

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506-0032

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL  
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

September 1, 1983

TO: Members, University Senate

The University Senate will meet in regular session on Monday,  
September 12, 1983 at 3:00 p.m. in room 106, Classroom Building.

AGENDA:

- 1) Minutes of March 21 and April 11, 1983.
- 2) Introduction of Senate officers, members of the Senate Council,  
and Senate Committee Chairmen.
- 3) Resolutions.
- 4) Annual Report: Academic Ombudsman: William Lacy. Introduction  
of new Academic Ombudsman: Charles Ellinger.
- 5) ACTION ITEMS:
  - a) Proposed selective admissions standards in Chemical Engineering.  
(Circulated under date of August 31, 1983)
  - b) Proposed resolution and recommendations from the University  
Senate Library Committee (circulated under date of August 31,  
1983).
  - c) Proposal to change University Senate Rules, Section VI, 3.3  
relative to sanctions for academic offenses. (Circulated un-  
der date of August 29, 1983)
  - d) Proposal to change University Senate Rules, Section III, rela-  
tive to course processing. (Circulated under date of August 30,  
1983)

Elbert W. Ockerman  
Secretary

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MINUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1983

The University Senate met in regular session at 3:00 p.m., Monday, September 12, 1983, in Room 106 of the Classroom Building.

E. Douglas Rees, Chairman of the Senate Council, presided.

Members absent: Roger B. Anderson, Richard Angelo\*, James Applegate\*, James Bader\*, Michael Baer, Dennis K. Baird, Charles E. Barnhart, Susan M. Belmore\*, Jack C. Blanton, Thomas D. Brower, Joseph T. Burch, Ellen Burnett\*, Glenn B. Collins\*, Gary L. Cromwell, Donald F. Diedrich\*, Richard C. Domek\*, Herbert Drennon, Anthony Eardley, Donald G. Ely\*, Ray Forgue\*, Richard W. Furst, David Gast\*, Charles P. Graves, C. Michael Gray\*, Andrew J. Grimes, Joseph Hamburg, Jesse G. Harris\*, Bra Hobbs, Raymond R. Hornback, Robert Lawson\*, D. C. Leigh, Carol R. Lowery\*, Edgar Maddox, Sally S. Mattingly\*, H. Brinton Milward\*, Harold Nally, Merrill Packer\*, Gerald A. Rosenthal, Caryl E. Rusbult, Edgar Sagan, John T. Smith, Joseph V. Swintosky\*, John Thompson, Kenneth Thompson, William C. Thornbury\*, Lee T. Todd, O'Neil Weeks

The Minutes of the Meetings of March 21 and April 11, 1983, were approved as circulated with the exception of two corrections. On page 13 of the meeting of March 21, 1983, the linear equation should be  $EGPA = -0.443 + 0.0534 ACT + 0.286 HSGPA$ . On page 13 of the meeting of April 11, 1983, the recommendation made by the ad hoc committee and approved by the Senate Council on cheating and plagiarism was deferred until the Fall Semester.

Professor Douglas Rees, Chairman of the Senate Council, introduced President Otis Singletary as follows:

"The first officer of the University Senate is the Chairman of the University Senate and the President of the University holds that position. The Senate Rules specify that the President is the presiding officer unless he delegates that responsibility. Traditionally this has been delegated to the Chairman of the Senate Council, and I presume that tradition is being continued this year. There is another tradition and that is that the President address the Senate at its first meeting of the academic year, and it is our pleasure that the tradition continues today. Members and guests of the University Senate, our President, Dr. Singletary."

The President spoke to the senate and his remarks will be reported at a later time.

The Chairman introduced the Secretary of the Senate, Dean of Admissions and Registrar, Elbert W. Ockerman; Recording Secretary, Martha Ferguson; the two new Sargeants at Arms, Ms. Mary Mayhew and Professor Ronald Farrar.

The Chair recognized Professor Robert Bostrom, Secretary of the Senate Council, for a motion. Professor Bostrom, on behalf of the Senate Council, moved that the Rules of the University Senate be temporarily suspended so that Professor Emeritus Gifford Blyton might serve as the Parliamentarian. Senate rules specify that the parliamentarian be a voting member of the senate. Professor Blyton served as the parliamentarian for many years of the senate. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

\*Absence explained

The Chair introduced the members of the Senate Council who are: David Bradford, Student Government President; Scott Yocum and Deepak Dhawan, student representatives; Professors Susan Belmore, psychology; Robert Bostrom, communications; Bradley Canon, political science and Chairman of the Rules Committee; Wilbur Frye, agriculture; Andy Grimes, business and economics; Donald Hochstrasser, allied health; Malcolm Jewell, political science; Alfred Winer, medicine, Connie Wilson, social work, Jim Kemp, agriculture; and Donald Ivey, music. Chairman Rees said the single most valuable person on the Council was Celinda Todd.

The chairmen of the committees for 1983-84 are: Professors R. A. Altenkirch, Admissions and Academic Standards; Andrew Hiatt, Academic Planning; William Lyons, Academic Programs; James Applegate, Academic Organization and Structure; David A. Spaeth, Academic Facilities; Robert Guthrie, Academic Research; and Charles Haywood, Sub-committee on Resource Allocations.

The Chairman recognized Professor Robert Bostrom for a Resolution on Professor Donald Ivey.

Professor Bostrom spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow Members of the University Senate:

Professor Donald Ivey has just completed a vigorous and interesting year at the tiller of the University Senate, following the distinguished footsteps of our previous council chairpersons.

Ivey's chairmanship has been an eventful one, both because of the events of the times, and because of Ivey's active leadership.

When Ivey was chairman, the tempo was always allegro. In his term, the Senate had a distinguished record of activity. Here are some of the subjects addressed during Donald's chairmanship:

1. The Selective Admissions Procedure
2. Policy on Robinson Forest
3. Policy on Sexual Harassment
4. Computer Science Selective Admissions
5. Admissions Standards, Allied Health Professions
6. Expansion of Accelerated Programs

In addition, Don personally represented the faculty in open meetings with the board, specifically with regard to the administrative reorganization. He met with and was instrumental in getting the UK Senate involved with the Congress of Faculty Leaders, established a strong working relationship with members of the Council on Higher Education, and set a new record for being misquoted by the Kentucky Kernel.

Always the blithe spirit, Don's approach to English usage is interesting and entertaining. To say that his speech is heavily metaphorical is to understate the case. It is instructive to hear a meeting of the Undergraduate Council

described as a "barn dance" or a conversation with an official in the Medical Center referred to as a 'minuet,' or even a 'polka.' These metaphors, together with an occasional foray into more salty expressions, made Senate meetings bearable and sometimes even interesting.

