

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

August 26, 1981

TO: Members, University Senate

The University Senate will meet in regular session on Monday,
September 14 at 3:00 PM in room CB 102.

AGENDA:

- 1) University Senate Minutes.
- 2) Chairman's Remarks.
- 3) Remarks by President Singletary.
- 4) Resolutions.
- 5) Action Items:
 - a) Proposal for a repeat option and computation of grade-point average for graduate students. (Circulated under date of August 27, 1981.)
 - b) Resolution from the University Senate Research Committee, Susan Belmore, Chairman. (Circulated under date of August 28, 1981.)

Elbert W. Ockerman
Secretary

Note: If you are unable to attend this meeting, please call Ms. Martha Ferguson in the Registrar's Office (7-2958).

MINUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1981

The University Senate met in regular session at 3:00 p.m., Monday, September 14, 1981, in Room 102 of the Classroom Building.

James Kemp, presiding

Members absent: M. I. H. Aleem*, Albert S. Bacdayan, Charles E. Barnhart, James C. Beidleman, William H. Blackburn*, Jack C. Blanton, Peter P. Bosomworth*, Robert N. Bostrom*, Britt Brockman, Joseph T. Burch, Harry M. Caudill, Donald B. Clapp, D. Kay Clawson*, Georgia Collins, Glenn B. Collins*, John Conklin*, J. Donald Coonrod*, Gary L. Cromwell, Guy M. Davenport*, David E. Denton*, Joseph Dougherty, Herbert N. Drennon, Anthony Eardley, James W. Freeman*, Wilbur W. Frye*, Joseph Fugate*, Richard W. Furst, Art Gallaher, Jr., Dean Garritson, John H. Garvey, Robert D. Guthrie, Joseph Hamburg, Debbie Hertelendy, Andrew J. Hiatt*, Raymond R. Hornback, Charles Hultman*, Leslie Huff, Michael Impey, Keith H. Johnson*, John J. Just, David T. Kao, Michael J. Kirckhorn, Theodore A. Kotchen, Shea Lair*, James R. Lang*, Stephen Langston, Gwendolen Lee*, Tim Mann, Kenneth E. Marino*, James R. Marsden, Sally S. Mattingly*, Marion E. McKenna*, Ernest Middleton*, George E. Mitchell, Jr.*, John M. Mitchell*, Pamela Nickless, Robert C. Noble*, P. J. O'Connor, James R. Ogletree*, Bernard Orr, Clayton R. Paul*, Alan R. Perreiah, David J. Prior*, Herbert G. Reid, Gregory Richardson, Jon M. Shepard*, D. Milton Shuffett*, Harry A. Smith, John T. Smith, Mary Beth Speaks, Peggy Spencer, Earl L. Steele, William Stober*, Mark Suter, Joseph V. Swintosky*, John Thompson, Harold H. Traurig, S. Sidney Ulmer*, David Webster, James H. Wells, Charles Wethington, Howard Blaine Wood*, Nadine Wright*, Madeleine Yeh

The minutes of the meeting of April 13, 1981, were approved as circulated.

Chairman Kemp made the following remarks:

"Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the first meeting of the 1981-82 University Senate. I am Jim Kemp, Chirman of the Senate Council, and by virtue of that office presiding officer of the Senate for this year. I had a long inaugural speech ready to give but in view of the fact that our President is available today and is going to give us some remarks on what is right and maybe otherwise about the University, I am going to forego this long and inaugural speech and present to you our President, Dr. Otis Singletary."

President Singletary spoke to the Senate as follows:

"Good afternoon members of the Senate. I wish to welcome you back for yet another academic year at the University, and to touch upon a few items of interest.

