesiology, who would be the Director of this institute once it's established. And, Bill, would you like to add anything to what's been said?

MR. WITT: Not particularly,
except that Dr. Okeson runs the Facial Pain Clinic, and he and I have talked on several occasions. And, of course, you and I have talked about the -- one of the difficulties and perhaps -- what a great opportunity, it is also one of the great difficulties in a Pain and Palliative Institute, and that is that whereas universities function in a hierarchical fashion going through departments and so on, the best analogy for this is that this is a relational database as opposed to hierarchical. So when you're talking about end-oflife care, it may be anything from deep brain stimulation to music therapy. That's a pretty broad spectrum. And so when it comes to contacting everyone who could conceivably be involved, this really is the logical forum with which to do that because it goes across virtually every area of the University or has the potential to go across that spectrum, depending upon levels of interest in different areas.

CHAIR DEMBO: Are there any
questions?
First, Professor Staben.
MR. STABEN: Chuck Staben,
Biology.
This is a trivial question, but what's the difference between an institute and a center? From one who shepherded a school becoming a department, is there a difference? Do we have other institutes on campus?

CHAIR DEMBO: We do. And we have many centers on campus as well. And, in fact, within this proposal, I think the words were used

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somewhat interchangeably. So I'm not certain that there's a difference from what $I$ have seen. If anybody can state further?

MS. WALDHART: The regulations
do indicate that they -- it's written for centers or institutes. So it lumps them together and it doesn't say particular things for centers and particular things for institutes. It just seems to be using them synonymously.

MR. STATON: The academic
regulations governing centers?
MS. WALDHART: Yeah, the ARs.
MR. BAILEY: There's no
definition.
MS. WALDHART: Yeah, there
isn't a definition for a "center" or an "institute." It just uses the words synonymously, so I assume that one chooses to use one or the other.

MR. STATON: Okay.
CHAIR DEMBO: Professor Chard?
MS. CHARD: We looked into
this because of that exact same issue on the committee and pulled the ARs, and what we found is that there are some mild suggestions, though, that institutes perhaps are broader. They go across perhaps multi-disciplinary departments and can obtain external funding. Whereas centers, although they may obtain external funding, also may just be an internal working unit within, say, a department. So it seems, although it's not clearly stated as such, that there is an implied difference in terms of wit and perhaps monetary values.

CHAIR DEMBO: So to that end, part of what's written in this proposal involves external funding specifically.

MS. CHARD: Exactly.
CHAIR DEMBO: Professor
Cibull?
MR. CIBULL: I'm glad you put
up that slide.
The clinical revenue that's generated now probably goes back to the department that the people are in. For instance, anesthesiology would be my guess for most of it. Where is it going to go once this institute is established? Where does the clinical revenue go?

MR. WITT: There would be a different practice plan written for that. Right now, the only clinical revenue coming in, at least through

[^8]the department where $I$ am appointed, is through my department, the Oral-Facial Pain Program. The revenue goes through that program in the Department of Medicine. Individuals working in Headache and so on, it goes through the Department of Medicine.

To a certain extent, and $I$ think it's a fair commentary, is that this is something that is in the process of being developed, and it is a not a topdown hierarchical kind of situation where myself or any other person is in charge in that sense. This has less to do with a common financial stream than it has to do with a common educational stream, and a flow for patients.

It may be that there is no need to change individual financial centers, or it may mean that there is a need to do that. This is something that's new, but there is a plan. And in talking this over with Dr. Wilson, anyway, there is plan to develop a separate financial plan for revenues that would be appropriate to track in that fashion and with the consent of the people involved.

MR. CIBULL: Would they go through KMSF and would they be taxed by the Dean like all the other clinical revenues?

MR. WITT: The Dean had sent me a note asking me to be here at this meeting to answer questions. And that's a question that's probably better asked to the Dean. I don't know how that would develop.

MR. CIBULL: The reason I ask is, I mean, I don't know that KMSF has discussed this at all. In fact, I'm sure they haven't because I'm on the KMSF Board. But the clinical revenue generally flows in sort of a very defined way. That doesn't seem to be the case, from what you are saying here. I mean it goes back to the department that the person is a member of. I presume that the people in the institute would retain their memberships in the various departments. Is that correct?

MR. WITT: Yes. And conceivably what you could do, and it depends to a certain extent on how much interest people have. But I have circumstances right now, for example, where perhaps a neurosurgeon has an interest in pain but it is not that person's entire career. So I can see, for example, let's say that Dr. Young wants to bring a neurosurgeon to town and the neurosurgeon says I've got an interest in pain and I'd like to do this particular

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aspect of it, and he may or may not have a need for that in his department structure. Well, conceivably, the institute could pick up ten percent of a salary, or something like, that for time spent in an interdisciplinary pain program. So you could have some revenue sharing in that fashion. But $I$ think that really can be worked out because, to a large extent, it's going to depend on who's involved and how much interest there is in various areas.

I obviously hope that it becomes an allconsuming passion for a whole lot of faculty members as it is for me.

CHAIR DEMBO: Other comments?
MR. TAGAVI: Yeah. By no means $I$ am speaking against this. In fact, this being the Pain Institute, I might end up with a research project.
(LAUGHTER)
But what I'd like to know is if anybody from the College of Medicine could tell us if this was approved or discussed by the college faculty. This relates to the earlier comment.

CHAIR DEMBO: Would any College of Medicine Senators like to respond to that?