When I first came to Lexington, I joined a local community chorus called the Lexington Singers. Donald was then serving as one of the directors of that group, and for the Spring concert, he asked me to sing a brief solo. I was delighted, but as the concert approached, I began to get a serious case of cold feet. I expressed my misgivings to Don and suggested that perhaps he should find another singer. 'Nonsense, brother!' he snorted, 'just get out there and do your damndest!'

That phrase typified Don Ivey. We are all his brothers and sisters, and all he asks of us is that we do our damndest.

Ivey has been doing his damndest in a long career at UK and specifically for the past year as Chairman of the Senate Council. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Senate record its gratitude to Donald Ivey in a resolution of appreciation for an interesting and productive year.

The senate members showed their appreciation by giving Professor Ivey an enthusiastic round of applause.

The Chairman introduced the new Ombudsman, Professor Charles Ellinger and Frankie Garrison, his counterpart. Professor William Lacy, immediate past ombudsman, was recognized for his report.

Professor Lacy spoke to the senate as follows:

"This past year as the University of Kentucky Academic Ombudsman I have not only had the opportunity to serve faculty and students, but to see the University from a new perspective. It has been a stimulating, challenging and often personally gratifying experience. Throughout my tenure I have been continuously learning.

Indispensable to this learning process but even more important to the efficient functioning of the office were several key individuals. It would be impossible to name them all. First and foremost I must thank my assistant, Frankie Garrison, whose knowledge and familiarity with the Ombudsman's duties and the University, as well as her sense of fairness and equity were essential to the functioning of the office. Second, previous Ombudsmen, Jean Pival and Mike Brooks, were invaluable sources of information and commiseration. Third, Paul Sears, the President's Special Assistant for Academic Affairs, Senate personnel such as former Chairman Don Ivey and Cindy Todd and Rules Committee Chairman Bradley Canon were helpful in clarifying confusing rules and enveloping suggestions for new policies. Fourth, George Dexter and Linda Hensley in the Registrar's Office,

Barbara Mabry in the College of Arts and Sciences, Gay Elste and John Darsie in the Office of Legal Counsel and William Fortune, Chairman of the Appeals Board, were particularly important for the smooth functioning of this office. Finally, I would like to express appreciation for the confidence demonstrated in me by the nominators, Ombudsman's Search Committee and the President.

Although the Academic Ombudsman has been a part of the University for over a decade, questions still remain regarding the purpose and function of this office. I think the plaque in the Ombudsman's office provides a useful guideline to the activities of the position. It reads 'Helping to bridge the gap between the students, faculty and administration at UK.' In doing so I have found that at various times the Academic Ombudsman must be a teacher, a mediator, a negotiator, a reference librarian, a politician and a counselor. However, if a colleague had decided that he/she wants to exercise power within the University I would warn him/her that this position has little formal power. The distressed or disgruntled student hopes that the Ombudsman has power with a capital P and that he/she is a Solomon, an attorney general and dictator all rolled into one. In fact students find that the only power of the office is the power of persuasion rather than coercion. Ironically, however, the Ombudsman sometimes seems to be too powerful to those with whom we deal on a collegial level. In contacting colleagues the Ombudsman apparently was a threat to some and a nuisance to others but a person who had to be reckoned with because of his/her Presidential appointment. Consequently, to those who seek our help we may appear to be powerless and to those who are the subjects of our inquiries we often appear to have too much power.

Like my predecessors, I have seen this position as more than simply a complaint department, although that is certainly one of its main functions. In addition, for this office to improve its effectiveness in serving this community, it must find ways to address the many recurring complaints. These perennial problems need more than ad hoc solutions. Instead they may require increased community awareness of the current policies and problems, as well as changes in rules, policies and often departmental or college practices. To accomplish this I have sent several notices to the faculty reminding them of academic policies and rules to avoid potential problems. I have also met with groups of students at Freshman Weekend, attended receptions for new students, served on panels which introduced University services to returning adult students, and granted interviews to various University publications. Finally I have worked with the Senate and the Rules Committee to amend certain Senate Rules many of which emerged from recommendations of previous Ombudsmen.

Despite these various activities, the specific student and faculty problems handled by this office continue to grow and in fact constitute most of the work of this office. The nature of the problems this year were similar to those encountered by my predecessors. The most frequently occurring problems included dissatisfaction over grades (81), teaching practices and person-

ality conflicts (56), cheating (42), exam scheduling (23), plagiarism (16), absence policies (14), and inadequate advising (5).

In presenting the statistics of the cases handled, I wish to offer two cautions. Numbers alone provide only the skeleton of the problems experienced and not the seriousness nor emotion felt by those involved. Secondly, the numbers probably are indicative of greater incidence of these problems. The Ombudsman is contacted only after other routes of appeal have been exhausted and only by the most persistent or desperate.

From July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983, the office has handled 291 multiple contact cases and 610 brief cases which generally required only information, referral or brief advice. The number of multiple contact cases, however, does not reflect the extent of the ombudsman's activities. Approximately 30% of these cases required 6 or more telephone calls or interviews and one case entailed 94 separate contact with the involved parties. The following totals are listed by colleges. They are designed to illustrate how complaints cluster. It also should be noted that the number of cases in any one college is related to total size of the college. Arts and Sciences accounted for the highest number of cases - 127; followed by Business and Economics - 30; Engineering - 23; Fine Arts - 18; Medicine - 13; Agriculture - 9; Communication and Home Economics - 8 each; Education - 7; Nursing - 5; Library Science - 3; Extension and Law - 2 each; Allied Health, Architecture, Dentistry and Social Work - 1 each. An additional 32 multiple contact cases involved several units or other administrative offices in the University.

The characteristics of the students involved in multiple contact cases are as follows: 35 freshmen, 67 sophomores, 80 juniors, 85 seniors, 49 graduate and professional students, and 2 Donovan Scholars. A random check of the grade point averages of these students reveals that there is a tendency for the older and the brighter students to initiate the complaint.

Having described the Ombudsman's role and the nature of the academic problem areas, I would like to offer a few observations and recommendations for change:

1. Two years ago the Self-Study Committee on Student Development, a committee I chaired, recommended that the Academic Ombudsman's position be restructured as a two year full-time position. Since then a case load which had increased from 84 multiple contact cases in 1971-72 to 253 in 1980-81 has risen to 291 this year. Yet the staff of the Ombudsman's office has remained the same, one full-time assistant and half-time Ombudsman. I would strongly urge action on this recommendation.

