1	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
2	SENATE MEETING
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10	KATHERINE MCCORMICK, CHAIR
11	SHEILA BROTHERS, ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATOR
12	BRENDA YANKEY, COURT REPORTER
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1 CHAIR MCCORMICK: Remember that we are
2 interested in following Roberts Rules of Order. We
3 have our Parliamentarians here to help us make that
4 happen. We know, of course, that you'll be civil in
5 your conversation, and always be a good citizen in
6 the sense that you are representing your college and

make sure that you keep up and think about the

8 issues as part of the discussion.

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I know that you've all read every point of the agenda and all the supporting documents and you're prepared for a lively and academic voice of debate and that's part of participating. Then finally, please return those wonderful digital devices back to the table so that they'll be ready for the use in our next meeting.

So again, remember that we use these slides.

So what I'd like for you to do is to remember to wait until the slide appears, and the question is (coughing) and you may vote. Are you having a great day? Yes? No? Seriously this is the way you're starting the meeting? Please vote now. It looks like most of you are ready to start the meeting.

All right. We have one editorial change. We made that change. So, unless I hear objections now the minutes from September 11th will stand approved

as amended with unanimous consent. All right.

First, I would urge you to share with your

colleagues in your college that we have a timeline

for receiving curricular items. So, it's pretty

quick and so just make sure that folks are prepared

to move quickly as they think about new programs,

changes to programs, organizations, new departments,

new degrees. All of that needs to get to us by

February 5th.

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If you have less critical in terms of their substitutive merit than April 15th for just those small courses where the changes are minor. So, Margaret Schroeder, in the back of the room, would very much appreciate not having the end of the year panic when folks really want to move these forward and they haven't done so already. The reason this appears to be a little truncated; February 5th is the early part of our spring semester is it — we have to get things on the Board of Trustees calendar and then we have to get these on CPE before CPE stops for their summer break.

So, last year we really pushed this. We appreciated the support of the Provost because we had two programs that were approved and would not have them started until a full Academic Year later

because of CPE. So again, please just make sure that your colleagues are aware that moving forward requires some timing effort, but that calendar, I think, is available in the back and just take that back and refer it to or with your colleagues.

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So, midterm grades -- is Anna Bosch here today? So, Anna was actually very helpful in moving this I know many of you were as well. work forward. math department took a yeoman's task in spearheading this and so last spring you voted to allow midterm grades to be due the evening of a Monday rather than a Friday. So, you get to spend your weekend grading midterms. So I know you're quite happy about that. But again, this was the change that we made an we hope that it will allow you plenty of time to get the grading done and then to get the students those grades so that they can make decisions around their matriculation.

So it gives you the weekend to grade and that the midterm activities can be included in the midterm grade. This is also helpful to us as we think about retention because we have some students who do make this decision very wisely because they didn't have data upon which to make the decision and so again this is a good thing. All right. I

invited Provost Tracy here today just to see if you had any questions for him. He's prepared to take your questions as well as have a moment to share his own thoughts as well.

PROVOST TRACY: Thank you Katherine. Can you hear in the back?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes.

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PROVOST TRACY: I try not to echo too much.

I can tell it's turned on. So, thank you for the opportunity to be here today. First, I want to share a few things with you and then open it up for questions. One, I want to tell you a bit about the great work that you all have been doing and that is related to retention and graduation.

At the Board of Trustees in just about a week and a half, The Board of Trustees Retreat we are going to be reporting some preliminary numbers for retention for fall of 17 and it looks like we're going to have about 83.4 percent.

For those of you who follow those things know that that is about 1.7 percentage points above last year and the highest retention we've had here at the University of Kentucky. Now I'm not saying that we're done. We have a goal of 90 per cent but that's a significant movement in one year and so I

want to thank all of you for the work that you do on that. The other is graduation rate. A 6-year graduation rate it looks like it's going to come in somewhere about 64.6 percent.

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Again, the highest we've ever had here at the University of Kentucky and we're not done yet but that's to your hard work and so I'm tremendously appreciative of that and the work that you're doing with our students because those are two key metrics that we talk about a lot and hopefully we live by.

We want to see more students walking across that stage at Rupp Arena. That's really the end result and so we want to do that very effectively and your work is helping to make that happen. So, that's some good news that I wanted to share with you and really I think that's putting us on a nice trajectory. We have gone up about four percentage points in graduation rates in the last three years or so. So, it's some real strides in that particular respect. It is a busy time of year for all of you as you prepare for midterms and those types of assessments and those are so vital for our students.

This first eight weeks, I know it sounds cliche but this first eight weeks really sets the tone for

students college career. It really does. We know that if they can get through these first eight weeks very successfully, that they have a great chance of finishing. And if they don't, it's an uphill battle.

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So, as you go through this remember that there are students who making that fifteen hours a week that they thought we're going to have in class and they'd have twenty-five extra hours to do as they wish, you know some come in that unfortunate mindset. You know, help them along the path and help them to make those adjustments and to be successful because as I think I've told you before, the things that are reported by the Gallup poll that make a difference in students lives the top three involve faculty: Faculty engagement; a faculty member reached out to me and cared about me; a faculty member involved me in some of their research; it's those things that you do.

So, I want to thank you for that but also say keep up the good work and let's help those students succeed here at the University of Kentucky. So with that I'm going to open up for questions. I always, I like to pace back and forth and I realize that I end up in front of Sheila. And so I'm going to try

not to do that at least not to stay in front of them 1 2 but I'd like to have a chance for a dialogue. 3 Trustee Grossman? 4 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman, Board of 5 Just to be clear the retention rate 6 you're talking about is the first to second year? 7 PROVOST TRACY: Correct. 8 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Retention rate? PROVOST TRACY: Uh-huh. First to second 9 10 retention rate. Yeah. We have numbers for --11 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: 12 PROVOST TRACY: We do. I don't remember 13 them. 14 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Are they also moving up? 15 PROVOST TRACY: They're starting to. 16 Remember because they follow, right? They follow 17 and we have been flat to actually a slight dip last 18 year so they look pretty much consistent if I 19 remember right, Annie? They're getting there but we 20 need to start following. Everything builds upon 2.1 itself. 2.2 LEE BLONDER: Lee Blonder, Medicine. Ι 23 wonder if you could address the recent rankings that came out. U.s. News & World Report, puts us at 133. 24 25 We are 63 in public by contrast University of

Florida just moved in the top 10 and Wall Street Journal put us at 360. So, this is troubling to faculty, families, etc and I'm wondering if you could address that?

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PROVOST TRACY: I'll do my best. There's a ranking for every magazine that wants to sell their magazines. Forbes has one, Money has one, Wall Street Journal has one, US News and Report has quite an empire built upon that and they all use different characteristics. They really do measure different things.

So, for instance, US News & World Report, part of the rankings are peer comparisons and so what we get is a list of all the universities in the United States and you're supposed to rank them on a one to five scale. I'm sorry, but I don't feel qualified to do that. That's pretty difficult to do but that's part of it.

What I will say is that Wall Street Journal, and I've looked briefly at that, and I've looked at the u.s. News & World Report through the most recent ones, we have not change very many percentage points over the past ten years. I little up, a little down maybe, 10 percent movement if you take the ranking.

We've been between 117-118 and 133 both in US News &

World Report. Wall Street Journal we've been somewhere in the 330 to 360 range. Those have stayed pretty consistent.