MR. CIBULL: Yeah. I'm a Senator and I haven't heard anything about it. But it would be the faculty council that probably would have discussed this. And was it brought before the faculty council?

MR. WITT: I don't know if it was or not. Again, as $I$ mentioned in opening comments, the nature of this is such that to get all concerned people to comment would really be most appropriate in this organization. And I suspect that that is why the Dean brought it here. I passed this off to the Dean of the College of Medicine as a proposal and then he asked me to be here to answer questions.

MR. CIBULL: Is this a
discussion item or are we supposed to vote on this? CHAIR DEMBO: This is a potential action item. MS. DUKE: Mary Duke. I'm just speaking against -- I'm with the College of Medicine.

This is the first I've heard it, like with Dr. Cibull, but I'm not on the faculty council so I might have missed it if it was brought there. I noticed that there was a comment about student and

[^9]resident education as it pertains to this institute, somewhere in there. There you go, "provide teaching and clinical training." There is a Committee for Medical Education, Graduate Medical Education. As far as the residents are concerned, there is a body that wants to see all new educational endeavors, if they will have any impact on residents' educations. I do sit on that committee, and they never saw it as well. MR. WITT: Well, I should actually comment on that because there is a fellowship program that I direct in which is the only method to obtain Board certification in pain management, and that is represented on the Graduate Medical Education Committee.

MS. DUKE: Okay. So it went through those channels then.

MR. WITT: Yeah.
MS. DUKE: Okay.
MS. NASH: Phyllis Nash.
Medical Center Academic Council has not seen this proposal and has not approved it.

CHAIR DEMBO: Professor
Randall?
MR. RANDALL: Yes. I am on faculty council of the College of Medicine, and I am virtually certain it has not been seen by faculty council. I think it would be appropriate to see it.

CHAIR DEMBO: Any other
comments? Yes?
MS. DWYER: Roberta Dwyer from
the College of Agriculture.
Is the motion on the floor to vote on
this, or can we place a motion to have this tabled until the College of Medicine knows about it? (LAUGHTER)

CHAIR DEMBO: It was placed on the floor by the Senate Council as an agenda item with a positive recommendation. But you, the Senate, can vote to do whatever you want with it.

So, yes, that's one of the options, is to--

MS. DWYER: Well, I'd like to
make a MOTION to table this action item until we get some more comprehensive feedback from the College of Medicine and the College of Dentistry and other allied professions as to their comments about this as to--

MR. GESUND: SECOND.
CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. Do you

[^10]want to be any more specific about the type of input or feedback you want?

MS. DWYER: All input and feedback.
(LAUGHTER)
I can't imagine that it would be that
hard to put this institute information in an e-mail to all the faculty of the logical places it should go: the Medical Center, the School of Dentistry, et cetera, and solicit feedback.

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. Comments
about the motion?
MR. GESUND: Hans Gesund,
Engineering.
I'm Chairman of the Engineering Faculty
Advisory Council. We would want to have this sort of thing come to us, and we would be perfectly happy and able to collect faculty information from the entire college.

We do have all the administrative support we could possibly need. So we could do this if something like this came up in the College of Engineering.

MR. CIBULL: Yeah, but we're not -- hopefully, we won't be sending this to the College of Engineering -- (laughter) -- although they may do a better job.

At the minimum, I think it ought to go to the faculty council; it ought to go to KMSF; it ought to go to the Academic Council of the Medical Center; it ought to go to the Curriculum Committee of the Medical Center; it ought to be reviewed by the Research Advisory Committee. I mean, those are the kind of people who ought to have input considering their mission that's stated there.

CHAIR DEMBO: Did you have a
comment on that?
MS. CHARD: I just want to add to him, just that when Nietzel in the past has created centers, he sends them to all centers directors. And one thing you could to get at that is send, like they do usually, to all current center directors.

MS. STATEN: Ruth Staten,
College of Nursing.
I got the impression that, although this was in the College of Medicine, there was some interest in it being interdisciplinary. So it might be useful to at least ask the College of Nursing.

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MR. BLYTON: The motion is to lay it on the table. You don't the discuss the motion to lay on the table; you vote on it. CHAIRMAN: Okay.
MR. BLYTON: And then what they're talking about is not relative as to whether it should be laid on the table. And that doesn't require any discussion, so I call for a vote.

CHAIR DEMBO: (Uses gavel.)
(LAUGHTER)
CHAIR DEMBO: We shall vote on the motion to lay this on the table.

All in favor, please raise your hands. (HAND VOTE TAKEN: MAJORITY)

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. All
opposed, please raise your hands. (HAND VOTE TAKEN: ONE "NAY")

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. There's one opposed. So, we have correctly laid this on the table now.

MR. BLYTON: It's the same thing as postponing it.

CHAIR DEMBO: Okay. But we have some guidance as to what to do with it.

MR. BLYTON: Yeah.
CHAIR DEMBO: Thank you very
much.
With regards to -- So for now, then, we will leave this aside.

MR. BLYTON: Right.
MS. TODD: I think the rules,
I know the rules require that you give a date certain as to when you bring it back. So you need to get a--

CHAIR DEMBO: So to postpone
definitely. So the next Senate meeting is February 10th, I believe, the second Monday of February. So there should be plenty of time. Do you think that -Michael, Bill?