2. Currently, the academic rights of students under academic evaluation are limited to course performance. However, academic evaluation of a student's performance may include a much wider range of activities such as research performance, departmental qualifying exams or standardized licensure exams, thesis defense and overall evaluations of a student's record. Although these criteria are described in the University of Kentucky Bulletin or educational unit or program bulletin, when procedures are violated the student lacks the right of appeal to the Academic Ombudsman or the University Appeals Board. The Senate will be considering a rule change to address this problem. I would urge passage of such a change.
3. The current rule governing absences provides only for absences due to authorized University trips. Students on such trips are entitled, if feasible, to an opportunity to make up the work missed and shall not, in any case, arbitrarily be penalized for the absence. Students absent for any other reason, including hospitalization or a death in the immediate family, are not entitled to these same considerations. The Senate will be considering a rule change to deal with this problem. I would recommend passage of a rule that encompasses a broader definition of an authorized absence.
4. The final recommendation is coupled with a general observation. Over the last couple of decades, there has been an increasing emphasis on scholarship and research particularly at large institutions such as the University of Kentucky. This in itself is commendable but it has frequently come at the expense of teaching and academic advising. Recent studies reveal that University reward structures continue to emphasize research publications and to de-emphasize superior teaching. Paralleling this trend has been the large scale use of teaching assistants and part-time instructors in lower division courses. These people often are treated as second-class faculty, lack teaching experience, and in some cases due to foreign origin lack adequate command of the English language. Furthermore, they generally receive little incentive to develop pride in the University as a center for learning. Finally, financial constraints have resulted in the erosion of some academic programs, the increase in student-teacher ratios and the decrease of energy and morale among faculty called upon to deal with too many students with too few resources. A 1982 national survey conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute at UCLA revealed that

fewer than half the students said they had improved their analytical skills or their ability to solve problems during their college years. Furthermore, only a third of the college students surveyed indicated they had improved their speaking and writing skills, gained confidence in their ability to handle academic work, or developed a greater ability to work independently. Ironically about three quarters of these undergraduates said they were generally pleased with the caliber of their instruction.

In light of these developments and research findings in higher education, I would make only one major final recommendation: That as Senators and members of the University community, we continue to reaffirm a primary commitment to quality education at the University of Kentucky and seek ways to achieve that goal.

The opportunity to seek redress from an Academic Ombudsman is only meaningful in the context of institutional and individual commitment to educational excellence."

Professor Lacy was given a hand of applause, and the Chairman thanked him for the report.

Chairman Rees recognized Professor Bostrom for the first action item on the agenda. Professor Bostrom, on behalf of the Senate Council, recommended approval of the proposed selective admissions standards in the Department of Chemical Engineering. The proposal was circulated to members of the senate under date of August 31, 1983. The Chairman said that the proposal was not approved by the Committee on Academic Standards but was approved by the Senate Council.

Professor Peters was recognized by the Chairman to give the reasons for the proposal. Professor Peters said that in the Spring Semester of 1982 and the following Summer, engineering instituted a study of the graduating classes of 1979, 1980 and 1981 to look at the performance of those students throughout their tenure at the University. The conclusion was reached that the admissions standards in the college at that time were that they were admitting a large number of students who were not successfully completing the program. The college felt that in the interest of those students it would be wise to make adjustments. The recommendations are 75th percentile on national (college bound) norms and 80th percentile on mathematics.

The floor was opened for questions and comments. Dean Ockerman felt it would be helpful to point out that the Admissions and Academic Standards Committee did take the proposal up last Spring. The committee did not see the need for adjustment in standards of admission in that department over and beyond the selective admissions standards that had already been approved by the University Senate. Secondly, he believed this proposal was requesting the highest standards of any unit in the University. It seemed to him it would be helpful to study the proposal and see it on a more positive basis. Also, he felt the implementation date could not be accomplished by Spring 1984.

Professor Peters said the college had experience with the selective admissions policy for five years. They have been admitting a large number of students and some 30 percent end up not making it through the program. He felt the experience with the engineering selective admissions policy gave them some confidence that the department



was moving in the right direction. Dean Ockerman asked if it would be desirable to raise the standards of the entire college. Professor Peters thought that was being considered at the present.

Professor Alenkirk said there was a proposal in the committee now to be considered to increase the standards of admissions in engineering. To proliferate standards for individual units was not the way to go about the changes. Professor Canon agreed with Professor Alenkirk about taking a look at all the admissions standards, but he didn't feel everything should be suspended for two years while doing this. The standards for computer science were raised and he felt this proposal was basically the same. He didn't think chemical engineering should be punished just because it was in line.

Professor Cole asked how many transfer students were in the college. Professor Peters response was that about one-third or one-half of the chemical engineering students were transfers. Dean Ockerman wanted to know if there was any decline in enrollment in chemical engineering. Professor Peters said there was a decline. Professor Lee felt there was an overemphasis on the purpose of the proposal. It was not to limit numbers because of the lack of facilities but to have students enter the program who had a reasonable chance of getting through. He felt it was misleading to a student to allow them to enter a program where they could not finish.

Professor McMahon asked if the proposal was designed to weed people out in advance. He wanted to know why it was better to deny a student admission in the first place when they could register for one semester and then look at the grades. Professor Kermode said the three classes had been looked at in terms of ACT performance of those that actually graduated. The median ACT score in mathematics was in the 95th percentile. The median in natural sciences was 94 and the median ACT percentile in English was in the 84th percentile. That meant over half of the class who got through the program had a 95 percentile greater in mathematics. Therefore, a student in the 50th percentile would have a very difficult time competing and generally would not graduate. He said the department was trying to keep a student from having some cancelled checks and a 1.50 grade point average at the end of two years in the program. He said there were many students in that category. Professor McMahon wanted to let the freshmen in for one year to see if they could make the grades. Professor Dillon said that at the present time there was no way to communicate to the students that they did not have a chance of passing the program. He said if the proposal were not passed then a vehicle was needed to communicate to the students whether or not they could complete the requirements. He wanted to be honest with the students and not mislead them in thinking they could graduate from UK just because they had graduated from a Kentucky high school.

Professor Rea said there was a difference between this program and the computer science one in that computer science was not using ACT but performance after arrival at the University in computer science courses. He felt on the basis of the proposal students would have to be better at mathematics for chemical engineering than electrical engineering. He wanted to know if a higher standard was being set. Professor Leon said that electrical engineering had an open door policy but about 40 percent of those starting did not finish. He felt that was being unfair to the students. Last year the department started with 135 in the first course and 90 passed the course but only about 82 made A, B, or C so essentially 82 out of 135 actually are going to be admitted to the upper division courses. Professor Eakin felt it was a counseling problem and not an admissions problem.

The previous question was moved and passed. The motion failed with a hand count of 56 to 27.