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What I think that we're doing that will make a difference in those, because it accounts for 25-30 percent of its rankings is graduation and retention rate and so we look pretty good in many of those others and that's the one we're probably lagging a little behind. If you look at University of Florida they do in fact have a higher retention and graduation rates than we do and so I believe that our strategic plan guides us in that direction which will produce results from that.

I don't say I don't pay any attention to the rankings. But I try to -- I hope we're doing the right things. And the right things should lead to an increase in those particularly related to retention and graduation rates. Our student to faculty ratio has been pretty constant somewhere in the 17 to 18 to 1 for the past 10 years or so and it stayed. That's something that's in those rankings. Some of them look at what they define as outcomes and I don't know how they necessarily define those outcomes whether it's the salary of a student after they get a job or whether it's if they find a job.

There are different criteria that they use for that. So we do, we look at those but, you know, we've got a strategic plan that I think is bold and ambitious. If we get to 90 percent for a second year retention and a 70 percent six-year graduation rate, it will produce changes in those rankings, but that's, I mean, I haven't dug into them deep and deep and deep but it's, they've stay relatively constant over the last ten years.

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GAIL BRYANT: Gail Bryant, College of
Engineering. There are a bunch of different ways to
help improve retention rate. One is to bring in
better students and the other is to help students
that are struggling. Can you tell me what the
Provost initiatives will be in the future to help
those struggling students whom we deal with a lot of
first gen, and their issues.

PROVOST TRACY: Well, I say there's no magic bullet to retention. There's no magic bullet and certainly financial stability is a key one. We know that unmet need is actually the number one factor in retention here at the University of Kentucky and obviously were taking steps with the U of K Leads Program to try to address that and I'm going to tangent for just a moment because I think I told

this truth before.

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But I want to say it again, we took a group of 200 and we did a one time pilot with them to see the effect of addressing an unmet need and for those 200 they were predicted to have a fall to fall retention of 56 percent and we're pretty good at predicting retention and they came back at 76 percent.

Now that's 200 and we're going to expand that to 400 this year and address that, but that's one piece. So, related to the students who need a little help, one of the things were doing and I think he'll come in and speak about this at some point, Dr. Greg Heilman is leading an effort around the first year experience.

The first year experience going from the day you were admitted to the day you take your first class the second year. So think about the first year experience being from the day you were admitted to the day you take your first class of the second year because there's so many points in there where things can happen.

So, helping them with that transition to understand that that fifteen hours a week of classes is more than fifteen hours. To making sure that they are prepared for the courses that they're

taking and they're in the right courses but also making sure that we have those support programs around them. So the study, for instance, which is a peer tutoring, we're working to coordinate that across the colleges and the central system. What we found is we didn't have good coordination.

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Just being very frank, they were operating as two independent systems. So, how do we get that coordinated around that and we've had great cooperation from the colleges. Now where even the central tutors are attending the classes. I mean, that sounds simplistic right but it's just what it was.

We had them tutoring for a class that they had taken but they weren't attending the class that they were tutoring for, so putting that together. Some of the other things, again the emotional stability and financial stability were trying to address and just making that experience so they get that support. The other is, again, meaningful assessments by all of you in the first eight weeks and then working together with you to help that student get the help they need and also understand and de-stigmatize that.

One of the things that we find is that students

have a stigma that I must be the only one having trouble. There can; t be anyone else in my class having trouble so I don't want to reach out because I'll single myself out as not being capable and in fact they're not the only one.

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So, how do we help them understand that were here for them. There's not a stigma to it and were here to help them. So those are just some of the initiatives were undertaking.

MR. WASILKOVSKI: Wasilkovski, Engineering:
There's a trade in the number of accepted students
and their retention and also their graduation rate.

I want to know if they are close to optimal have
this college maybe we admit too many students among
them those that are struggling.

PROVOST TRACY: Yeah, so the question is how many students do we take and what qualifications, right?. And, you know, that's just being very frank that's something that we always, it's a struggle for us because were the flagship and were the land grant and it's something you're always having to struggle with is being the flagship institution of the state and the land grant institution of the state.

Balancing those two things.

What is opportunity? You know how do you select

that student from a test score and a grade or maybe an essay? And know their true abilities? So the student who went to one of the Lexington high schools versus a student that went to one of the high schools in Owsley County. They may have had very different experiences and very different opportunities but to get to the core of that then you have very similar things.

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So were trying to get more sophisticated and also understanding a students true ability. I think the High School Readiness Index is beginning to get us there. That's where we take a combination of the GPA and the ACT, weighted more towards the GPA. We find that some students, in particularly students who don't come from wealthier areas don't have KAPLAN test prep.

You know, I'm going to tell you a true story. I had a student in my office talking about their ACT and some changes we've made and they said, Well I took the ACT eight times to get my 28. Now that tells me that they already had substantial opportunity as they could one, afford to pay for the ACT eight times because it's not cheap. And because they probably had test prep in between those eight times, and contrast that with a student who comes in

with a 25 or 26 who literally walked in a Saturday morning and took it with no prep and no study.

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Hmm, they might have. They may be a raw talented diamond in the rough but how do you judge that? So those are difficult things that we look at and how we balance that? It's tough and I'll tell you that a lot of times we get right and sometimes we don't. But, you know, just as you, when you hire a faculty member you hope that everyone is a superstar but sometimes we don't always turn out exactly that way and how the same way for students.

So predicting for that individual is whats tough. Predicting for a group is a lot easier. Predicting for an individual is hard and so that's the, it's that paradox between a flagship and a land grant and were walking that line and sometimes we probably lean on one side and sometimes we lean on the other side and we try to find that right balance.

CONNIE WOOD: We're just talking about the ACT.

SECRETARY BROTHERS: Name please?

CONNIE WOOD: Connie Wood, Arts and Sciences. It's interesting you were just talking about the ACTs but the difference between 25, 26 and

28. Last year close to a quarter of the entering class was at a score of 22 or below. What -- this is the statistic that concerns me and how are we doing this year?

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PROVOST TRACY: Sure, about the same.

About the same. So let me quote you a couple of other statistics. Already with 22 being the 25th percentile, 28 being the 75th percentile. We have a retention rate of 83.4 this fall and a six year graduation rate of 64.6 percent for 2017. Florida State University, one that I've looked at very closely, you must like this school. Are you an alum?

CONNIE WOOD: Yes.

PROVOST TRACY: Okay. Has an ACT band of 22 and 28.

CONNIE WOOD: I went to graduate school there. (Laughter.)

PROVOST TRACY: I didn't say that, you did. I won't ask you your ACT score. But do you know what their first to second year retention rate is? 92 percent, you know, what their six year graduation rate is? It's over 80 percent. So, I will challenge you and say that it's not just that. They, over the course of about ten years, made a

committed effort to change processes, paths to degrees, support, that's where we got the idea for the SWOT team every week was Florida State. I'd like to say we were the first to do it and we weren't but we meet every week to talk about retention and graduation and go through numbers and so I believe, no offense to your institution, but if Florida State can do it, the University of Kentucky can do it.

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If were the same ACT band that can have above a 90 percent first to second year retention and in their case above an 80 percent graduation rate, we can do it too with the students that we have.

MS. MCCORMICK: The Florida State numbers for the unrepresented minorities?

PROVOST TRACY: No difference. Zero difference. They graduate URMs and the general population exactly the same rate. We don't. I'll be honest, we don't. And I think we can do it but it takes commitment. It takes commitment. So yes it is partly who you bring in. But I would pause that there are institutions with the same student body that we have and that's why I believe in you and I believe that the changes were making can get us to the same place.