First, I would like to comment upon enrollment patterns. It is hard to say yet what the final accurate head count will be, but we can say it will be a stable year for us as compared with last year. I would guess that when the final official figures are released, we will have a slight decrease. It is not uniform, however, nor does it make any particular sense when you look at undergraduate enrollments where we might have a slight increase. Arts and Sciences is up; Business and Economics is down. (Business and Economics, as you know, has instituted a new selective admissions program.) Communications is up, continuing the trend we have seen for many years now. Engineering is

*Absence explained

up despite its restricted admissions policy. Basically, there is a shift inside the Institution rather than a fundamental change in the number of students. At the graduate level there is a slight increase. The professional programs are predictably stable.

As many of you know, there is a debate in the State about selective admissions. We will get into that debate this year, and we will hear and say a good deal about it. The point is that eleven of our seventeen colleges already have some form of modified selective admissions, a fact that goes unnoticed when people talk about the impact of selective admissions on campus.

One might speculate about some of the forces at play, in terms of selective admissions not only here but all over the State and country. Clearly the impact of inflation, the increase in tuition, the impending cuts in financial aid available to students, and some loss of appeal in the academic market place have influenced enrollments. Any of these factors could change, and change substantially the future enrollment patterns of this institution. I would guess, speculating for a moment, that we will in this academic year be addressing the question: is this Institution going to move to a selective admissions program and, if so, to what specific kind of program?

I would also like to review very briefly certain changes in the administrative area. You know that Lewis Cochran has retired and Art Gallaher is now serving as Vice President for Academic Affairs. Charles Wethington has replaced Stanley Wall as the Vice President for the Community College System. Mike Baer from the Department of Political Science was appointed Dean of Arts and Sciences. The new Dean for the College of Business and Economics, Dr. Richard Furst, is on board and we are glad to welcome him.

I also call to your attention certain physical developments on campus. The building program at all universities has slackened (not exactly stopped). We still have a few developments under way on this campus. Certainly the Ambulatory Care Facility at University Hospital, one project that finally received approval, is one of those projects. Construction is finally under way for that much needed facility. You will also notice the addition to the Student Center is under way. That is not being funded out of State appropriated funds, but from pledged students' fees. The present Student Center was built for a student body about half the size of the one we have now. The addition was long overdue. We will also be moving ahead with the renovation of the Mining Engineering Lab. As you know, we revived the Mining Engineering option; it is a program that has very direct importance to the State because of its natural resources. We have incredibly limited facilities and equipment. We hope to begin construction on Rose Street, in the course of this year, a building for the Development Office. It was given to us by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. William B. Sturgill.

This is the year of the Southern Association Self-Study Accreditation visit. Last year a lot of the spade work was done, and many of you contributed to those preparations. I think we are in reasonably good shape. I think we are going to have a very good report,

and I want to thank Paul Sears, once again, and the members of his staff who have done a superb job. Not many people understand the time and effort that go into this exercise.

Just as school opened we announced the R. J. Reynolds million dollar gift to the College of Agriculture for tobacco research. Given the other physical and financial news of the University, this is very good news, indeed. For the second year in a row we have opened with a million dollar gift. We would like to establish that as a tradition!

We hope to announce at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Trustees that we will have our first visiting professor here this year under the funds made available to us by the Ashland Oil Company. You remember last year they gave us a million dollar gift which was specifically aimed at the College of Business and Economics. It focused on that College. They also made a supplementary gift to enable us to bring visiting faculty to the campus. The first is going to be Tom Wicker, Columnist of the New York Times. He was here, as I recall, last year. Mr. Wicker is going to come at three separate times during this academic year. On each visit he is going to meet with and deal with an entirely different group of students.