Chairman Rees recognized Professor Robert Bostrom for a resolution and recommendations from the University Senate Library Committee. On behalf of the Senate Council, Professor Bostrom recommended that these items be approved and forwarded to the Administration with University Senate endorsement. These recommendations and resolution were circulated to the members of the senate on August 31, 1983.

Chairman Rees added that if the Resolution were adopted, there would be an established position of the senate on the important matter. The floor was opened for questions and discussion. Professor Weil wanted to know if it were necessary for library funds to come out of what was appropriated rather than tuition and other funds. The Chairman said the problem was that more and more the journals and such were coming out of nonrecurring funds. Professor Willis said the funding for the library came from University revenue and that could be from a number of sources.

Chancellor Gallaher said the issue being raised had to do with two kinds of funds. The budget has recurring and nonrecurring funds. He said the dollars just had not been there. He said he was sympathetic to the resolution, but the University was terribly underfunded. In the next budget several items have been built in. He said the library was underfunded, but it was not because it had not been a priority in the past but a differential in the allocation. The only place recurring dollars have grown was for faculty and staff salaries. Professor Weil wanted to know if tuition was recurring or nonrecurring funds. Chancellor Gallaher responded that tuition was budgeted as recurring. He said when a budget was built there were also figures for expenditures.

Professor Hochstrasser said what the committee was trying to do was get the faculty aware of the desperate need that this University has for getting additional State recurring funds to help make up the differential that we lost in the library funds due to the cut back that occurred several years ago.

There was a motion to add the words "general fund" in the Resolution which passed unanimously.

The previous question was moved and passed. The approval of the Resolution, with the editorial change, passed unanimously and reads as follows:

RESOLUTION  
UNIVERSITY SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE  
1982-1983

It is the position of the Senate and of the University of Kentucky that the situation of the University Library system is rapidly reaching a critical stage. Relative to the library systems of comparable institutions, the University of Kentucky's system has been chronically underfunded, and the funding gap is growing larger. Library resources and services undergird all other basic academic functions of the University; if the library system is permitted to decline further, the decline of other support systems and even the primary functions themselves will inevitably follow.

In view of the immediate and critical importance of this issue for the entire University community, it is the considered opinion of the Senate that in its future budget requests for general fund appropriations, the University

should give serious and special attention with high priority to increasing the recurring budget allocations for the Library to the level needed in order to provide adequate funding for the purchase of library materials and to maintain a sound program of library operations and development over the coming years.

The University Senate directs that its opinion be conveyed to the President of the University for transmission to the Board of Trustees.

The Chair recognized Professor Robert Bostrom. Professor Bostrom, on behalf of the Senate Council, recommended approval of the recommendation from the Senate Library Committee. These recommendations were circulated to members of the University Senate under date of August 31, 1983.

The floor was opened for questions and comments. Professor Rea asked that "journals" be added to 3B in the "Catch Up" along with volumes. Professor Smith asked the senate to accept the Library Committee's report and assume that the leadership would make the corrections. The previous question was moved and passed. The motion in favor of the recommendations, with the editorial change, passed unanimously and reads as follows:

Recommendations:

- 1) That the book budget for the Libraries be put on a recurring basis at the earliest possible date. (Of the total anticipated budget for 1982-83 only 39% is on a recurring basis.)
- 2) The overall level of funding for the Library System needs to be increased. (In this regard, the Report noted:
  - a) Only 6 of 43 Southern Colleges and Universities reporting the ratio of library expenditures to total expenditures of institutions on the chart in Appendix C fall below the University of Kentucky.
  - b) The University of Kentucky ranks 48th on the list of 101 ARL North American libraries, but fell from 45th in 1980-81 and 42d the year before (1979-80).
  - c) The University of Kentucky currently is 70 positions below the benchmark average in FTE staffing; the collection size is 600,486 volumes below the benchmark average, and the total budget \$1,235,977 below the benchmark average.)
- 3) In order to carry out recommendation two above, the Committee recommends that:
  - a) The staffing level be raised to at least the benchmark average. (To do this over a 5-year period would require about \$120,000 a year for 14 FTE positions per year.)

- b) "Catch-up" collection development funds be provided to allow the Library to reach the benchmark average over a 5-year period. (This would entail the addition of approximately 120,000 "catch-up" volumes and journals per year for five years at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 each year. This assumes a current acquisitions rate equivalent to the benchmark average.)
- 4) That other major needs of the Library System be considered immediately:
- a) The automation of processing services. (The Committee was pleased to learn the University has earmarked \$250,000 non-recurring funds for automation purposes in FY 1983-84.)
  - b) Equipment needs. (Compact shelving, the installation of security systems in the branches, and patron seating are among the highest priorities.)
  - c) Long-range space needs of the Library System. The Southern Association recommended that "a long-range planning committee be established at the earliest possible date to study needs of the Libraries.")

NOTE: All of the statistics include Lexington Campus and Medical Center Libraries.

The Chairman recognized Professor Robert Bostrom. Professor Bostrom, on behalf of the Senate Council, recommended approval of the proposal to change University Senate Rules, Section VI, 3.3 relative to sanctions for academic offenses. This proposal was circulated to members of the University Senate under date of August 29, 1983. The proposal was to be discussed and voted on in two parts.

Chairman Rees asked Professor Pival to give the reasons for the recommendation. Professor Pival said both of the recommendations came to her committee last year from the former ombudsmen and the Chairman of the Academic Appeals Board. Professor Pival said, "Those of us who have served in the Ombudsman's Office are well aware of the tremendous unevenness of the way cheating and plagiarism are handled." The first part of the proposal was an attempt to make the sanctions for offenses more equitable.

Professor Rea was worried about the severity of the proposal. He said many students would not think it was cheating to copy somebody's homework paper. He said if the proposal passed he would have to give the student an "E" for the course and could lose as many as 10 percent of his students. Professor Pival said that would not preclude a teacher asking a student to do the work over. She said the rule would make all teachers more careful in specifying to students exactly what would be considered as cheating.

Student Government President David Bradford said cheating had no place in an educational setting. He felt it was the duty of the University Senate that the goals of students not be undermined. The senate must also protect and insure students of academic rights to the best of their ability. He further stated that each case should be handled separately because there was a gray area. He thought rigid rules threatened individual student rights. He added that his remarks were his personal opinion but were shared by students with whom he had talked.

Professor Blues said there was a difference between leaving off a footnote in a paper and using another person's work without acknowledging it. Student senator Taylor strongly disagreed with the proposal because it forced the instructor to sanction a penalty on the student. He felt the instructor should have the discretion of making a decision on handling cheating without a strict rule.