MS. MCCORMICK: Any questions?

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PROVOST TRACY: Okay. Well, thank you all and thanks again for all your help with our students. (APPLAUSE)

MS. MCCORMICK: So we also have present today one of my colleagues, the Staff Senate Chair, Jon Gent who is in the back. Jon is in the Department of our College of Medicine and is a Health Education Specialist. I really have enjoyed the partnership with his staff and in fact I think I am going to visit the staff senate at some point in time. So do you have a comment? Want to say hello? All right. Thank you for being here. Thank you for being a good partner.

So we also have two deans. I know that Dr.

Shanda is going to be late, but he's actually a voting Dean. He'll be here later and then Christian Brady is our Honors Dean. And I don't see him here so just to remember and we are going to search for, we are searching for two more Deans I think this year, Engineering and,...

PROVOST TRACY: Libraries.

MS. MCCORMICK: Libraries. And I the

Senate Council on your behalf has sent names to the

Provost in terms of who will be good representatives

of the faculty as a whole on those searches. So we are now ready for the SACs Five Year Report and I'd like to welcome our Assistant Provost for Sachemic Planning and Institutional Effectiveness, Annie Davis Weber. I think she wants to talk with you just a little bit. Thank you for being here.

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MS. WEBER: Thank you. All right. I've been a little under the weather so I'm sorry if I cough a bit in the middle of all this but I was asked to bring you all up to date with some basic information. We are an institution accredited by SACSCOC and we have also heard it referred to as SACS.

SACSCOC stand for the Southern Association of College and Schools Commission on Colleges. They are very insistent that it is SACSCOC and not just SACS so put that in your back pocket for next time if you are out in public, but SACS is fine. So where are we? We are reaffirmed every ten years and in the middle we have to do what's called a fifth-year interim report.

So this is an abbreviated compliance report. In addition to make it interesting this time around, SACSCOC is approving new standards at their December meeting. We have seen drafts of them so we are

confident and we know what target we are shooting at now. So we've gotten our kind of way but they have done a revision of some of the language, consolidated some standards.

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I could talk to you all day about different SACS standards but I don't want to bore you with that right now. So, well have to respond to about twenty-two different standards. There are somewhere around sixty that we would have to do during the 10-year reports. It occurs midway between the ten year cycle so our next ten year will be in 2022.

This is an off-site review only so we prepare our documents, we send it to an off-site team, they read what we send them, give us comments, we have an opportunity to respond. There's no on site visit so there won't be any big hoopla of hosting anybody here on campus and the reviewers will be from our peer Institution.

It's not a review by SACSCOC staff members.

It's a completely pure review driven process. So we have several people here on this campus who are reviewers for other institutions. That's how the whole thing goes. In addition to responding to the standards we also have to prepare what's called a Community Impact Report. Who knows what the QEP is?

Not bad. Good, okay. So the QEP stands for the Quality Enhancement Plan.

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During our 10-year reaffirmation we developed the QEP that we are currently using which has the Title-fication View Project and for multilevel communication so we have only ten pages with no indexes to document the impact of the presentation you project on student learning and I'm very confident that well have some good results to share there as we move on.

I'll stop now for any overall questions. So, how were structuring this is that were going to report to the senior leadership team and their responsibility, which includes Provosts, EUP Eric Lindsey, and Katherine McCormick. Their responsibilities are to empower the staff in the areas to prepare these documents and receive updates and they'll review and approve the final draft.

Then we have the support team which is myself as the SACSCOC liaison, members of my staff, from Institutional Research and Advanced Analytics and I've also, as it's highlighted here, I am taking self-nominations and other directive nominations for someone to serve as a faculty editor for this project. I would very much like somebody to join me

and help ensure that we have good consistency of tone and argumentation across all of the different standards. When you're managing a large project like this it will run to -- I don't even know how many pages long, but it helps to have somebody else to keep their eye on the ball.

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So, if you're interested, please let me know. If you know somebody who would be a good victim please send their name and Ill see if I can solicit them.

There will be some stipend support especially for next summer to go along with that role. So, we will help coordinate meetings. We will sign the standards to the authors, edit drafts, monitor and enforce deadlines, provide data and just generally facilitate the process and then we have authored a team, put together all the teams that will handle just a select number.

So their responsibilities are to build their own teams to get the work done, review the assignments, outlay arguments, gather evidence, draft responses and meet deadlines and work with the editor. So these are the groupings of the standards that I have, that we have come up with. So we have one for Student Learning and Achievement; this is where the assessment of student learning will be SOL reporting

on each other. Transparency and Institutional
Representation: this yields with policy compliance,
how we present ourselves to the world and making
sure were consistent with that. Educational Program
Structure and Content.

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Katherine, is leading that team. Educational Policies, Procedures and Practices; Don Witt of Faculty, G.T. Lineberry. Student Affairs and services is Dr. Heilman. Financial and Physical Resources is Angie Martin office and the QEP is Kathy Kern and her team. In terms of timeline, right now what we are doing is reviewing the standards, getting our — what we did last time.

We have to make sure all of that stuff is still true. If not true, were making some adjustments and (coughing) improvements, making policy or procedural changes that we need to make to make sure we are in compliance and then a whole group of us are going to be attending the December meeting in Dallas to get up to speed on the new standards.

Then in the spring we are going to be creating our first drafts and then over the summer we will have those drafts with faculty editor and we will work on getting them polished and we are due to have a final draft of all content to the President's

office and the Provosts office by November 1st of next year. So, I'm looking for nominations for faculty editor and were going to be developing a website to push out more updates as they become available. So, any questions?

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DAVY JONES: Davy Jones, Toxicology. You mentioned the new standards that are going to be — the new operational standards that in December are going to be approved. When you look at the ones we have now versus what they're going to vote on, is this just rearranging the chairs or is there something really substantive there? What's the most substantive thing you see there as a change?

MS. WEBER: I would say in general it's a housekeeping reorganization. There were several standards that were duplicated because they were considered core requirements but also federal requirements as they were kind of written in two different places. That duplication has been eliminated which I think is going to be good.

There is one kind of brand new standard that focuses on the institutional environment and that's going to (coughing) things like our safety statistics and what were doing to ensure that the campus environment is safe and welcoming and that

kind of stuff, but other than that theres really not a lot that has changed dramatically. I've done the side by side comparison and tried to pick things out. Unfortunately they really didn't eliminate much but they did the duplicates so in a sense there are probably fewer numbers on the list but it's kind of really the same amount of content.

PROVOST TRACY: I think it will actually help the reviewers because you wont have two reviewers conflicting over the same things.

MS. WEBER: Yeah.

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PROVOST TRACY: I mean, part of the problem was that you might have one reviewer reviewing it because they review the standard and they were actually reviewing fundamentally the same thing so then you get these conflicting reviews. So I think its going to clean up some of that a good bit.

MS. WEBER: I agree.

MS. MCCORMICK: Any other questions for Annie? Monica?