MR. CIBULL: I don't think
they would have enough. Bill, do you?
MR. WITT: To be perfectly honest about it, I don't know. This was something that I had suggested. The Dean had said that he would take it forward from here and being that it was interdisciplinary -- or is interdisciplinary, of necessity, I'm assuming that that's the reason that he brought it to this group.

I mean, it would be a -- literally it
involves, or potentially involves, every area of the University so how best to handle that, I don't know, and in the preamble that was presented on the Senate Rules, it was clear that that was not clear. (Audience laughter.) So however you wish to do that is fine with me. I'm here to answer questions about it

CHAIR DEMBO: Bill, is there any time contingency that you will not be able to get this approved if we don't do it by a certain date?

MR. WITT: I'm not aware that there's any particular deadline. There is a substantial amount of industry support. I've had the chief executive officer of a major corporation visit Lexington and interview with a number of people that are currently involved with the pain program with interest in some ongoing activities. So it's one of those things where it's an opportunity where the market is huge, and somebody else can jump in there or we can jump in there. So I think it should be done as soon as possible because I think there are tremendous opportunities here. I don't only think there are; I know there are. But to give you a date on a calendar, I'm not aware of any particular deadline. CHAIR DEMBO: Okay.
Ernie did you have a comment?
MR. YANERELLA: No.
CHAIR DEMBO: Okay.
Well, given that it came forward with
Senate Council approval anyway, that means that it probably would not have to go through the Council again. We'll probably review it, but it won't hold it up, so we'll get it back at the first available date. We can say, probably -- how about by the second Senate meeting, that's pretty reasonable, the second Senate meeting of the spring semester.

Okay, thanks.
Since you reminded me about protocol,
I'm continuing to learn. At the last meeting in November, there were a few comments made about a vote that we had on an amendment to the resolution we were putting forward. And because there was some concern about whether the vote was eyeballed correctly, then from now on if there is any vote that's especially important or controversial, we will do a hand count. And as a reminder, Professor Blyton, any member of the Senate is able to request a hand count as well, at any time?

MR. BLYTON: Yes.

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CHAIR DEMBO: Okay, just to
make sure.
I have a few pieces of good news for you; some actually excellent news.

The first is that we had a very productive meeting with President Todd a few Mondays ago at the Senate Council. One of the things most notably was his extending to us the notion that we, as a Senate, will have full power to review anything coming forward from the Med Center Task Force on the Provost model, which was a concern in the back of some minds as to whether it would be something handled purely by administration or whether we, the faculty, would have some say in it because it does represent academic reorganization, five colleges reporting to the provost instead of to a senior vice president and Chancellor of the Medical Center. So it was a very productive conversation, I think, and he, in fact, emphasized that several times to us. So we all took that to be very good news and perhaps we're all going to be walking more closely together now.

Also some good news. We had two
meetings with Vice Presidents of the Administration, Nancy Ray and Connie Ray, to discuss various administrative regulations. Also very productive meetings, a lot of give-and-take, and they were very open in soliciting input from the Senate Council and some of the ARs. And some of them were not very controversial: changing names from the Vice President of Research and Graduate Studies to the Vice President for Research and things like that.

There was one item that came up that we had a nice discussion about, and that's going to be on the Board agenda for tomorrow. That is, as a faculty, you can elect to do phased retirement where essentially you work half time. And the proposal from administration was to make the rule more liberal, to lower the age for somebody who wants to do phased retirement. And so the proposal is to lower it to age 60 and you can do it for a term of up to five years. The other wording that was changed was that the final approval will rest with the Provost, whereas it used to be with the President; and that the faculty, of course, will still be eligible for postretirement appointments. That doesn't affect it at all. And there were several faculty who actually emailed me wondering where this was going. So, again, I thought it a very positive conversation.

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Connie Ray also has sent a query for names of faculty, and I'll send an e-mail out to everybody as I did before. She's putting together a committee to review and revise the ARs governing the evaluation of chief administrative officers, which $I$ think is a very important one and it will be important to get good faculty input. So I'll send around an email to all Senators, as before, asking that you talk it amongst your colleagues and see whose names you might want to put forward.

Finally, I think we have Senate Council members -- Any other announcements that I've left out?

Because our last discussion item is from Associate Provost Phil Kraemer regarding USP and the writing requirement. (No response.)

MR. KRAEMER: Thank you. Good afternoon. I'll be very brief.

I want to talk about a proposal to change our writing requirement. It's part of a general education program affectionately referred to as University Studies Program. This comes to you by virtue of the University Studies Program Committee, but I will tell you at the outset that we are introducing this, really, still as an idea; we're still looking for much feedback. And as you will see when we talk about the process, there's going to be much opportunity for you to review this and to provide that kind of feedback.
(PowerPoint presentation:)
Let me try to put this in a context that is a little broader. This aphorism has a contemporary flair to it but, no, it's not President Todd, nor Gordon Davies, nor even Davy Jones. (Audience laughter.) This has a little older history to it. And the point is to encourage us all, as a faculty, to take advantage of this aspiration that we have and to consider all of the opportunities to engage in reform; and certainly to include in that how we've worked with our undergraduates. The basic point would be that change is really inherent in certain organizations, and I think higher education change needs to be a defining attribute of what we do.