Professor Hemenway said it seemed to him that a very important principle of academic standards was being dealt with. He felt cheating was plagiarism and no distinction could be made between the two. He said there were few opportunities to take a stand for academic standards that would cover the entire University and this was one of those opportunities. He was in favor of the sanctions. Student Senator Dhawan said universities in this country operate on an honor system by putting faith in a student. He felt educational standards could not be enforced with a stick. He said, "If a student is guilty, then give him an E."

The previous question was moved and passed. The motion was defeated with a hand count of 36 to 34.

Professor Fortune said the second part of the proposal was simply to bring the rules in line with the existing procedures. The recommendation was a proposal to bring the statement in the Senate Rules about the procedures of the University Appeals Board closer to the general practice of that hearing body. He added that with the existing procedure the Boards sit in a fact finding body in cases where a student denies that he/she cheated or plagiarized. They do not truly sit as an appeals body. In cases where a student is merely appealing a grade, a student does carry the burden of the sanction if he feels it is too severe. He said there were no changes in terms of procedure, but he and Professor Pival felt it was useful to bring the rules in line. There were no questions and the proposal which passed unanimously, reads as follows:

Proposal:

Add a new statement to the University Senate Rules, Section VI, relative to Appeals Board procedures in cases of cheating or plagiarism, to wit:

In cases of cheating or plagiarism where the student contests guilt, the Appeals Board shall sit as a fact finding body and determine whether or not the student cheated or plagiarized from such evidence as is brought before the Board (including testimony under oath, written statements, exhibits, and a view of the classroom where the cheating occurred if this be an issue.) The Board may call witnesses on its own initiative and may continue the hearing for this purpose. The Board shall consider the report of the Ombudsman but shall not be bound by it. Unless the Board believes, by majority vote of those present and by a preponderance of the evidence, that the student cheated or plagiarized, it shall acquit the student.

In cases where the only issue is the severity of the sanction, the Board shall sit as an appeals board and shall concur in the recommended sanction unless it believes, by a majority vote of those present and by a preponderance of the evidence, that the sanction is too severe. The Board may hear witnesses and consider written statements and exhibits in reaching its decision concerning the severity of the sanction.

In all cases involving cheating or plagiarism, the student shall have the rights set out in Section 2.3 of the Code (Rights of the accused.)

Implementation Date: Spring Semester, 1984.

Note: The change will be forwarded to the Rules Committee for codification.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Elbert W. Ockerman  
Secretary

C.L. Atcher

0039

- Libraries

4 King Library Annex

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506-0032

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL  
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

August 29, 1983

TO: Members, University Senate

FROM: University Senate Council

RE: AGENDA ITEM: University Senate Meeting, Monday, September 12, 1983. Proposed change in University Senate Rules, Section VI.

Background:

During the Fall Semester, 1982, the Senate Council appointed an ad hoc committee to study the time frame for appeals procedures. That committee, chaired by Jean Pival, submitted a report and recommendations to the Senate Council in January, 1983. The recommendations relative to timeliness were considered and approved by the University Senate at its April 11, 1983 meeting.

Although not within the province of the charge to the ad hoc committee, the committee submitted two additional recommendations suggested either by committee members or persons consulted by the committee, which have been approved by the Senate Council and are recommended for Senate approval.

Recommendations:

1. That the minimum sanction for cheating or plagiarism be made an E in the course.

Rationale: This would eliminate the uneven punishment currently doled out in this University; some students who blatantly cheat get by with a lowered grade or an E on the paper, while others are suspended for a first, comparatively minor offense. An across the board penalty would not be unduly harsh, since the Appeals Board could recommend a lighter penalty if circumstances indicated it.

2. Add a new statement to the University Senate Rules, Section VI, relative to Appeals Board procedures in cases of cheating or plagiarism, to wit:

In cases of cheating or plagiarism where the student contests guilt, the Appeals Board shall sit as a fact finding body and determine whether or not the student cheated or plagiarized from such evidence as is brought before the Board (including testimony under oath, written statements, exhibits, and a view of the classroom where the cheating occurred if this be an issue). The Board may call witnesses on its own initiative and may continue the hearing for this purpose. The Board shall consider the report of the Ombudsman but shall not be bound by it. Unless the Board believes,



Page 2  
University Senate Agenda Item: Section VI  
August 29, 1983

by majority vote of those present and by a preponderance of the evidence, that the student cheated or plagiarized, it shall acquit the student.

In cases where the only issue is the severity of the sanction, the Board shall sit as an appeals board and shall concur in the recommended sanction unless it believes, by a majority vote of those present and by a preponderance of the evidence, that the sanction is too severe. The Board may hear witnesses and consider written statements and exhibits in reaching its decision concerning the severity of the sanction.

In all cases involving cheating or plagiarism, the student shall have the rights set out in Section 2.3 of the Code (Rights of the accused).

Rationale: To bring the statement in the Senate Rules about the procedures of the University Appeals Board closer to the general practice of that hearing body.

Proposed Implementation Date: Spring Semester, 1984.

Note: If approved, these changes will be forwarded to the Rules Committee for codification.

/cet

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506-0032

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL  
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

August 31, 1983

TO: Members, University Senate

FROM: University Senate Council

RE: AGENDA ITEM: University Senate Meeting, Monday, September 12, 1983.  
Item A: Recommendations from the Senate Library Committee  
Item B: Resolution from the Senate Library Committee  
If approved, these items will be forwarded to the Administration with Senate endorsement.

Background:

The Library Committee presented as part of their 1982-83 Annual Report the following recommendations to the Senate Council. The Senate Council discussed and approved the recommendations and adopted the resolution, with the understanding that both would be sent to the University Senate for discussion and action. [See attached report.]

Rationale:

The scholarly and research efforts of a first-rate university depends to a great extent on first-rate library resources. As the documentation in the Library Committee's statement indicates, the University of Kentucky Library system is approaching a crisis due in large part to underfunding and dependency on nonrecurring funds. The placing of the recommendations and the related resolution on the agenda is to make the critical library situation known to the faculty and administration and public. Adoption of this report and the resolution would establish a position of the University Senate on this matter.

Attachments

/cet

March 31, 1983

1982-83 Senate Library Committee Report to the Senate Council

During 1982-83 the Senate Library Committee considered:

- A) Report of the Library Self-Study Committee Report and the Southern Association's Recommendations.
- B) "Priority" Review of the Library System.
- C) Branch Library Policy Statement. This was approved by the Committee.
- D) Budgetary Support for the Library.

It is the immediate and critical importance of the last item which the Committee wishes to convey and stress to the Council.

The major budgetary support and related funding problems presently facing the library are well documented in the Report of the Committee on Library, University of Kentucky Institutional Self-Study, May 28, 1981.