MS. VISONA: Monica Visona, College of Fine Arts. With the last review we had there was a great deal of emphasis on everybody in the university, every janitor should be familiar with

our QEP which was the multi-promotional benefits of 1 2 something. 3 COUNCIL: Communication. Communication, there we go. 4 MS. VISONA: 5 So, are we going to have a similar kind of push to 6 make sure everybody is on board and all the freshmen 7 know it and all the faculty No, not at this time, no. 8 MS. WEBER: 9 this is about reporting on the impact of the QEP so 10 this is going to be looking at measuring learning 11 gains that happened among the students who took 12 classes from the faculty who were trained, and 13 things like that. It's completely a document 14 review. So, nobody's coming here. We don't have to 15 worry about that until the ten year, I'm sorry to 16 say, but we got a little time on that one. 17 MR. GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman, A&S. 18 kind of two related questions. One is in terms of 19 the presentation U, what happens if we find out it 20 didn't have any effect? Any positive effect? 2.1 MS. WEBER: From accreditation or 2.2 institutional respect. 23 MR. GROSSMAN: Let's say from an 24 accreditation respect. 25 MS. DAVIS: Nothing happens. So we

report honestly what happened and if nothing happened, then we say that and our peers will, you know, judge whether or not we have a good justification for why we think what happened happened.

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Now, I can say that because we put full faith and effort into developing this QEP and we implemented it in a really great way, I think. So, I can say I've seen some of the preliminary data and we have seen some gains but you know with assessment and student learning theres always a muddy picture.

So, it's really more that they want to see that we have a QEP, that we've invested the resources and the time and effort and they want to see what happened. So we will not go on probation or lose accreditation if we don't have spectacular data about our student learning.

MR. GROSSMAN: Are there any other potential red flags that they might be looking at or for or recent,...

MS. DAVIS: So the good news is the most frequently cited standard is not part of the 5th Year Review and that one relates to faculty credentials. So we don't have to sweat that one right now. The other one that trips up the most

people is the assessment of student learning at the program level. So what used to be called 3.3.1.1 -- anyone who knows these numbers, you're going to have to learn a new set unfortunately. I think it's now called 8.2.A., but that is the program level assessment of student learning. That one trips up a lot of people. I feel like the place we have, you know, a broad representation and we have a good depth of evidence to back up our efforts there so I'm not too worried.

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MS. MCCORMICK: Thanks Annie. Annie needs an editor. I know she made that clear. Dean Shanda is here and I've just introduced him and now he's been able to join us and if you'll just stand and say hello.

MR. SHANDA: Hi everybody.

MS. MCCORMICK: This is one of our new Deans. Welcome. Thank you. He's a voting one.

MR. SHANDA: I am. I have my clicker.

MS. MCCORMICK: All right. We've had a good bit of work done on the core today. As many of you know, one of the requirements for the Core Committee is not only to approve new courses for the core but also to engage in an assessment of the core and so in collaboration with Annie's work on S-A --

S-A-C-C-O-C, SACCOC, we are working toward this task of being very deliberative and intentional in how we look at the core and in the ways at which we evaluate the core as an institution.

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So, Eric Monday, meet Eric Sandy, who is the Chair of the core, the U of K Core, has it paneled or is working on getting paneled a group of about eight or nine, I think, faculty and administrators who will look at -- will take this task as a subcommittee of the core and really dig deeply into this work.

So that will be, they'll run in parallel to the work of the core committee, and again, I appreciate all of you who submitted nominations or encouraged other people to submit their own names and were in pretty good shape in Social Sciences but we need a few more nominations for quantitative methods.

So, that's kind of an update on that work.

Again, were excited to begin this work and we know that Eric and the committee, as well as this subcommittee will move this forward and have something to you soon. So these are the kinds of activities that they'll engage in.

We also have another group of faculty who ve been working on a title series. I think I shared

with you last meeting. This charge actually came to Chair Hippisley before he left and were just now getting it done and so we really appreciate all of the faculty who participated in that.

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So those members for the SAC team members as well as all the area committee Chairs. And they brought forth a draft that suggested that they did believe it was feasible to have a system with only two titles, with breaks in both series and that it was possible that we would also be able to include multiple-year contracts of faculty in the non-tenure track.

Remember this is an AR so were collaborating with the Provost and his staff, but one of the things that he'd like to do, and we are happy to support him in this effort, is to begin to have some campus—wide forums about this issue and so we will work with his staff soon so that we can get a broader sense of your concerns, your thoughts, what you think this might look like or how this might be enacted in your own colleges, and then, of course we'll ask that you share this information with your own colleagues. So, our next step is our campus—wide open forums.

We also heard from a committee that we charged

last year regarding 6.2 which is the policy and procedures for addressing and resolving allegations of sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence. This committee has worked very hard. They were — it was chaired by Jennifer Bird-Pollen and has a number of faculty leaders, people whose scholarship is in the areas touched by this AR.

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So our initial discussion regarding this was held on the Senate Council on August 25th. The committee went back and looked at some of the questions around the AR and proposed a revision on September 25th, and that was adopted. So we have adopted that report. Remember an AR comes forward to you from the president, provost or the administrative arm of the university and so what wed like to do is present these recommendations to the president and hopefully he will agree with some of those and send those forward.

I will say that there was not unanimous agreement around the recommendations provided by the committee and so when we write that letter to the president we will share some of the reservations and concerns expressed by Senate Council and those reports are available. So, Ernie Bailey, do you

have a -- well, I guess, we won't have a Vice Chairs
Report. Parliamentarian?

Nothing to report.

MS. MCCORMICK: Also has nothing to report. Well, I know, or I thought (coughing).

6 this is, as you know, our Trustee Bob Grossman,

PARLIAMENTARIAN:

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TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Sure, I'll start. So, we have a board meeting coming up, actually it's a board retreat next week and at board retreat there are no committee meetings and theres very little business done. The purpose of this retreat is to discuss and brainstorm about some of the challenges that are likely to be facing higher education over the next ten years to the longer term. To that end, the president gave all the board members some homework and I think that homework — was that homework distributed to you all as well?

TRUSTEE BLONDER: I sent that to them via

TRUSTEE BLONDER: I sent that to them via email.

TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Yeah, we sent that in an email to all the faculty containing links to these, to the reading material. One was a report from the (inaudible) of higher education on some of the trends that higher education is seeing in the

immediate or over the next ten, fifteen year timeframe. The other was an excerpt from a book by Tom Freidman called, the book is called Thank You for Being Late. The title of the chapter was from AI to IA. You could read it to figure out, to learn what AI is artificial intelligence but IA means three different things. So, it's Tom Freidman, what can I say. So, anyway I've read it. I think you said you haven't read it yet.

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TRUSTEE BLONDER: I've read part of this chapter and I skipped over to the end.

TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: All right. I really do encourage you to read the chronicle document. It's really interesting. A lot of what's in there, they talk about higher education at large and so of course the challenges that are facing flagship universities and land grant universities are not the same as the challenges facing colleges, priv—small private universities and colleges et—cetera, et—cetera.

So there's a lot in there that you might read and say well that's not really us but there are other things in there that I think really are going to be things that you'd interact with over the next few years. The thing that I got out of it was the

greatest challenge facing us is the change in the demographics of the college student population both in terms of the numbers of students which are mostly here now and then also an opportunity to mix the ethnicity in the daily classes.

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Summary: it's going to be a lot more latino and Hispanic students than we have now and we so far haven't done a very good job of retaining and graduating students from those groups and we are going to need to figure out how to do that because other wise we are going to see our retention — if we don't change, our retention rates for some of these ethnic groups, we are going to see our overall retention rates, plummet because these groups are going to very — very rapidly come to be a very large proportion of our student body.

So, that was my big take home from the problem at least and theres some other really interesting things particularly around the competency based education and I think that's a legal buzzword but — and I think a lot of what we do already is teach competencies.