So when we consider this change, as well as other changes $I$ hope to be bringing to you in the near future, I would like you to consider the inherent value in change and how it makes our institution richer, but also take advantage of this Top 20 aspiration. I think there are two important elements
here. One is, I think we have to recognize that if we're going to be a better research university, we're going to have to express excellence in all of our missions. That certainly means we're going to have to improve what we do with undergraduates and how we integrate these missions. But $I$ think there's another side to that Top 20 aspiration, and that is that there's an opportunity to think of doing things differently in a way that will actually improve the undergraduate mission, but also have a positive impact on scholarship by creating a sense of energy and perhaps more talent.

And the basis for that claim is the Boyer Report. If you have not seen nor read the Boyer Report, I encourage you all to look as this document. I think there's a grand opportunity here, perhaps not to implement all that this report offers, but to look at it as a guiding framework. I was at a national meeting three weeks ago held by the Reinvention Center that's at Stoneybrook, New York. This organization is meant to follow up on Boyer. They're looking to see what research universities are doing; what has been the response. And this first-ever convention was focused on undergraduate research. And most of the universities there are doing something in this area. But $I$ can tell you that there's great opportunity because not many of them are doing much else that Boyer suggested. And I've always thought that for the University of Kentucky, with this aspiration -- here's a grand opportunity for us to get out there and make some national noise by doing something quite provocative.

The approach that Boyer offers is that we change the way we teach undergraduates, put an emphasis on guiding learning rather than continuing to engage in that passive kind of padagotche. We have to look at the way we do lecture and present to our students and think of changing our curriculum. I think we have to seriously look at what we're doing within each of our programs, and ask some important questions. How much is enough? There are ways, I think, to trim the general curriculum, decrease the quantity of courses yet increase the quality of what we do. But I think that's a conversation that needs to begin to occur at all levels: colleges and certainly departments and programs. I think we need to emphasize our strengths. This is a research university. The more we can engage our undergraduates in the research

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enterprise and core-based learning, I think the stronger off we're going to be.

I think we're also a land grant institution that needs to take greater advantage of experiential education, ways that we could end up creating fewer courses to teach and yet still provide more opportunities for students to learn. I think it is not a license for dumbing it down. I think what we're really looking at here is raising the expectations of our undergraduates; raise the performance levels; ask more of our students and by so doing, we actually provide more. Using technology effectively is something that I think we haven't really embraced. Grand opportunities here.

And the point that really pertains to the proposal I'm about to describe is that we need to integrate some of our skill-based objectives, especially in the undergraduate, general education curriculum, and integrate general education with our programs.

These are the ten recommendations that Boyer offers. The bolded recommendation is the one that's most pertinent to the proposal I want to talk about, so I will quickly go to that. Here is the proposal.

First of all, in terms of process, this proposal really emanates from 1998. The Swift Report had a specific recommendation to consider combining the writing and oral communication skills course, and when I first became Dean, I met with Communication and English, and at that time that did not seem feasible.

The second thing that occurred was that the USP Committee began to look at our benchmarks, and we noticed that most of our benchmarks were doing more with respect to writing than we were. So rather than just accept that inability to combine the two courses, we needed to do something with respect to writing, so I formed an ad hoc committee in 2001. I will show you the committee members in a moment. They worked very diligently to come up with an alternative to what we do. They presented that to the USP Committee in 2002, last spring. The committee voted and approved their general recommendation, and we vented that proposal through the English Department this last fall.

The plan would actually be to circulate a formal proposal, perhaps by January, perhaps by February, to get Senate approval by the spring before the spring semester ends, and then we would be looking

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to implement in a realistic fashion no earlier than fall 2004.

These are members of the Committee. And Janet is here; $I$ appreciate your presence. Janet was very instrumental in helping this idea gain momentum. This Web site -- Will this be on the minutes, Jeff?

CHAIR DEMBO: Yes, we can put
it there.
MR. KRAEMER: --that
circulates, because $I$ encourage you to look at this Web site. It has a lot of detailed information that's pertinent to this general idea and much more than I'm giving you today.

This is what we currently have. Our first-year students come in and take either 101 and 102, or with a sufficiently high ACT score -- I think 29. Is that right, Janet?

MS. ELDRED: It's on that Web
site.
MR. KRAEMER: Excuse me. I think it's 29. They go into 105 or they complete the Honors Program, which is a four-course sequence that satisfies the writing requirement. There is no upper division requirement right now.

This is a new proposal, to go from 101 and 102 to a one-course, basic skill, 105. It would be writing plus; more than we currently include in English 101; four credits. And then the real guts of the proposal is to add two writing-intensive courses in the upper curriculum. We would have to deal with the LCC transfer and the transfer of other students as well. LCC may want to revise and develop a similar program. We need support to help faculty better manage this program. We do expect that there are a lot of courses already that would count, so we are not talking about inventing many new courses; most already exist. Any resource implications would have to be seriously considered. We cannot threaten the -- I'm dry as a bone. Sorry. I've got a sore throat, and this is -Where's that Pain Center when you need it? (Audience laughter.)

We cannot threaten the English
Department with losing TAs. They may work differently; they may do different things. We would have to set the criteria for the new courses. This is up for consideration. This is where we want your feedback. We want to hear back from you whether this would be enough. We probably need a separate committee to

[^12]actually administer this, perhaps some portion of USP, or a smaller group.

This is what is up for consideration:
number and type of courses -- maybe not two; maybe three or four. Do we retain English 101 and 102 at all for some students? Remediation is always a topic, but I suggest it's one that we not consider here for this. And that is all. I will deal with any questions you have. Janet is also here.

CHAIR DEMBO: Janet, why don't you stand $u p$ and see what you'd like to add to that.