There are a number of high priority recommendations listed in the summary section of this report which "will have a significant impact on the ability of the University of Kentucky Libraries to satisfy the needs of the University community for library and/or information services." The "high priority recommendations" which have a direct bearing on budgetary support and funding of the University Library System are listed in Appendix A.

The Southern Association's recommendation relating to the Library reads as follows:

Vl-81-1 The Committee recommends that the University Administration give high priority to increasing budget allocations for the Library in order to provide adequate funding for the purchase of library materials and to maintain a sound program of library operation and development over the coming years. (See Appendix B for the full Report of the Southern Association.)

In their review of the findings and recommendations of the Committee on Library, the Committee on Planning for the Future also emphasized the importance of the funding problems facing the University regarding adequate budgetary support for its Library, both now and in the future. This general concern is reflected in the following statement:

In summary, the situation of the library system is rapidly reaching a critical stage. Undoubtedly, current resources can be more efficiently utilized through creative planning and careful administration, but there is a limit to what such measures can accomplish. Relative to the library systems of comparable institutions, the University of Kentucky's system has been chronically underfunded, and the funding gap is growing larger. Library resources and services undergird all other basic academic functions of the University; if the library system is permitted to decline, the decline of other support systems and even the primary functions themselves will inevitably follow. (Page 44, Report of the Committee on Planning for the Future, University of Kentucky Institutional Self-Study.)

In summary, based on its review and study of the situation, including the previous documentation and findings from the two institutional self-study reports cited above, the Senate Library Committee reached the following general assessment and conclusion.

That in its future budget requests for state appropriations, the University should give serious and special attention with high priority to increasing the recurring budget allocations for the Library to the level needed in order to provide adequate funding for the purchase of library materials and to maintain a sound program of library operations and development over the coming years.

The Committee specifically recommends:

- 1) That the book budget for the Libraries be put on a recurring basis at the earliest possible date. Of the total anticipated budget for 1982-83 only 39% is on a recurring basis.
- 2) The overall level of funding for the Library System needs to be increased.
  - a) Only 6 of 43 Southern Colleges and Universities reporting the ratio of library expenditures to total expenditures of institutions on the chart in Appendix C fall below the University of Kentucky.
  - b) The University of Kentucky ranks 48th on the list of 101 ARL North American libraries, but fell from 45th in 1980-81 and 42d the year before (1979-80). See the ARL Library Index, 1981-82, Appendix D.
  - c) The University of Kentucky currently is 70 positions below the benchmark average in FTE staffing; the collection size is 600,486 volumes below the

benchmark average, and the total budget \$1,234,977 below the benchmark average. (See Appendix E, an update (1981-82 statistics) of Exhibit 7 and 17 from the Standard Six (Library) Committee of the 1980-82 Self-Study.)

- 3) In order to carry out recommendation two above, the Committee recommends that:
  - a) The staffing level be raised to at least the benchmark average. To do this over a 5-year period would require about \$120,000 a year for 14 FTE positions per year.
  - b) "Catch-up" collection development funds be provided to allow the Library to reach the benchmark average over a 5-year period. This would entail the addition of approximately 120,000 "catch-up" volumes per year for five years at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 each year. (This assumes a current acquisitions rate equivalent to the benchmark average.)
- 4) That other major needs of the Library System be considered immediately:
  - a) The automation of processing services. The Committee was pleased to learn the University has earmarked \$250,000 non-recurring funds for automation purposes in FY 1983-84.
  - b) Equipment needs. Compact shelving, the installation of security systems in the branches, and patron seating are among the highest priorities.
  - c) Long-range space needs of the Library System. The Southern Association recommended that "a long-range planning committee be established at the earliest possible date to study needs of the Libraries." (See Appendix B, Suggestions, number 2.)

NOTE: All of the statistics in this report and the appendices include Lexington Campus and Medical Center Libraries.

Resources

1. That the University address the major problem of the growing inadequacy of the library materials budget, and increase the materials budget to compensate for a 10-15 percent annual growth in both the cost of library materials and publishing rates, to allow the library system to maintain the quality of its collection.

Services

1. That an institution-wide space utilization study be conducted by the library system. The study should document the need for library space over the next 10-20 years and should consider alternative ways that these space needs can be satisfied.
2. That the University fund an online circulation control system and an electronic security system to improve collection control and make more effective use of library personnel.
3. That the University ensure equipment funding for the library system is both adequate and stable enough to permit planning the purchase of new and replacement equipment.
4. That the University ensure that before a commitment is made to a new program, institute or center, qualified faculty and librarians analyze and evaluate the adequacy of services and collections to support such programs.

## Appendix A

### Report of the Committee on Library University of Kentucky Institutional Self-Study, May 28, 1981

#### Objectives

1. That the University and its libraries systematically review their program and priorities to provide a rational basis for allocating limited resources.

#### Staff

1. That the University ensure that the compensation of professional librarians is competitive with that offered by the University of Kentucky's benchmark institutions in order that the library system can attract and retain quality professional staff.
2. That the University increase the size of the nonprofessional support staff in the library system by 10-15 positions, bringing the system in line with staffing levels of benchmark institutions and permitting the library system to improve and expand library services. (See 2(c) below for current figures.)

#### Budget

1. That the University's nonrecurring allocations, especially for materials and student assistants, be made a part of the library system's recurring budget to facilitate planning and ensure stability of funding.
2. That the University increase budget allocations to campus libraries, from the present 2.5 percent of Education and General funds toward a goal of reaching the benchmark average of approximately 3.6 percent. (See Appendix E; current Kentucky percentage is 2.3 percent.)
3. That the University establish a funding mechanism that would allow the library system to take advantage of advances in computer technology (e.g., circulation control, acquisitions, serials control, Computer-Output-Microform Catalogs, Online catalogs, information storage and retrieval, etc.) in order to provide both more efficient and effective library services.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506-0033

DEAN OF ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRAR  
GILLIS BUILDING

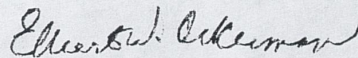
September 30, 1983

Dr. Otis A. Singletary, President  
University of Kentucky  
Administration Building  
0032

Dear President Singletary:

The University Senate at its meeting of September 12, 1983, approved the attached resolution with the request that it be forwarded to the Administration for appropriate action.

Cordially,



Elbert W. Ockerman  
Secretary, University Senate

EW0:f

Enclosure

cc: Senate Council  
Chancellor Art Gallaher



## RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTION FROM THE SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

### Background:

The Library Committee presented as part of their 1982-83 Annual Report the following recommendations to the Senate Council. The Senate Council discussed and approved the recommendations and adopted the resolution, with the understanding that both would be sent to the University Senate for discussion and action.