I know in my department we teach people how to do things so that they're going to graduate and be able to get a job as a chemist but what people are

more talking about is taking a little module here, a little module here, a little module here, rather than getting a whole comprehensive -- comprehensive engineering degree. And doing this over a lifetime not just the area you teach when you're twenty-two years old.

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So, I think, you know, we should also think about how we might enter this area, of course continue to do what we already do well, but considering that a lot of employers and a lot of students, especially adult learners will be demanding this other way of looking at their future.

So, anyway I encourage you all to read it, talk about it among your colleagues. Talk about it over the year or coffee or whatever and think about how we might position ourselves in the future in that module.

about the chapter in this Freidman book and to give you an idea of the authors point of view I want to read a paragraph where he's always talking about Olin College which is an engineering school in Massachusetts and granted I'm taking this out of context but I think it expresses a view that we need to consider that is held up there. So, can

everybody hear me?

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Olin is a small -- Olin is small and young but this engineering lab school demonstrates a lot of the revolutionary features that eventually will be incorporated into most schools. The end of tenure, post partnership. The working world, a constantly adapting curriculum and no departments and a synthetic teaching approach that blends engineering and humanities such as a course that combines biology and history of pandemics.

That is the real revolution education and it will be coming to a community near you as more and more workers need and demand intelligent assistance.

Miller, who I think is the President of Olin calls it expeditionary learning, creating your own knowledge and inventing your own career.

So, I assume were going to be discussing these ideas at the Board meeting but i wanted to give you an idea of what Freidman thinks is going to be happening and those habit falcations for universities like ours, if it were to be implemented.

So, if you have feedback for us about these two documents, please either call or email us and we'll

1	do the best we can to represent the faculty views.
2	MS. VISONA: At the risk of
3	SECRETARY HOLLAND: Name please?
4	MS. VISONA: Monica Visona, College of Fine
5	Arts. At the risk of cluttering up our in-boxes,
6	I'm unable to find the documents that you suggested
7	we read. Would it be possible to send them out
8	again to the senators?
9	TRUSTEE BLONDER: Do you want me to send it
LO	Ill send it to you then. Does everybody else
L1	have them?
L2	MS. MCCORMICK: We can include them on the
L3	Senate Website.
L 4	MS. VISONA: That would be even better.
L5	Thank you.
L6	TRUSTEE BLONDER: Yeah, that would be
L 7	great.
L8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think the email
L9	came from Katherine, not from you.
20	TRUSTEE BLONDER: Well, I sent an email to
21	all faculty from me and Bob. You did not get that?
22	MULTIPLE UNKNOWN PEOPLE: No.
23	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: But Katherine sent
24	one to the senate.
25	TRICTER RIONDER: Who got it? Who got our

email? Okay. So maybe it went to another spam box.

I don't know why not everybody got it. The list was
given as the Listserv of all faculty including Deans
that we -- Dave Blanton's Office basically.

MS. MCCORMICK: Well, get it up. Herman?

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MR. FARRELL: I just wanted to publicly thank the both of you for your letters in response to Governor Bevin's commentary about interpreted dance. I'm sorry Herman Farrell, Department of Theater and Dance and I appreciated it as did our department and our college mostly because it was allies.

You were standing up for us instead of us doing it on our own and so that part of it I appreciated.

I also appreciated all the ideas that you articulated in both the articles in the Herald Leader and the Chronicle of Higher of Education. So, thank you very much. (APPLAUSE)

TRUSTEE BLONDER: I should probably mention that the board just recently elected officers so Britt Brockman was re-elected Chair, Mark Bryant is the new Vice Chair, C.T. is replace C.B. Akins.

Kelly Holland is the Secretary and Bill Thro is the Assistant Secretary. As Bob and I were assigned to committees so were both on Academic Programs and

Student and Academic Affairs and I'm on Finance 1 2. Committee and Bobs on the Healthcare Committee. 3 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: I got the better one of 4 those. 5 TRUSTEE BLONDER: And the Human Area 6 Relations Committee. 7 MS. MCCORMICK: I think the gentleman in 8 the back first. Did you? 9 I teach engineering. MR. CHENG: 10 read the book but I thought the message was rather 11 alarming than you mentioned. For example, it talked 12 about services such as Forsea, they can put on the 1.3 course so quickly that no university can put on the 14 course so fast because of the (coughing). It also mentioned that GE works with some universities. 15 16 They were able to write Masters 17 At a cost of \$6,000.00 a person and I think 18 that's a great challenge to the universities like 19 us. We cannot put out courses so quickly, refresh 20 our courses and provide a low cost education to 21 people who are trying to get advanced degrees. 2.2 TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: There are definitely some 23 real challenges there and theres some very

was one. Both of those that you mentioned were very

interesting innovations around the country and that

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interesting. Before we all start panicking, I would just say first of all let's not figure how many of those can be duplicated and how well they can be scaled. You know, GE is working with Georgia Tech and Georgia Tech is a pretty special place so will a place like U of K be able to — but will replace — will that sort of experiment be able to expand to put a lot more students or will there still be places or a place in the world for places likes us and our engineering department?

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So, I would say that and also recall Tom

Freidman is advocating a particular point of view

that he's been advocating for the past twenty years

or so and some of his predictions have panned out

and some have not. So, it's very interesting but

you know, is Olin College how U of K needs to look

in, you know, twenty years? I really — really

doubt it. You know we've gone from the end of

tenure to no departments. Can you imagine a school

this big without departments?

MS. MCCORMICK: Chris, you have a comment?

MR. BLOOM: Yeah, I just wanted to say,...

SECRETARY HOLLAND: Staff name, please.

CHRIS BLOOM: Oh, I'm sorry, Chris Bloom,

Arts and Science. The PDFs that you sent were at

the bottom of your September 28th email. So, if anybody needs them.

MS. MCCORMICK: Thank you. Any other? Yes.

MR. PAKATH: Can you post the PDFs on the Senate website?

MS. MCCORMICK: Yes.

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TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: She said, yes. We just mailed -- I think you just mailed the links to them. You didn't actually mail the documents.

TRUSTEE BLONDER: Yeah, Dave Blanton put them on the U of K PR Website for us so that people could access them because we cant send the PDF attachment to 2000+ people.

MS. MCCORMICK: Davy?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, Annie can correct me if I'm wrong here. I think I remember that in the new SAT Standards there's going to be done in December, there's a real clear elaboration assessed that how well the Lord of the institution is functioning. I don't rem -- I've watched for this coming and I don't recall the board very often talking about how are we going to assess how well we are functioning as a board. You've got a retreat coming up?

TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Yes.

MR. JONES: Maybe scratch the board a bit to think about that.

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TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Sure, I can mention it.

I can assure you that the board is very satisfied
with the way it operates. (LAUGHTER)

TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: And comparing us to certain other extensions, which shall remain nameless, that self assessment is not unwarranted. So,...

MS. DAVIS: That's in there. It's not part of our 5th year.

MS. MCCORMICK: Thank you guys.

TRUSTEE GROSSMAN: Again, if you have any problems or issues or anything email or pick up the phone and call us.

MS. MCCORMICK: The Senate Council actually nominated members to have a conversation during this retreat with the board of trustee members around these issues. We partnered with the provost, we submitted things to the presidents office. We don't know how those, you know, whether they accepted them, rejected the, but we did provide names of faculty that we believe could speak to these issues and, all right.