Those are the bits and pieces on what is happening around the campus. I would indeed be remiss if I pretended those were the really important things that face us as we go into the new year. I must review with you briefly the bad news--the budget concerns and the fiscal outlook for this University. This is the most serious problem facing the University. The level of financial support for this Institution, and others like it, continues to be of primary importance. I need not go back over all the ground about the State's under-realization of revenue; you are aware of that. It is a real problem, one that affects the whole State, not just higher education and not just the University of Kentucky. It is true that we are in an extremely difficult time and I want to focus on the dimensions of the problem. I am not sure that everyone inside this community understands exactly how this has worked. What I would have you understand is that we came through, in the last fifteen months, a series of cuts. There have been three. One took place in June a year ago, one at the time when the new budget went into effect, and a third one after many of you left here last spring--an 8.8 million dollar cut which is the most recent of the three. The thing I want you to understand is that over that period of time, UK has suffered a cumulative loss of about 23 million dollars. That is a lot of money and is bound to have an impact. You can play all the percentage games you want and slice it anyway you like, turn it to the light anyway you wish, and it still comes out as being very bad. Most of you have or will be experiencing the freeze on positions. You must understand that in any serious or informal discussion of the budget problem of this University one must realize that about 80% of our budget is in people. When they take away a substantial number of dollars they are taking away people. I am sure all of you have felt the squeeze on current operating expenses, maintenance repairs, equipment, telephone, and travel. You are aware of the deferral of needed equipment replacement. We have eliminated new debt service in the budget and have postponed a

number of projects even though we felt they were desperately needed. We have deferred our schedule of maintenance for existing facilities. All these things you undoubtedly know. What you may not be aware of, and what I want you to understand, is that the last budget cut, the 8.8 million dollar cut, has not yet been absorbed in the Institution. We have handled it for one year only. We have taken every dollar that we can put our hands on for nonrecurring purposes in order to deal with it for the year. By June 30 of this year, these temporary actions must be converted to permanent reductions. What that means is that the most difficult task in front of us on this campus is how we are going to absorb that 8.8 million dollar cut into this University's budget. I have already heard about the different ways you can approach this problem; there are many. I think there is a very easy philosophy which says that instead of lowering the overall quality of the Institution we ought to "lop off" things at the end: do less, in effect, but do that reasonably well. That is a very persuasive argument and one that can be easily championed. I find it to be espoused, however, by people who appear reasonably sure that they are not going to be "lopped off." The other choice is to do what we have been doing and that is to stretch what we can, preserve what we can, and distribute across the board, which doesn't please anybody. There is a large procedural question here: how are we going to do this? Our flexibility is pretty much gone; we have used it up in dealing with the first two cuts and this one is going to be a lot tougher. I will, within the next several weeks, be appointing an ad hoc committee and will ask some of you to serve on it, to advise me on these larger strategic matters. There is no painless way for us to address the very substantial economic problem. The only bright spot is that thus far we have not had to terminate anyone other than through the routine operations of the University. We have kept salaries intact. From the beginning, we have said that the salary problem of both the staff and faculty was the most severe problem of the Institution. We still believe that to be true. We also think the dollars that were allocated for that purpose put us in a more favorable competitive position than we were. The difficulty is that in making the decision not to touch salary dollars meant that we had a very heavy impact in other areas. We make no apology for that; we felt it was the proper thing to do. I would hope that this body would agree with me that the strength of the Institution derives from the strength of the faculty.

What we have at the University of Kentucky is a resource problem, and that problem will not be solved by management studies alone. Nor is it possible to sustain these cutbacks without harmful effects on the Institution. Our budgets can be cut as long as we have any money; that's a mathematical philosophy. They can cut the budgets, but what they cannot do is to contend that when you cut the budget in an already underfinanced institution that you do so without hurting the institution. What you are really talking about is the erosion of what exists in the way of quality of an institution. I have made this statement to you before and will make it again. No institution in Kentucky that I know of, including this one, can very well afford that.

I could use another session like this one today to talk to you about what I perceive as the forces at play in Kentucky today that have to do with higher education. There are probably more projects under way and with less detectable or discernible direction and coordination than at any time I can remember. Many of them are potentially important to all of higher education and some to this State. We have a Management Study underway, as you know; consultants are now at work in the State. We have a mission implementation study. We have what is in my opinion the first significant attempt to deal with a broad range of questions on higher education being dealt with by the Prichard Committee. Regardless of how you feel about any individual piece of it, I think on the whole it has been a very worthwhile undertaking. They will soon make a report to the Council on Higher Education and then we will have our say about it.