COURT REPORTER: May I have
your last name, please?
MS. ELDRED: Eldred.
E-l-d-r-e-d, and I'm Director of the writing program right now, and I'm in the English Department.

Okay, where to start? First of all, what we need to know right now is that we do English 101 and English 102 for most all students. There are two really interesting parts of that. One is that at the end we do assessment now as part of the accreditation, and we've learned some interesting things through the assessment. One of the things we've learned through the assessment is that students say they write differently for English than they write for other courses. So that when we talk to them about the process they go through, they say, when I write a paper for English, that's how I write. When I write for some place else, I don't worry about that, because they just want to know about my ideas, which always, you know, makes my stomach cramp. (Audience laughter.) So while that's probably not true, you probably do wish you got papers where they worried more about how they were writing. Their perception is that that's not the case, so there's a real separation right now. I hear from colleagues and they say these people can't write, and I hear from students, "they don't care if I can write or not." And I think that comes from having a program where you have a shot in the arm. Right? You get through English 101; you get through English 102; they are taught largely by graduate students, most of whom who have just graduated with the "A" in English. Right? They're a little older than the students coming in. They get their shot in the arm and they go forward. That's one thing.

The other thing we know is that writing improves with practice, and so they've actually done a

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study of Law School students, Law School students who write fairly well going in. They're History majors; they're Political Science majors; they're English majors; they're better than the average bear with language. At the end of their Law School training, they're ability to write has actually decreased. It's gotten worse. (Audience laughter.) Because they spent most of their time reading and they write little exams at the end, but they haven't practiced. So that we know that writing improves with practice. We know how well we're doing right now in English 101 and 102, and we wish it were better. It's not great by our own assessment, that is by the people who teach the course. We find that somewhere, 45 percent of the papers are not what we would consider passing work or competent work. So that's an issue. So when you are thinking about changing, thinking, "Oh, My God, if we change the world will fall apart," we might start by thinking that the world's not all that put together-- (Audience laughter) --to begin with, that we need to go somewhere.

But I would like to say that grammar comes to the forefront. Only about ten percent of those papers fail because of grammar. Something like 48 percent fail because they're not generating a thesis that's workable. Right? So the idea is stuck, which is an argument for linking it, two ideas.

So for those reasons, I think the change is necessary. One, to reinforce to students going through that it's not a shot in the arm that you do as a freshman taught by a first-year instructor, but that it's something that you work through your whole college career, that you have to have a commitment to writing and to get better at it. You have to care about it. If you don't care about your writing and your instructor doesn't care about your writing, it won't get any better.

And I think those are the kinds of things that we can put in place with a change like this. I could say that our bench marks are doing it, but my mother would say, if everyone else is jumping off a cliff, would you go too? (Audience laughter.) But our benchmarks are doing it and so we are behind in that.

MR. KRAEMER: One other point that's -- another reform idea that's being, I think, a momentum on our campus is the idea of a Capstone course, some senior-level courses. Courses like that

[^13]would be ideal for writing-intensive. Many programs have a senior honors thesis, and there may be a modest course attached to that. That would be another good example.

So I don't think we're looking at the situation where we have to invent or create a brand new category, writing-intensive courses. They're already there. Some programs already naturally do this; but there are some programs that they don't. And I think students need much more writing. And you look at what individuals are telling us about our graduates, whatever their profession, including graduate school applicants, it's the need to have more writing experience.

Now, you may look at the 101, 102 -- how their shrinking that down to one basic-skills course. But it's not the pure quality of instruction; it's the kind, the fact that it is distributed temporally, so you have some instruction early on. But you also have more instruction within the major or other courses later on, and I think that opportunity to get students to write about things that they're learning about is also an advantage to this. So what may look to be as shrinking, $I$ think is really, in terms of quality, not. It's better instruction, potentially.

Bob?
MR. GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman,
Chemistry.
One thing that I would urge you to maybe look at is that if you are truly serious about encouraging departments across the University to introduce more writing into their courses, you also need ways of getting teaching assistant resources into those.

I say this from experience. I have been requiring an essay in my organic chemistry class, and many of the students get very upset because you're not supposed to write in chemistry classes. But, I do it anyway, and I end up grading them all myself because I don't trust the TAs, most of whom are Indian or Chinese, to grade them, and I don't think it's fair to the students. I also have no training in this. I mean, I wrote a lot when I was an undergraduate, and that was it. But $I$ think this is the sort of thing you have in mind, is getting more of these things -- this idea of mine has been incorporated into one other chemistry course that I know of. But none of my other organic chemistry colleagues are doing this either and

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in large part, it is the work-load issue. So--
MR. KRAEMER: We've talked about this support a lot. I mean, we have something running across the curriculum here. I think we need to reinstate that, and then expand upon what it once was for just that reason. And I think that's where, if there was any kind of savings with TA support in the English department, those TAs may do something different.

Janet, you're shaking your head no because they're already overworked.

MS. ELDRED: No, well, it's adjuncts too. Right? We employ, I think it's something like 40 adjunct instructors, who each teach three courses. So just shrinking it down really cuts your adjunct pool, but it doesn't cut your teaching assistant pool.

MR. KRAEMER: So we would have
to really upgrade the support for writing across the curriculum, and that's almost necessary as part of this, as far as I see it.

MS. STATON: This is just for clarification. Ruth Staton, College of Nursing.