So, old business we have a policy that came

to us the very last, I think, meeting in May. We, at that time, appeared to be no real concerns regarding it; however, we lost quorum. It was the very last item of business and so we've asked Mr. Kehrwald, our Dean of Students to come back to present this. If this went forward as an interim but now it is fully coming to you to endorse the proposal for this new AR. (coughing) is going to also respond to any questions that you have and (coughing).

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MR. KEHRWALD: Good afternoon. I'm going to try to be as concise as possible because as Katherine alluded to I've been at the very end of the agenda and so I know what it's like to not have quorum when you're trying to get a vote. I'm going to use the microphone because I think like that may have a bit of a pull. I'm on the front end of this so the joys of little things.

As Katherine said some of you have seen this presentation before so again I'm going to try to be brief but AR 12 is our policy for Student Involuntary Medical Withdrawal Policy and Procedures. We have been working on this for a good portion of the academic year 2016-2017 with the help of Marcy having read the committee -- reviewed it

multiple times, having present it to the Senate

Council. They had an opportunity to review it. For

those of you who aren't familiar either with

(coughing) concerned policy itself, let me just

provide a brief history.

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We've had a group of individuals on this campus who had sort of formed to talk about students of concern that was sort of just in add of all group of people. As you might imagine, typically in Student Affairs, this would've been post Virginia Tech. Ours was not quite as formalized.

We decided to formalize that in 2011 so we had a full time staff person and that was Theresa Smith and since then that has been built out into both an office and a team which again, we formalized that CUSC Team in an Administrative Reg at the end of last year in May.

So that has expanded from two staff, full-time staff positions in 2013 and presently we have four full-time staff positions in that office and part of the reason is for this data right here. Part of this is related to once you have a resource on campus and people are familiar with this resource you find that you end up having an increase of referrals and I think this has been shared

repeatedly.

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The University of Kentucky is not alone in seeing student mental health. Our counseling center will be the first to tell you that anxiety is the number one issue that our students are facing. That has flipped. It was depression and anxiety. In the last ten years it has flipped to anxiety and depression.

So, we have seen that and students exhibiting that behavior on our campus both outside the classroom but obviously for some of you within the classroom as well. So the last academic yeah, which we really go by from July 1 to June 3oth, we treat it sort of like a fiscal year. We have a thousand different behavioral alerts.

The other thing that I put up there is a specific type of alerts: Threat to Self, Threat to Others. That can be an alarming number for a lot of you when you see 166 and you think those are 166 students that are a threat to others. The vast majority of those, and when I say vast majority, probably all but two really are threat to self. Right?

When you think about suicidal ideations and the rate at which that occurs, not uncommon to have a

lot of students who struggle with that. Again, related to depression and other things. The policy itself, we had previously had our policy within our code, it held an interim leave policy. We've only actually had to implement it four times since 2011. So the policy before you all is not something that we have to use on a regular basis.

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It's something that I hope I will never have to utilize or we institutionally would never like to utilize. That being said, it's pretty important because when the need arises you want to make sure you do have a very clearly articulated policy and procedure for addressing these types of issues. As I had referenced just a moment ago, our previous paragraph within our Student Code of Conduct, again this was our Interim Leave Policy.

This was the extent of our policy from 2010 to 2016 in our old Student Code of Conduct. So, part of the issue here was we did not have procedures outlining how we would sort of respond and address this and some of the language embed within t hat are things that needed to be updated and addressed. And so, again, no outline process.

It covered direct threat with the, you know, phrases like menacing behavior, potentially

problematic in terms of how you define that, what that means, the breadth of how someone might interpret that.

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The other thing that has changed is that our

Department of Justice has also changed their

definition of direct threat so often times when you

were asked to review, you were giving your internal

policies you have to take into consideration not

only the changing legal landscape from the cords and

the cases that come out but from the new guide is

from your Federal Government, not unlike were facing

right now we're on student issues.

So, this was very similar to that. I think our federal government is still trying to decide how to address the threat really as it relates to threat to self and so they have, through a course of different resolution agreements given us, I think, some more clarity from their original guidance in 2011. The National Association for College and University Attorneys outlined, I think, a very clear way to go about thinking about how to write a policy. Through this process obviously benchmarked our peer institutions, but they were pretty clear in the standards that you should have. So, I think with those, a major thing is really conducting individual

risk assessments.

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So, when you're trying to design a policy you want it to be applicable to all students as you can see over there on the top far right, but you need to be addressing every student as a student. So, part of that is to do that having those individualized risk assessments.

Obviously one of the issues you get in the ——
that comes into play when you're dealing with
Involuntary Medical Withdrawal is as in thoughts
against a students potential disability. Some of
these issues have also been protected under ADA and
so again you have to avoid disparate treatment which
relates to again, assessing observable behavior,
making sure that you're addressing sort of the
behavior or your concerns and not a diagnosis.

So that's really, really important as it relates to these types of policies. The other part that I think universities really came out of this guide was trying to offer students other options before getting to an Involuntary Medical Withdrawal. And so going through that process of trying to create structured plans, offering voluntary leave processes and we obviously have many different processes within our rules that students are allowed to do and

ultimately using an Involuntary Withdrawal Removal only in emergency or as a last result.

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And again, I think based on the University's numbers right four in the last six years, seven years, this is something that we take very seriously. This is not something that we like to utilize or employ and we do like to exhaust all of our options prior to that.

Lastly, it's providing reasonable and individualized conditions for a students return.

Again, all of these situations are going to be slightly different and so really similar to providing an individualized assessment on the front end, it's providing individualized conditions of return on the back end.

So, the goals of the drafted policy again, really in line with a lot of those recommendations that came out of National. The only thing I haven't touched on is providing the POs process. Obviously it should be in the policy but being mindful of our own internal processes, I think one of the things we changed and this came out of the review, is making sure that there was an appeal process linked to our university Apella Board.

Obviously under our governing regs that's

something that is worthy of PO, ...

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MS. MCCORMICK: This came to the Senate

Council. Again it came to the floor of the Senate
in the spring and we were unable act on it because
of a loss of quorum. So what Id like for you to do
now is a motion from the Senate Council and the
Senate will endorse or propose a new AR 4.12. Are
there any questions? All right. So, motion that
senate endorse the proposed new AR 4.12 proposed
extensions. Motion passes and we have a policy.
Sorry it took place. We have Michael Healy with us
today. He is our outgoing Ombud. We really owe him
a big thanks. (APPLAUSE)

MS. MCCORMICK: Joe McGillis is our new
Ombud. There he is. Thank you Joe. We introduced
Joe last meeting I think and do you have any words
that you want to share Dr. McGillis?

MR. MCGILLIS: I'll let Michael go first.

MS. MCCORMICK: All right. Michael?

MR. HEALY: Thanks very much Dr. McCormick.

It's been my honor to serve as the Ombud, Academic

Ombud since the fall of 2014. I really enjoyed

working with students, faculty, staff and

administrators in the position. It's a position

that exposes you to a lot of different sides of the

university and I hope I was able to help in addressing some of the issues that arose during my time in the position. I did want to welcome Joe as the new Academic Ombud but as Katherine said his position is in the College of Medicine.

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A lot of you will know him already from his work on the University Senate and with the Senate Council. I also wanted to thank Warren Anchel who is in the back of the room as well and who helps with the University Senate. She works full-time in the Ombud's office and in that position she really addresses and resolves a lot of issues that come up just on a day to day basis with students and faculty and administrators and has been sort of able to work out a lot of them in very informal way.