I have tried to give you a very brief look at what I think our situation is at the beginning of the new year. I can summarize by saying that we are alive; there is a great deal going on, and it is a difficult time. The difficulty stems primarily from the dollar problem. I suspect and hope that this group will join me in the feeling that whatever our differences on individual points, we basically agree on one thing: we want, and I think most Kentuckians want, a State University that does indeed stand among the outstanding educational institutions in our country. We have no choice for the time being but to "circle the wagons," to make do somehow, and to look toward better days. Hopefully, the conditions which have caused the revenue problem in Kentucky are not fixed, and we will soon resume what has been a promising period of progress."

Dr. Singletary was given a hand of applause.

Chairman Kemp thanked the President for his remarks. He said that he appreciated the opportunity of serving as Chairman for the 1981-82 academic year and trusted that the year would be mutually beneficial. He introduced the members of the Senate Council: Donald Ivey, Secretary; William Wagner; Paul Sears; Glenn Collins; Douglas Rees; Constance Wilson; Harry Caudill; Alfred Winer and George Schwert. They will be meeting at 8:00 on Tuesday mornings. The student members are Vincent Yeh, Mark Vonderheide, and Britt Brockman, President of the Student Association. The Chairman also introduced the Sergeants-at-arms, James Alcorn and David Stockham; Recording Secretary, Martha Ferguson; Celinda Todd, Senate Council Office, and George Gaddie, Official Secretary, Acting Dean of Admissions and Registrar for Dr. Ockerman, who is on leave. The new members of the Senate were asked to stand.

The Chairman said that next month an agenda item would be the Reorganization of the Senate Proposal.

The first action item was a resolution on the former Chairman, George Schwert, presented by William Wagner.

"In spite of offering multifarious reasons for not assuming the chairmanship of the University Senate, the Professor George Schwert was finally coerced into accepting the position. He promptly persuaded the Council and Senate to change the term of office to assure that his term would not extend beyond one year. However, George's reluctance did not prevent his dedication to the responsibilities of the office; he efficiently and effectively conducted the business of the Council and Senate. One of the more important issues during his term was consideration of the reorganization of the Senate, which perhaps fortunately from his point of view was postponed for final action

to this year. The members of the Senate wish to express our appreciation for his service as chairman of the Senate for the 1980-81 academic year.

Dr. Schwert was given a hand of applause.

Chairman Kemp recognized Professor Donald Ivey, Secretary of the Senate Council, who presented a motion to adopt the proposal for a repeat option and computation of grade-point average for graduate students. This proposal had been circulated to members of the University Senate under the date of August 27, 1981. The proposal will be forwarded to the Rules Committee for codification.

There was no debate. The proposal passed unanimously and reads as follows:

Background:

On the recommendation of the Graduate Faculty and after consideration by the Committee on Admissions and Academic Standards, the Senate Council submits to the Senate the following additions to the Rules of the Senate:

- 1) "With the approval of the Graduate Dean, a student may repeat a graduate course and count only the second grade as part of the graduate grade-point average. This action will be initiated by petition of the Director of Graduate Studies and may be done only once in a particular degree program or in post-baccalaureate status."
- 2) "If a graduate student changes programs, the graduate grade-point average of that student will be determined only on previously completed graduate work accepted by the new program and graduate work attempted after acceptance into the program. When a student moves from post-baccalaureate status into a program, the graduate grade-point average includes only those hours transferred from the post-baccalaureate status to the program and those subsequently attempted for the program. When the repeat option has been exercised, only the second grade is to be considered in the grade-point average."

Rationale:

The Graduate School requires an overall 3.0 grade-point average on all work carrying graduate credit. These changes permit a student to recover from one calamitous event in a degree program.

Implementation Date: Fall Semester, 1981

The Chairman recognized Professor Donald Ivey for a motion from the Senate Council. Professor Ivey said that approving the motion would simply be going on record supporting the Resolution from the University Senate Research Committee which Susan Belmore chaired. Professor Ivey, on behalf of the University Senate Council, recommended support of the Resolution.