The upper-division writing-intensive courses, are you seeing that many of those would already be in courses taught by a particular college and there would be some kind of--

MR. KRAEMER: Well, I think there would be an opportunity for them to be in any of the undergraduate colleges, but many of the courses that already exist -- I think the history department has many courses in the upper level. So--

MS. ELDRED: The
recommendation has -- actually, right now, it's a two-and-two; one inside the major and one outside. I think that's right now what it is.

CHAIR DEMBO: Jim?
MR. ALBISETTI: Jim Albisetti,
History department.
Since when were 200 level courses upper division?

MR. KRAEMER: So you'd like
them 300 and 400?
MR. ALBISETTI: Or you're
simply saying sophomore year, but upper division has usually been considered 300 level and above.

MS. ELDRED: 200 and above is what we put, in part, $I$ think, so that there's

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Political Science and History courses and English courses at the 200 level that are very writingintensive, but that once you get to the 300 level in History or Political Science or English, it might require specialized training in those fields to do well in those courses. So I think that was the reason for the 200 level.

MR. KRAEMER: That's where
we'd like to get feedback on these issues. There was some suggestion that we include other 100-level courses. One idea pertained to the Freshman Discovery Seminar. Some individuals have spoken to me about wanting to make some of those courses more writingintensive, and we had some debate about the 200 level, in fact, originally thinking that it should only be 300 and 400 levels. That's where we'd like to get the feedback, and the goal would be to take whatever feedback we get back to the USP Committee, hopefully the first meeting in February, and then be able to bring to the Senate a very explicit proposal and to provide that in written form to all members of the Senate so that we could make a decision this next spring.

MS. PRIDE-WELLS: Michaele Pride-Wells in Architecture.

I just wanted to know how we get those comments to you. I know our History and Theory faculty will be very interested.

MR. KRAEMER: That's a good
one. I will somehow work with Jeff to send out an address -- We'll try to put this on the undergraduate education Web site, and $I$ think we can do that. And if I can then send that notice to all the Senators... So I will have to tell you how to send me comments. I'm inspired that you are looking for a way, so I will find a way to do that.

MR. BAXTER: Tony Baxter,
Computer Science.
I noticed this is another example of a trend of increasing credit hours, and I'm wondering what the impact of that is. Mathematics' first course is now five hours, Chemistry is five hours, and English is now four; so we're at a three-course load for an incoming freshman. Is this trend continuing elsewhere or have you seen that and how's that going to impact the whole number of courses that kids take? Is it going to push them down into the three-course, threeor four-course scenario? Is that ...

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MR. KRAEMER: I mean, that's a good question, and I don't know.
MR. BAXTER: I'm not against the proposal. It's just is an observation that over time, these things seem to having been expanded.
MR. KRAEMER: I think the thought in terms of Janet's committee, it was necessary to expand that course a bit and, therefore, it could do more things. I don't know what it really could mean. And as you raise that question, it's also important for us to consider if we talk about tuition differently, per credit. Tuition is a topic the Provost might talk about. There are real implications to that. What defines a full-time student? I, personally, would rather have them take fewer courses and focus on the quality within the programs, as well as just the first year.
MS. ARTHUR: Mary Arthur,
Forestry.
I have what I think is a related question, and maybe I'm just not quite understanding the implementation here. But it seems to me that what we need, at least in Forestry, is for writing to occur throughout our curriculum. So I'm sort of wondering if there's some way that this could be implemented such that we look at, you know, each major may look at the curriculum that they have and ask, okay, do we have some courses that are already doing this and can we make this more official and provide support to faculty for doing it better. I would sure be happy to see that. But, also, what would be preferable to me, as someone who instructs a junior-level course with a ton of writing in it that the students really resent -(audience laughter) -- is if they saw, you know, if they already had a requirement for writing truly across the curriculum, so they'd already been doing some writing-intensive in their junior year in the curriculum and now this wasn't a big surprise, and they're in their sophomore year and it wasn't a big surprise when it came to their junior year, and they would get to the Capstone already having those skills.
I don't want to teach Capstone courses to write. I want them to already have those skills.
MR. KRAEMER: Well, your point
is well taken. I would hope that all of the
departments would look at this. And I think the challenge is different. I'm looking at my Biology colleagues here with a number of majors and the kind of
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[^15]curriculum. It isn't an even problem, so I think for departments to work through those discussions and to see where possible to really exploit this idea. I think those will enrich those programs and that is the "sell" to students.

Surprisingly, there was a modest
endorsement to this idea that came through the Kernel editorial. I saw that a couple of months ago. They had heard of this proposal and the idea that we're asking them to write more and they like that. I think they're seeing that this helps them with the challenges they face when they graduate. That's a very encouraging sign.
(Crowd outcry and laughter)
CHAIR DEMBO: Just as an aside, there's an already existing Senate Rule in Section 4 that's called "Acceptable Standards in English," so that any instructor on campus has the right to grade somebody on their use of English. It has to be in the syllabus, of course, if that's one of expectations. But I think we're talking philosophically about how to really implement this. MS. ELDEREN: That's just urging people to really raise the bar. And when you get something that's a mess, just to say it's a mess, you know, this isn't it and, you know, to pull up that Senate Rule and to say you've got to do this differently.