### RESOLUTION UNIVERSITY SENATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE 1982-1983

It is the position of the Senate and of the University of Kentucky that the situation of the University Library system is rapidly reaching a critical stage. Relative to the library systems of comparable institutions, the University of Kentucky's system has been chronically underfunded, and the funding gap is growing larger. Library resources and services undergird all other basic academic functions of the University; if the library system is permitted to decline further, the decline of other support systems and even the primary functions themselves will inevitably follow.

In view of the immediate and critical importance of this issue for the entire University community, it is the considered opinion of the Senate that in its future budget requests for general fund appropriations, the University should give serious and special attention with high priority to increasing the recurring budget allocations for the Library to the level needed in order to provide adequate funding for the purchase of library materials and to maintain a sound program of library operations and development over the coming years.

The University Senate directs that its opinion be conveyed to the President of the University for transmission to the Board of Trustees.

### Recommendations:

- 1) That the book budget for the Libraries be put on a recurring basis at the earliest possible date. (Of the total anticipated budget for 1982-83 only 39% is on a recurring basis.)
- 2) The overall level of funding for the Library System needs to be increased. (In this regard, the Report noted:
  - a) Only 6 of 43 Southern Colleges and Universities reporting the ratio of library expenditures to total expenditures of institutions on the chart in Appendix C fall below the University of Kentucky.

- b) The University of Kentucky ranks 48th on the list of 101 ARL North American libraries, but fell from 45th in 1980-81 and 42d the year before (1979-80).
  - c) The University of Kentucky currently is 70 positions below the benchmark average in FTE staffing; the collection size is 600,486 volumes below the benchmark average, and the total budget \$1,235,977 below the benchmark average.)
- 3) In order to carry out recommendation two above, the Committee recommends that:
- a) The staffing level be raised to at least the benchmark average. (To do this over a 5-year period would require about \$120,000 a year for 14 FTE positions per year.)
  - b) "Catch-up" collection development funds be provided to allow the Library to reach the benchmark average over a 5-year period. (This would entail the addition of approximately 120,000 "catch-up" volumes and journals per year for five years at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000 each year. This assumes a current acquisitions rate equivalent to the benchmark average.)
- 4) That other major needs of the Library System be considered immediately:
- a) The automation of processing services. (The Committee was pleased to learn the University has earmarked \$250,000 non-recurring funds for automation purposes in FY 1983-84.)
  - b) Equipment needs. (Compact shelving, the installation of security systems in the branches, and patron seating are among the highest priorities.)
  - c) Long-range space needs of the Library System. (The Southern Association recommended that "a long-range planning committee be established at the earliest possible date to study needs of the Libraries.")

NOTE: All of the statistics include Lexington Campus and Medical Center Libraries.

#1

The Lexington Campus has moved to place the book budget on a recurring basis; implementation is underway in 1983-84 through a tax on college budgets of 2%. If requested recurring support is received from the legislature for 1984-85 and 1985-86, the tax will be reduced or redirected to other critical need areas on the Lexington Campus. Solving this problem a high priority as noted in the Five Year Plan, 1983-88 (Vol. I, p. 6).

#2

Inflation is a significant factor in the book budget, averaging 15-20% per year over the last decade. \$123,600 in 1984-85 and \$142,100 in 1985-86 has been requested to compensate for inflation at a rate of 15% (Vol. II, Vol. II, Five Year Plan, 1983-88).

#3a.

The Five Year Plan, 1983-88 (Item #40, pp. 223 and 252) requests an increase of \$328,700 in 1984-85 and an additional \$16,400 in 1985-86 for 8 FTE professional staff and 6 technical or student assistants in 8 critical service areas of library operations.

#3b.

The book budget for 1982-83 was \$2,016,000. For 1983-84 this has increased to \$2,141,470 (including \$250,000 for an automated circulation system), and it is expected to remain at that budget level for 1984-85. The Lexington Campus is devoting a large portion of current resources to the non-recurring problem and an increase in overall funding is beyond the scope of present or anticipated resources.

#4a.

As noted above, an automated circulation system has been funded for \$250,000 and plans are underway for purchase.

#4b.

Compact shelving and patron seating are not addressed in the Five Year Plan, 1983-88. Those branch libraries with high theft rates already have security systems and others will be added as funds permit. The criterion for funding items under 4a and 4b and other practical needs is the reduction of theft and losses to the overall collection, so that funds can be spent on new titles, not replacements.

#4c.

Recently the Senate Library Committee discussed the issue of long range space planning but no further action was taken.

An administrative committee composed of Paul Willis, Donald Sands, Jack Blanton, and Warren Denny is exploring options relating to future library space needs. At such time as construction funding becomes certain, a committee to advise on use of space would be needed. That committee would include faculty representatives.

B

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AGRICULTURE (10)

- +Boling, James A. '85 (ASC)
- Collins, Glenn B. '85 (AGR)
- Cromwell, Gary L. '84 (AGR)
- Crowe, M. Ward '86 (VSC)
- Ely, Donald G. '84 (ASC)
- Frye, W. W. '84 (ASC)
- Hatt, Andrew J. '85 (AGR)
- Temp, James D. '84 (ASC)
- Woods, William G. '84 (ASC)
- Wass, Bob C. '86 (ENT)

PHYSICIAN HEALTH (2)

- McDougall, Richard '86 (PT)
- Pisaneschi, Janet '84 (AHE)

ARCHITECTURE (2)

- Graves, Charles P. '84
- +Spaeth, David A. '86

ARTS AND SCIENCES (31)

Biological & Physical Sciences (14)

- Buckholtz, James '84 (MA)
- Demski, Leo S. '86 (BIO)
- Eakin, Paul M. '85 (MA)
- Goldstein, Lester '86 (BIO)
- Govindarajulu, Zakkula '84 (STA)  
On Lv 1983-84
- Guthrie, Robert D. '84 (CHE)
- Just, John J. '86 (BIO)
- McEllistrem, Marcus T. '85 (PHY)
- Prior, David J. '84 (BIO)
- Purdue, Peter '84 (STA)
- Rosenthal, Gerald A. '86 (BIO)
- Smith, Stanford L. '84 (CHE)
- Weil, Jesse '85 (PHY)
- +Yates, Steven '84 (CHE)  
*Wise man, Ralph '84 (for Govindarajulu on Lv)*

Literature & Philosophy (8)

- Anderson, Roger B. '84 (SO)
- Blues, Thomas O. '85 (ENG)
- Dye, Nancy E. '85 (HIS)
- Hemenway, Robert '84 (ENG)
- Janecek, Gerald '84 (SO)
- +Perreiah, Alan R. '85 (PHI)
- Pival, Jean '84 (ENG)
- +Rea, John A. '86 (FR)  
(for Reedy, resigned)