There was no discussion, and the Senate voted unanimously to support the Resolution which reads as follows:

Background:

This resolution deals with federal reporting requirements for academic personnel which are outlined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21 entitled "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions." Circular A-21 describes a monitored workload system which involves "...accounting for 100 percent of the work for which each employee is compensated and which is required in fulfillment of the employee's obligations to the University." This provision thus requires that educational institutions receiving federal funds provide percent-of-effort reports for the activities of individual faculty members. Although percentage estimates have been used by the University of Kentucky for some time their systematic use by the federal government is a more serious matter. The University of Kentucky is currently readying a workload monitoring system to meet these federal guidelines. This system, which will be a slightly elaborated version of the present percentage allocation estimates, will be implemented this year.

The guidelines described in Circular A-21 have attracted a variety of negative reactions from the academic community. The resolution below was passed by the National Academy of Sciences on April 22, 1980, and has subsequently been endorsed by the Academic Senates of a number of major universities, including Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Rutgers, Texas, Utah, and Yale. There are two major concerns: 1) These guidelines assume that there are clearly specified time requirements for the scholarly activities of academic personnel. 2) The guidelines are not limited to accounting for portions of salary directly supported by the government, but cover all university activities including sponsored research, non-sponsored research, teaching, and departmental administration.

Resolution:

The University Senate of the University of Kentucky endorses the following statement by the National Academy of Sciences:

While supporting the principle of accountability for usage of public funds, NAS views with concern the proposed implementation of OMB Revised Circular A-21, effective July 1, 1980. Application of these new regulations to institutions of higher learning would further constrain the already limited flexibility in research thrust, increase the administrative burden, reduce morale among teaching and research personnel, and provide a cumbersome, meaningless documentation in terms of percent-of-effort for a continuum of scholarly activities. Moreover, because these regulations would monitor non-federally supported academic functions as well, inappropriate controls might be exercised. We therefore urge reconsideration of regulations embodied in A-21, and in particular, abandonment of percent-of-effort accounting for academic staff.

There were no further items of business, and the meeting adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

Martha M. Ferguson
Recording Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
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UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

August 27, 1981
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TO: Members, University Senate

FROM: University Senate Council

RE: AGENDA ITEM: University Senate Meeting, Monday September 14, 1981. Proposal for a repeat option and computation of grade-point average for graduate students.

Background:

On the recommendation of the Graduate Faculty and after consideration by the Committee on Admissions and Academic Standards, the Senate Council submits to the Senate the following additions to the Rules of the Senate:

- 1) "With the approval of the Graduate Dean, a student may repeat a graduate course and count only the second grade as part of the graduate grade-point average. This action will be initiated by petition of the Director of Graduate Studies and may be done only once in a particular degree program or in post-baccalaureate status."
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Rationale:

The Graduate School requires an overall 3.0 grade-point average on all work carrying graduate credit. These changes permit a student to recover from one calamitous event in a degree program.

NOTE: If approved, the proposal will be forwarded to the Rules Committee for codification.

Implementation Date: Fall Semester, 1981

9/14/81
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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

UNIVERSITY SENATE COUNCIL
10 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

August 28, 1981

TO: Members, University Senate

FROM: University Senate Council

RE: AGENDA ITEM: University Senate Meeting, Monday, September 14, 1981. Resolution from University Senate Research Committee, Susan Belmore, Chairman.

Background:

This resolution deals with federal reporting requirements for academic personnel which are outlined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21 entitled "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions." Circular A-21 describes a monitored workload system which involves "... accounting for 100 percent of the work for which each employee is compensated and which is required in fulfillment of the employee's obligations to the university." This provision thus requires that educational institutions receiving federal funds provide percent-of-effort reports for the activities of individual faculty members. Although percentage estimates have been used by the University of Kentucky for some time their systematic use by the federal government is a more serious matter. The University of Kentucky is currently readying a workload monitoring system to meet these federal guidelines. This system, which will be a slightly elaborated version of the present percentage allocation estimates, will be implemented this year.