MS. NEAL: Rebecca Neal with
the Kernel.
I took English 105, and I have to admit
that no paper I ever wrote for that class ties into either of my majors. I did not learn anything from there that I could take into my professional field or my academic field. So I wanted to ask if these writing-intensive classes, are they going to be geared toward a career field so the student can say, oh, look, I can use this in other classes as well, or is it just going to be more general writing that they feel is a time waste?

MR. KRAEMER: No. I would think and hope that we're talking about meaningful writing within the program. So imagine that it's a Sociology program and there is a writing-intensive course that department's going to sponsor, that that writing is pertinent to what it means to be trained as a sociologist. I think that's partly the real advantage of putting writing out as not just a basic
skill that you conquer in that first year, but a skill that you're developing throughout your tenure here as a student.

MR. BRAUN: Michael Braun,
College of Fine Arts.
I guess I'm a little bit -- For the class, if they take 105 and then they have to take at least two 200-level writing courses, would this be like with USP where all of these courses would be identified and they'd all be listed out?

MR. KRAEMER: I think we want to identify the courses that would count and somehow indicate that in the curriculum. Other universities that do this simply list all their courses with some modest symbol identifying them as writing-intensive. But they would be identified.

MR. STATEN: Phil, Chuck
Staten from Biology.
You know, I'm all in favor of writing,
but $I$ think we have to be very cautious in how we do this. I'm hearing the reasonable proposal that you have a basic writing course and then a writing course within the major and, perhaps, a writing course outside the major. That sounds very reasonable. But, you know, we're looking at 1,000 majors in Biology. Computer Science has, what, 500 Tony, roughly?

MR. BAXTER: Somewhere between five and six [hundred].

MR. STATEN: Okay. And if you all volunteer to guide the writing in there, then maybe we can do that. But if not, we are not able to discharge that burden very readily.

I used to do a writing assignment that's probably something like the Organic Chemistry one Bob does in my Genetics class, and I probably was crazy -most of you know that $I$ am -- to do that, and my colleagues certainly thought $I$ was absolutely out of my mind to do a two-page term paper assignment for the students in that core course.

It's very difficult.
MR. KRAEMER: I don't think
you'd be looking for any requirement that each and every program develop this. That would be the hope. But the reality may be that that doesn't happen. So it wouldn't be the case that all the Biology majors would need to do that, but there may be some courses that you teach somewhere along the line.

But the other point is that we ought to

[^16]think about a curriculum that really is good and worthy of a Top 20 research university and then put that on the platter for, perhaps, that Provost discussion. We need resources to do things well. He'll love me for saying that. (Audience laughter.)

MR. GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman again.

In terms of defining writing, Physical Chemistry Laboratory requires these very large and elaborate lab reports. Would that count towards writing or not?

MR. KRAEMER: I wouldn't even begin to try to answer that kind of question. I think that we have specified the criteria and that there would be a committee that would evaluate that. So I think we'd want it to be serious writing. So the idea of drafts is important. Janet, you may want to speak more to
that.
MS. ELDEREN: Yeah. I mean, we talked about it being formal writing and I know that got tied up in the USP -- just trying to decide on that discussion -- 20 to 25 percent of the courses in formal writing that went through draft where you got some sort of feedback.

But part of the reason for the one inside and the one out is that we really do want people at the end of their careers to be able to write a chemistry lab report if that's what they're going to be doing, but also to be able to write something else under the assumption that they're going to be citizens of their communities in their worlds. And that was part of the one reason in or one reason out. I think it would have to be Chemistry's decision inside the major to say, this is the most appropriate kind of writing for our majors. This is the kind of thing they need to do well. And if that's the kind of writing your students need to develop, it makes sense that the course inside the major would be had. Right? But, you'd also want them to be able to do something else, but that should be handled somewhere else. Right? On campus.

MS. ROUHIER: Jeanmarie
Rouhier, Russian and Eastern Studies.
COURT REPORTER: Pardon?
MS. ROUHIER: Jeanmarie
Rouhier, Russian and Eastern Studies. I have two

[^17]comments.
First of all, the issue of credit hours seems actually lowered because instead of doing two three-credit sequences, they'd be doing one four-credit from an English perspective. MS. ELDEREN: First year, but then there's two others, but that could satisfy-MS. ROUHIER: Yes, but they could be doing [unintelligible] or whatever. It doesn't seem to me that it's increased. But I have a concern here. Yeah. I have a concern about the ten pages, because $I$ have writing-intensive courses, but I never have requirements on length, and so it's very difficult to -- My philosophy is that you can't put requirements on length. Some people write 15-page papers easily, some do five pages and do a very incredible job. So it's tricky if your going to be saying ten pages, plus I'm really not sure that ten pages--

MS. ELDEREN: I think it was
total and it was trying to get at a notion of, for example, people said, do journals count? And we said, no, because they're not formal. You know, would this count, would that? So we're trying to look at, you know -- But it would be silly, for example, for Journalism students to do ten pages, right, because they don't write -- that's not -- but it might not be silly for them to do ten columns.

MS. ROUHIER: Okay.
MR. KRAEMER: That's where we want the feedback, those kinds of issues.

MR. CIBULL: I think several people touched upon resources. I mean, a lot of this sounds like an unfunded mandate for a lot of departments. I think that when you bring this back as a formal proposal, you really do need to address the impact on resources and the impact also on the length of time that the students are going to at the University of Kentucky.

I think they're already having trouble finishing their major in four years. Any added requirements -- and $I$ don't know that these are added requirements -- may prolong that. They may be added in that they can't do the course that they need to do in the year they have to do it. So that may be a problem. And when you have writing-intensive courses, you can't have 1,000 people in the class. They have to be smaller classes.