Social Sciences (9)

- Belmore, Susan M. '86 (PSY)
- Feldman, Stanley '84 (PS)
- +Harris, Jesse G. '86 (PSY)
- Jewell, Malcolm E. '85 (PS)
- Lowery, Carol R. '84 (PSY)
- Lowery, David '85 (PS/PA)
- +Lyons, William E. '86 (PS)
- Nelson, Daniel N. '84 (PS)
- Rusbult, Caryl E. '84 (PSY)

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS (12)

- Chew, I. K. '84 (FIN)  
(for Tipgos, Lv 1983-84)
- Dillon, Gadis J. '84 (ACC)  
(for Krislov, Lv 1983-84)
- Ecton, William '85 (ACC)
- Fay, Charles H. '85 (MGT)  
(for Gershenfeld, resigned)
- Gray, C. Michael '84 (MGT)  
(for Gibson, resigned)
- Hotelling, Harold '84 (BA)
- Ingram, Thomas N. '86 (MGT)
- Laumas, Gurcharan '84 (ECO)  
(for Hackbart, Lv Fall '83)
- +Marino, Kenneth E. '86 (BA)
- Massie, Joseph L. '84 (BA)
- Milward, H. Brinton '86 (MGT)
- Wallace, Marc J. '84 (BA)

COMMUNICATIONS (4)

- +Applegate, James '85 (COM)
- +Bostrom, Robert N. '84 (SP)
- Sypher, Howard '85 (COM)
- +Waldhart, Enid S. '86 (COM)

DENTISTRY (3)

- Bader, James '84 (CD)
- +Brehm, Thomas '84 (RSD)
- Webster, David '84 (CD)  
(for Okeson, resigned)

EDUCATION (7)

- +Angelo, Richard '86 (EDF)
- Cole, Henry '85 (EDP)
- DeMers, Stephen '85 (EDP)
- Gast, David '84 (EDS)
- Hall, John '84 (HPR)
- Middleton, Ernest '86 (EDC)
- Omvig, Clayton '85 (EDU)

+ Serving Second consecutive term

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ENGINEERING (9)

- Altenkirch, R. A. '84 (ME)
- +Cremers, Clifford J. '84 (ME)
- Deacon, J. A. '84 (CE)
- (for Leigh, Administration)
- Dillon, O. W. '85 (EM)
- +Gesund, Hans '84 (CE)
- +Kermode, Richard I. '84 (CME)
- Leon, B. J. '84 (EE)
- Peters, Leonard K. '84 (CME)
- +Todd, Lee T. '85 (EE)

FINE ARTS (3)

- Hamann, Marilyn D. '84 (ART)
- Ivey, Donald W. '85 (MUS)
- +Montgomery, Patricia '86 (MUS)

HOME ECONOMICS (3)

- Forgue, Ray '85 (FAM)
- Concon, Jose '86 (NFS)
- Payne, David C. '84 (FAM)

HONORS PROGRAM (1)

- Rabel, Robert '84

LAW (2)

- Ham, Willburt '86
- McMahon, Martin J., Jr. '84

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE (1)

- Bellardo, Trudi '84
- (for DuMont, resigned)

MEDICINE (12)

- Brower, Thomas D. '85 (SUR)
- Diedrich, Donald F. '84 (PHA)
- Dillon, Marcus '86 (SUR)
- Hu, Alfred S. L. '86 (BCH)
- Kotchen, Theodore A. '84 (MED)
- Madhira D. Ram '86 (SUR)
- Mattingly, Sally S. '84 (SUR)
- Noble, Robert C. '84 (MED)
- +Rees, E. Douglas '85 (MED)
- Sachatello, Charles R. '85 (SUR)
- Sisken, Jesse E. '84 (PAT/PGY)
- Thompson, John '84 (MED)

45B

NURSING (2)

- Robinson, Kay '84
- Stanhope, Marcia '86

PHARMACY (3)

- Amerson, Ann '84
- Fink, Joseph L. '85
- +Smith, Harry A. '84

SOCIAL WORK (1)

- +Wilson, Constance P. '85

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES (2)

- Dare, Philip '85
- Jones, Cheryl '84
- (for Gilchrist, resigned)

STUDENT SENATORS (21)

Agriculture (1)  
Yocum, Scott  
Allied Health (1)  
Madison, Mary Anne  
Architecture (1)  
Money Penny, Jeff  
Arts & Sciences (3)  
Ashcraft, Kathy  
Burrell, John  
Taylor, Phil  
Business & Economics (2)  
~~Kelley, Nancy~~ Nathan Floyd  
McDearman, Brad  
Communications (1)  
Owens, Mary Anne  
Dentistry (1)  
Baird, Dennis K.  
Education (1)  
Heaton, Penny  
Engineering (1)  
Hobbs, Brad  
Fine Arts (1)  
Embry, Jackie  
Graduate School (1)  
Dhawan, Deepak  
Home Economics (1)  
Lien, Julie  
Law (1)  
Flynn, Rodney  
Library & Information Science (1)  
Richardson, Bill  
Medicine (1)  
Burnett, Ellen  
Nursing (1)  
Napier, Sharon  
Pharmacy (1)  
Thornbury, William C.  
Social Work (1)  
Nally, Harold

EX OFFICIO

Voting (12)

Michael A. Baer  
Charles E. Barnhart  
Richard C. Domek, Jr.  
David Bradford  
David L. Cowen  
Richard W. Furst  
Art Gallaher, Jr.  
Marion McKenna  
Timothy Sineath  
Joseph V. Swintosky  
O'Neil Weeks  
Charles T. Wethington

Non-Voting (24)

Jack C. Blanton  
Peter P. Bosomworth  
Ray M. Bowen  
Joseph T. Burch  
Herbert Drennon  
Anthony Eardley  
Charles W. Ellinger  
Joseph Hamburg  
S. Z. Hasan  
Raymond R. Hornback  
James O. King  
Robert Lawson  
Edgar Maddox  
Elbert W. Ockerman  
Merrill Packer  
Wimberly Royster  
Edgar Sagan  
Donald Sands  
Otis A. Singletary  
John T. Smith  
Kenneth Thompson  
Paul A. Willis  
Robert G. Zumwinkle

SENATE COUNCIL

Voting

(Members whose Senate terms  
have expired)  
Grimes, Andrew '84 (B&E)  
Canon, Bradley C. '85 (A&S)  
Hochstrasser, Donald '85 (AH)  
Winer, Alfred D. '83 (MED)