She's just very knowledgeable with the rules and of the university to get people to the people they need to talk with to get problems resolved and basically the report that I presented with most of yours help is a summary of the work that we've done over the year from the office. A lot of the work through the Ombud's Office is quite informal and never finds its way into an official appeal proceeding before the University Appeals Board.

So, the report tries to categorize a lot of

those interactions with students and faculty and the efforts that we make to try to resolve issues that arise. For the formal problems that emerge, the report summarizes the appeals of student academic offenses and also typically the way it feels with the other category of academic right appeals, and you know, we've tried to sort of describe a little bit about what those appeals involve. A lot of that will also be covered in Joe Finks annual report on behalf of the University Appeals Board. I can answer any questions you may have. Thanks, Joe, did you want to say something?

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MR. MCGILLIS: Just a couple real quick comments. Yes, I'd like to thank Provost Tracy for the opportunity to have this position. It's been interesting but one thing I want to do, to say, was that two things that — me the newbie about three months ago when I started and that was some of the University Appeals Board members and since then I've also reached out and communicated with a number of associate beings that deal with student issues, other administrative offices and the one thing that I've heard almost universal was what a good job Michael did, both in email. So, I'm hoping I can live up to those standards.

(APPLAUSE)

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MS. MCCORMICK: Then we have another report by another law school. Jim Donovan is going to share with us the report of the Committee. Some of you have heard that this committee is late in starting and that is not Jim's fault. That is my fault. We were very interested in making sure there was a diverse group of faculty with which the students could meet and so we were just this week able to populate this committee and I know they'll start tomorrow.

MR. DONOVAN: Wrong.

MS. MCCORMICK: Jim?

MR. DONOVAN: The only comment I would like to add about the annual reports that have been distributed; you'll see the petitioning for Retroactive Withdrawal is becoming a very popular thing to do and I will say that the infrastructure that you all have created to handle this process is pretty much maxed out and if we continue to see increases in petitions that we've seen over the last few years, there are going to have to be changes because we cannot handle the increasingly large numbers of petitions.

It's unlikely we'll be able to meet more often

because getting a group together this size in the same out of the same window of availability is pretty — it took long enough to schedule our monthly meeting October 20th, its the first, but my understanding is that right now we've already had a forty dockets backlogged and you'll see that in some years that was half of what they would normally see on an annual basis.

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So, on the one hand its a good thing. On the other hand, you know, it's very taxing for the committee to try to do right by the students and to hear their appeals in a timely manner. So, at some point I do predict that you all will need reg-enure the system and when it comes time for that well have some suggestions as to what's working and what's not and without it taking up a lot of our time. So we'll be happy to steer you to the right direction.

So, I'm just giving you a notice that that might be something that you'll be seeing at some future point. I will also say that probably the most challenging task we have up from the rules that you all gave us, the charge to deal with is, has been dealing with the partial requests. The rules clearly refer students asking for a complete wipe of the semester but it does not, the rules do not

prevent them or tell them that they cannot ask for a course or two out of a semester.

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So we spent, so a lot of our time is spent in a partial request and trying to handle them in an equitable manner so that we -- so I will say that last year or two we've tried to develop a common law of how to deal with requests like that so that people are treated consistently on those kind of requests.

MS. MCCORMICK: Questions from anyone? And actually the number of denials didn't change much, right? I think we saw one hundred and twenty-eight cases?

MR. DONOVAN: We're nice people. (LAUGHTER)

MS. MCCORMICK: Any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: College of Engineering.

What percentage of partials do you approve? Give us some number, please.

MR. DONOVAN: I can make up numbers. I'll say out of ten partial requests we might, we might approve no more than two, especially since once the partial has been denied, they always have the option of coming back and asking for withdrawal from the full semester. So, by denying someone a partial we

are not denying them all relieve. They just have to make their choices and say that its important enough for me to wipe out that grade even if you decide to take that course that I did reasonably well in.

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MS. MCCORMICK: You have both of those documents in your agenda. What wed like to talk to about now is a small, or a change -- it's a change to the Senate Rule 3.2.3 which is new language from minor program changes.

So, I'd like to give you a context around this. So we have begun to meet a group of what were calling curriculum stakeholders so these are the Chairs of our principal committees: Undergraduate Council, Graduate Council, HCCC, members of the Registrar's Office, Sheila and staff who staff those councils to think about how we might move curriculum across committees as well as the college of committees or provo committees so making sure that we think a little bit about just improving efficiencies and one of the things that came from that group, so it's a group from about eight to ten stakeholders, is this idea of a change in minor program.

So, currently we don't have a way to move minor

programs forward and so these move through the councils as major changes and some of them are not very, they're not — I won't say trivial but they are not substantive and so what we like to have is the opportunity to move these forward in a more expeditious way. We've outlined this in your handout. Sheila's, showed you the changed to that that Senate Rule, and I think she also made handouts at the back of the room, if you would care to see how it's changed. Davy is looking for them right now. So, the idea is if you'd like to keep that change, Dr. Jones will be happy to share t hat.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can you please explain the new language? It's very short.

MS. MCCORMICK: Yes.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you.

MS. MCCORMICK: And we'll do that as well so you can have it in hand and then Sheila's prepared to show it to you in the Word document. Thanks.

So, this is the program as a whole and here we have the exceptions. So this is actually what would help out the kinds of changes that we would look at this and this action.

So if we we're going to update this -- so this happens when units change the prefix that's already

been approved and so then that means the people who had that course as part of their work than are required to change that in their program document. Substituting one course for a comparable course; again this happens sometimes, not terribly often but the home educational unit offering the courses, no longer offering the course, or their changing the sequence of courses or the course is replacing a course that the home educational unit intends to drop.

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So again this is for those programs where this affects their program, not necessarily the program that initiated the change (coughing) electives when the courses — only when the courses are all offered by the home education unit offering the degree program and there is no net decrease in the number of elected courses available in the list.

Questions? Tagavi.

MR. TAGAVI: Kaveh Tagavi, Engineering. I have to confess I am responsible to either give credit or blame for that word comparing them in b.

After I mentioned to Senate colleagues that under provision B Mechanical Engineering could replace thermodynamics with art history and that would be considered a minor change which I think is

problematic; so we added the word comparable, I
think still is problematic. So in order to
highlight my point, can I ask how many program
change proposals we had last year and how many of
those would be considered minor? To see whether or
not we even need this. Should we give up live
senate oversight over program changes? Is there cost
to benefit analysis or not?

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MS. MCCORMICK: Margaret, do you have an answer to that?

MS. MOHR-SCHROEDER: Margaret

Mohr-Shroeder, College of Education. SAPC does not
process program changes. I will speak in support of
this though and say that the number one thing that
comes out of our meetings with the Associate Deans
for Academic Affairs in each college and then
working with all the individual faculty across
campus is that they want more streamlined processes
when possible and this is directly in response to
that.

MS. MCCORMICK: I don't have that data. I understand that the difficulty is that these program changes come through the councils and it does slow them. Yes, Connie?

MS. WOOD: Speaking in favor of the motion,

the Senate Council Chair does have the option of making the decision that a course substitution is not comparable; therefore, that protects changes from thermodynamics to art history or vice versa. I would like to speak in favor of it. Anything we can do to spare programs from going through whole process of a program change when it's something this minor we should do. I don't care how many, if it's only two a year.