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Do we have the faculty to teach that? And who's going to grade those papers, as you brought -- as someone brought up. If you have people who are not proficient in English grading the papers, it actually might act in the exact opposite way we think it's going to act. It may discourage people from writing rather than encourage them.

MS. ELDEREN: I think the weight of the question is what "proficiency" means. For example, when you were saying you were grading the chemistry lab reports, I could argue you're a better person to grade that report than $I$ am. I mean, I can do the sentence level.

MR. GROSSMAN: I think what Mike was referring to was the Indian and Chinese TAs.

MS. ELDEREN: Although for
many Indian TAs, English is their first language and they write better than some students. I think you're--

MR. CIBULL: I'm not speaking about any specific group of people. But there are certainly people who are not very proficient in English who are very proficient in the profession that they have chosen.

MR. ELDEREN: And you don't want that. I mean, that's a given.

MR. CIBULL: But they may be the people who are grading.

MR. GROSS: Yeah, Don Gross, Political Science.

Yeah, I'd like to go again with the resources, because $I$ think that's a real fundamental problem. I mean, I have writing in most of my upper level classes, and over time I'm actually decreasing it because as resources decrease, as the class sizes start going from 20 to 30 to 40 to 50 -- and so, you're own work level decreases. And I think, in addition, you really have to have some of these course decisions before you come up with a proposal because we used to have this cross-disciplinary requirement, and it died because students could never find the courses that they needed. And so you really have to have guaranteed not only the fact that we want to do it, but there are going to be enough courses out there that students can take those other two courses.

MR. KRAEMER: Ernie?
MR. YANERELLA: Ernie
Yanerella. We've talked about this issue in other committees. This has to do with faculty workshops and

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faculty development. One of the best padagotchial experiences $I$ had was when $I$ was involved with the modern studies program and when people like Janet and others came in and gave us mini-workshops on how we could introduce writing assignments more into these five-credit-hour courses.

We learned all kinds of tricks that were very helpful, and one of the -- some of the things that have spilled over from that particular experience to my courses have involved those particular lessons. What kinds of criteria are appropriate? What sorts of standards do you communicate to your students? It's not enough that you know what is good writing; it's also that they have a clear notion of what's good writing and what's bad writing and what your expectations are. I think all of that is going to have to take place over a period of time through some very formalized efforts at faculty workshops.

MR. STEINER: Have you
evaluated the USP requirements in writing? I mean, do you have any way of evaluating the impact of these requirements, the USP requirements, for instance? We've had them for many years. What is the impact of that?

MR. KRAEMER: We did. We've been collecting assessment data pretty seriously for three, four years where we cull our writing samples from, I think, all the courses, and we've set up a committee that's going to evaluate those according to the criteria.

Janet, I think, has spoken to that we're a little disappointed with what we're finding in terms of how well they're performing. So this is in part meant to address the need to improve the quality of the way our students write before they leave.

MS. ELDEREN: We also really talked about integrating the library in, because right now in English 101 and 102 , we try to do -- we're responsible for doing discipline-specific research. And as the librarians will tell you, they go through all those databases and they've read through them, but the students don't need it at the time. And it's just, you know, they're kind of like -- This is one of the things we want to do is have consultations with librarians, as well, to help people introduce the library more effectively at a better point in the student's career.

MR. KRAEMER: One last point.

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Jeff looks like he's ready to close shop.
But this issue of resources, it's important for us really to look at and not simply, "give us more resources." We've got to really look at accountability in what we're doing. I mean, we have a number of problems that really are a resource drain in terms of students dropping classes, for example. That's a waste of a space when a student drops a class by mid-term. We have huge numbers in some areas where that occurs. Students engage in course shopping, like signing up for 21 hours, and knowing that they will reduce that down.

So this resource issue is a very complicated problem that we really need to look at broadly and certainly within programs, the number of courses that we're requiring for some of our majors. So it's not just that students have -- If a student is doing the right thing, they get through this institution in four years in any of our majors.

MR. CIBULL: Primarily, by the time they go through, they do that. But they're students and they don't know that--

MR. KRAEMER: And that's part-- We have to do a better job of really educating them on what is necessary to progress through the institution. But students can even change majors a couple of times and still get through. But not across the board.

But I encourage -- That's for us all to deal with, this issue of how we're using our current set of resources. Thank you.

CHAIR DEMBO: Thanks very
much, Phil.
I think in the conversation that we have with Provost Nietzel next Wednesday, he may put this in the bigger perspective of where we are right now with resources, and the questions are very good ones. That's the benefit of having a discussion prior to any proposal coming onto the floor.

So remember, tomorrow is the Board of Trustees reception.

Next Wednesday is the conversation with the Provost, voting for Senate Council elections.

Hardiest, happy holidays to you and your
loved ones.
Thank you, very much.
$==========$
(MEETING CONCLUDED AT 4:35 P.M.)

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I, STEPHANIE K. SCHLOEMER, a Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, whose commission as such will not expire until June 25, 2004, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true, complete and accurate transcript of the captioned proceedings, as taken down verbatim by me at the time, place and for the purposes stated herein. I further certify that $I$ am not related to nor employed by any of the participants herein and that $I$ have no personal interest in the outcome of these proceedings.

WITNESS my hand on this the ___ day of January 2003.


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