The guidelines described in Circular A-21 have attracted a variety of negative reactions from the academic community. The resolution below was passed by the National Academy of Sciences on April 22, 1980, and has subsequently been endorsed by the Academic Senates of a number of major universities, including Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Rutgers, Texas, Utah, and Yale. There are two major concerns: 1) These guidelines assume that there are clearly specified time requirements for the scholarly activities of academic personnel. 2) The guidelines are not limited to accounting for portions of salary directly supported by the government, but cover all university activities including sponsored research, non-sponsored research, teaching, and departmental administration.

[continued]

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University Senate Agenda Item: Research Committee Resolution
August 28, 1981

Resolution:

The University Senate of the University of Kentucky endorses the following statement by the National Academy of Sciences:

While supporting the principle of accountability for usage of public funds, NAS views with concern the proposed implementation of OMB Revised Circular A-21, effective July 1, 1980. Application of these new regulations to institutions of higher learning would further constrain the already limited flexibility in research thrust, increase the administrative burden, reduce morale among teaching and research personnel, and provide a cumbersome, meaningless documentation in terms of percent-of-effort for a continuum of scholarly activities. Moreover, because these regulations would monitor non-federally supported academic functions as well, inappropriate controls might be exercised. We therefore urge reconsideration of regulations embodied in A-21, and in particular, abandonment of percent-of-effort accounting for academic staff.

/cet

3/12/81

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
KASTLE HALL

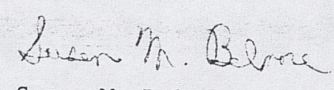
March 6, 1981

Dr. George W. Schwert
Chair, University Senate
10 Administration Building
CAMPUS 00320

Dear Dr. Schwert:

The Research Committee requests that the attached resolution be placed on the agenda for the April meeting of the University Senate. If I may provide any further information about this resolution, please feel free to contact me at 258-2033.

Yours truly,



Susan M. Belmore, Ph.D.
Chair, Senate Research Committee

SMB/jlc

RESOLUTION:

The University Senate of the University of Kentucky endorses the following statement by the National Academy of Sciences:

While supporting the principle of accountability for usage of public funds, NAS views with concern the proposed implementation of OMB Revised Circular A-21, effective July 1, 1980. Application of these new regulations to institutions of higher learning would further constrain the already limited flexibility in research thrust, increase the administrative burden, reduce morale among teaching and research personnel, and provide a cumbersome, meaningless documentation in terms of percent-of-effort for a continuum of scholarly activities. Moreover, because these regulations would monitor non-federally supported academic functions as well, inappropriate controls might be exercised. We therefore urge reconsideration of regulations embodied in A-21, and in particular, abandonment of percent-of-effort accounting for academic staff.

BACKGROUND:

This resolution deals with federal reporting requirements for academic personnel which are outlined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-21 entitled "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions." Circular A-21 describes a monitored workload system which involves "...accounting for 100 percent of the work for which each employee is compensated and which is required in fulfillment of the employee's obligations to the university." This provision thus requires that educational institutions receiving federal funds provide percent-of-effort reports for the activities of individual faculty members. Although percentage estimates have been used by the University of Kentucky for some time, their systematic use by the federal government is a more serious matter. The University of Kentucky is currently readying a workload monitoring system to meet these federal guidelines. This system, which will be a slightly elaborated version of the present percentage allocation estimates, will be implemented next year.

The guidelines described in Circular A-21 have attracted a variety of negative reactions from the academic community. The above resolution was passed by the National Academy of Sciences on April 22, 1980, and has subsequently been endorsed by the Academic Senates of a number of major universities, including Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Rutgers, Texas, Utah, and Yale. There are two major concerns: 1) These guidelines assume that there are clearly specified time requirements for the scholarly activities of academic personnel. 2) The guidelines are not limited to accounting for portions of salary directly supported by the government, but cover all university activities including sponsored research, non-sponsored research, teaching, and departmental administration.