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MS. MCCORMICK: Most recently I think
there were like twelve altogether because one
program was using courses from another. So again
were not asking you to have carte blanche. I mean,
this would still go through process. It would just
be an abbreviated process.

MS. MOHR-SCHROEDER: I was just going to say that I think Sheila mentioned at one of our last curriculum meetings that there might have been close to fifty program change proposals.

SECRETARY BROTHERS: Way more.

MS. MOHR-SCHROEDER: It's more than that?

SECRETARY BROTHERS: I want to say two to three hundred at least. I don't have the numbers in front of me, but --

MS. MCCORMICK: Not inconsequential.

MS. VISONA: Monica Blackman-Visona. 1 2 history and visual studies, I'm really thrilled my 3 engineering colleagues are considering substituting 4 art history for thermodynamics. They're really 5 going to get a surprise from me by next -- yeah, 6 but I believe I heartily support this. 7 I would actually support a much broader selection 8 of changes that would qualify for streamlining. 9 think this a great start. I hope we keep on going. 10 I think lots of small picayune changes that should 11 not be going all the way through the system and I 12 believe that curriculum committees at the departmental level will surely say, Oh Art History 1.3 instead of thermodynamics, what a cool idea. Yes, I 14 15 think that these things will actually not be a 16 problem. 17 MS. MCCORMICK: Davy? 18 MR. JONES: Davy Jones, Toxicology. 19 know that this will increase the workload on the 20 Senate Council Chair and I'm wondering if the 21 provost will agree to increase the DOE. 2.2 (LAUGHTER)

MS. MCCORMICK: All right. Any other

MS. WOOD:

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process.

Because it does streamline the

comments? So we've had comments for. Are there other comments again?

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MR. FARRELL: I have a question. So, are there other provisions in Senate Rules where Senate Council Chair is granted this authority to make that kind of change like that?

MS. MCCORMICK: I don't know. That's a good question.

MS. BROTHERS: It mimics the minor question-age process. So there's a caveat in the Senate Rules and it defines -- minor change is not a small change the department to the college to the Senate Council Chair and those are generally things that are a lower bar; changing prerequisites, changing a course number in the same number series like Art History 100 to Art History 102. So, the minor program change line was mimicked largely off of the minor course change language.

MR. FARRELL: So I have a follow-up question if that's okay. I apologize if I'm juggling this too much. I have my lawyer hat on here. I'm just curious to know if there's Governing Regulations that, either from the state or our own GRs that grant to the senate the power to make program changes and is there language that

distinguishes what has to be passed by the entire senate versus what has to be passed by, or here now, just the Senate Council Chair.

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MS. MCCORMICK: Connie or Davy, you both could probably answer this question.

MR. JONES: Yes, the Governing Regulations, GR4 of the board delegates to the Senate the authority to make -- jurisdiction over these decisions and then theres a paragraph in there that allows the senate to further delegate, sub delegate down various aspects of its jurisdiction.

MR. FARRELL: If I could ask one more, but theres no language with regard to program changes within the GR, right? There's no definition of that? Because we were distinguishing major and minor and I understand that's what we do, but I just wonder how --

MR. JONES: No, the GRs do not define what the program change can delegates to the senate to make policy about that.

MR. TAGAVI: I -- in all fairness, I don't think this allows minor changes to be approved for the subset of senate. This goes on a ten day transmittal. Am I not correct.

MS. BROTHERS: Correct.

Which technically is approved 1 MR. TAGAVI: 2 by the entire senate so it really doesn't change 3 that. MS. BROTHERS: I'm sorry, what did you ask? 5 Because I think you might have said something that I 6 don't think is correct. 7 MR. TAGAVI: Me? 8 MS. BROTHERS: Yes. 9 MR. TAGAVI: Are minor changes going to go 10 on a ten day web transmittal? 11 No, the intent is for the MS. BROTHERS: 12 approval to lay with the Senate Council Chair, the 1.3 same as with minor course changes. So, minor course 14 changes are approved at the department, the college 15 level and then the Senate Council Office and then it 16 would be the same process -- well, Senate Council 17 Chair and then the same process for minor program 18 change; department, college, and Senate Council 19 Chair. 20 MR. TAGAVI: I take it back then. 21 MR. MCCORMICK: All right. Ready to vote. 2.2 So that the motion is that the Senate approve the 23 proposed changes to Senate Rule 3.2.3. You may vote 24 in favor, opposed or,...

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: While we're voting

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can I just ask Monica to invite me to the meeting where she explains to her history majors that they're going to now be taking thermodynamics.

(LAUGHTER)

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MS. VISONA: They're looking forward to it.

I can assure you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You're out of order but it's funny.

MS. MCCORMICK: And the motion passes. We also have another motion for a view that comes from the Senate Council and our 2017 retreat we discussed that we have a committee called the committee on committees.

It's been in place since 2007 and it's never had a charge and the charge actually says something like being developed and we thought maybe ten years was time enough to develop it and so during that retreat we did put together a motion or a description of what we wanted this committee to do and if you will -- I'm sorry that it's so lengthy but the idea is that we want to be able to give new committee chairs tan opportunity to hear and understand from previous committee chairs what the work of their committee is and so that will also be the committee will be -- the Vice Chair would be a

part of that committee.

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The Chair would chair the committee. It would meet in the beginning of the year, in the fall so that you kind of get off the work and then again in the spring so that you can have an opportunity to report on those activities.

And so we are just giving a charge to a committee that we had on our books since 2007 but in fact a charge that the Senate Council felt was important to support with new Senate Council Chairs or Senate Chairs, excuse me. Any questions? All right. And so we ask that you approve the proposed changes to 1.4.2 which is basically giving the committee that's been on our books since 2007 a charge, and we'll vote. Motion passes. So, items from the floor?

Remember this is an opportunity for you to talk or raise questions not on the agenda and you cannot vote on these items but we certainly can have a conversation. Yes, Davy.

MR. JONES: Davy Jones, that bullet is not correct.

MS. MCCORMICK: All right.

MS. BROTHERS: I have a note to ask Al what to put up there for the next meeting. See where it

1	says Ask Al.
2	MR. JONES: In the open meetings,
3	especially called meetings we have to follow the
4	agenda but regularly scheduled meetings are not
5	required to even have an agenda open the Open
6	Meetings Law. Roberts Rules may say something else
7	but the state Opens Meeting Law does not require it.
8	MS. MCCORMICK: Thanks. Any other? All
9	right. It's time to vote for adjournment. (No
10	motion made to adjourn, but people voted to adjourn
11	anyway.)
12	(WHEREUPON, the Senate Hearing concludes at 4:20
13	p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF KENTUCKY)
3	COUNTY OF OLDHAM)
4	
5	I, BRENDA YANKEY, the undersigned Court Reporter and
6	Notary Public in and for the State of Kentucky At
7	Large, certify that the facts stated in the caption
8	hereto are true, that at the time and place stated
9	in said caption, that said proceedings were taken
10	down in stenotype by me and later reduced to type
11	writing, and the foregoing is a true record of the
12	proceedings given by said parties hereto and that I
13	have no interest in the outcome of the captioned
14	matter.
15	My commission expires: January 31, 2020.
16	IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and
17	seal of office on this day November 3, 2017.
18	Crestwood, Oldham County, Kentucky.
19	
20	
21	
22	BRENDA YANKEY, NOTARY PUBLIC STATE AT LARGE, KENTUCKY
23	NOTARY ID #546481
24	
25	