# UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY SENATE 

*******

Regular Session<br>October 11, 2004<br>3:00 p.m.<br>W. T. Young Library<br>First Floor Auditorium<br>Lexington, Kentucky

## Dr. Ernie Yanarella, Chair

An/Dor Reporting \& Video Technologies, Inc.
179 East Maxwell Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40508
(859)254-0568

University of Kentucky Senate

$$
* * * * * * *
$$

ERNIE YANARELLA, CHAIR GIFFORD BLYTON, PARLIAMENTARIAN REBECCA SCOTT, SECRETARY TO SENATE COUNCIL ROBYN BARRETT, COURT REPORTER

CHAIR YANARELLA: Good afternoon. I'd like to call to order the October 11th meeting of the University Senate. Our first order of business is approval of the minutes. Are there any corrections that any Senators would like to make in regard to the minutes? Yes, please identify yourself for the benefit of the court reporter.

GESUND: Hans Gesund, Engineering. On the fourth page, the second line, there's a word missing: Nash provided an update date on the status of the IRIS project, which will be attached here. It should say "will not be attached here," obviously, since it isn't attached.

SCOTT: I'm sorry; those are attached on the Web site via hotlink.

GESUND: Oh, well, then it should have said "which will be on the Web site."

SCOTT: Okay. Thank you.
GESUND: It should be corrected since it
wasn't attached.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you.
BURKE: Burke, student representative. On page 3, second paragraph, fourth line: The president -- I believe it should be "relayed" that those funds.

SCOTT: I'm sorry?
BURKE: Relayed. I believe, it says
"relied."
SCOTT: Okay.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you. Any other corrections? There being none, I will consider the minutes as approved. I'd like to make a number of announcements before we get into our agendas, agenda items. First is that the Senate Council has put together the Academic Offenses Policy Review Committee with the following individuals, who have been asked and all of whom have accepted, except for the last two names: Tom Foster, who has been invited and has not yet to the best of my knowledge
responded, and a student rep who we are still in the process of trying to get. Bob Grossman will serve as chair. I think that the review committee is well represented by these individuals, and I look forward to their making significant progress over the next few months. The second committee, which I mentioned at the first Senate meeting, is the Graduation Writing Requirement Committee. Again, the Senate Council, at its last meeting, put together the list of committee members. To the best of my knowledge, there are still some gaps here. I think it's a representative from the Natural Sciences Department, a rep from the College of Business and Economics, a rep from KCTCS or LCC and the student rep. These will be, I hope, filled in fairly short order. I do want to mention very briefly the president's approval of major support for a
liberal arts reform initiative.
This was awarded to me as an elected representative of the faculty on the basis of a broad proposal focusing on renovation of general studies and mitigating the impact of increased enrollment levels. The details are still being fine-tuned by the Senate Council, and this initiative will, of course, involve very close coordination among the Senate Council, the Provost's Office, the Associate Provost for Undergraduate Education, and no doubt the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. I look forward to this coming forward, and as soon as the finer points of this proposal are thrashed out within the Senate Council, we will have further information on this. A note on upcoming Senate Council elections: Please look for the nomination ballot in your mail over the next couple of weeks. We will be using, as we have in the past,
paper ballots, and these will be sent out for the election. I'd ask Senate members to consider your interest in candidacy for those available positions and that you seek to elicit support from your fellow and sister Senate members for your nomination. Again, the nomination ballot will be out in a couple of weeks, so please be attentive for that. The final announcement before turning to our first agenda item has to do with the move of the Senate Council and the Senate Office from Bowman Hall to the main building. This will occur on Wednesday, October the 13th. Our new main office will be in 203 of the main building. Our telephone number will be 257-5871. We may be short on Outlook and Internet access for an indeterminate period of time; I would hope for only a couple of hours on Wednesday. Please bear with us in this move, and we look
forward to people dropping by and having an opportunity to see our new suite of offices. Our next order of business is the proposal for reorganization of Orthopedics. The basic gist of the proposal, as indicated here, is to reorganize the Division of Orthopedics, presently residing within the Department of Surgery, into a stand-alone Department of Orthopedics. As the documents which you have had available to you in electronic form indicate, the proposal has proceeded through a fairly lengthy review process, and it has received positive recommendations from both the Economic Council of the Medical Center and Senate Academic Organization and Structure Committee. The Senate Council brings this proposal to the Senate for a determination with no recommendation; that is, we make neither a positive nor a negative
recommendation. I should say a word or two about the nature of this -the character of this
recommendation. The Senate Council, through its deliberations, was aware and generally impressed by the support received by various bodies from the division faculty on up to the ACMC and the Senate Organization and Structural Committee. On the other hand, it took note of pockets of opposition, including the Chair of the Department of Surgery, the department from which it would be split off, and the apparent lack of direct personal testimony from those sources to higher review bodies during their review and recommendation process. Its lack of a recommendation is basically intended to provide all parties, for or against the proposal, one last forum to raise arguments regarding the wisdom of this particular proposal. It is a very lengthy one;
it is fairly detailed. The amount of material that has been put on in electronic form for your reviewing was quite extensive. The overall proposal itself was far too lengthy to make individual copies for our use here. So if we do, indeed, need to refer to any of these documents, they will be available to us through the Internet on our University Senate Web site. So the floor is open for comments, discussion, motions. I should mention that we have a number of guests here: Mike Karpf, Executive Vice President from the Med Center, and also Jay Pearman from the College of Medicine who are here and available for any comments or questions that you might wish to address to them. Hans?

GESUND: Hans Gesund, Engineering. It's kind of difficult for us to do anything sensible about this, since we weren't aware that we should be reading the material that's
apparently on the Web site before coming here. I didn't know that this material would be available on the Web site and that we wouldn't have any way of addressing it or looking at it while we're supposed to discuss it and then vote on it. In other words, we're voting blind, unless you can throw it up on the screen, the material, as we come to it.

SCOTT: I'm sorry; it was circulated as part of the agenda six days prior to the Senate Meeting in accordance with Senate Rules.

GESUND: It doesn't say anything here that this is available on the Web site.

GROSSMAN: Hans, you're incorrect. It was in the e-mail, perhaps. You need to read the e-mail. It was there, and there was a link. You double-click on the link and all the stuff --

GESUND: But we don't have (inaudible).

That's the problem. How can we discuss something that we can't see?

CHAIR YANARELLA: I don't know if there's much more that I can add from those comments that were just made by Rebecca Scott, my Administrative Coordinator. We didn't provide these materials. They are available. As anyone who has casually gone through any of these electronic documents knows, they are voluminous and we were -we in the Senate Council were not able to photocopy even enough copies for the Senate Council members. Let's see, Jeff and then Kaveh.

DEMBO: Jeff Dembo, College of Dentistry. Just to help move it along, I recall one of the sticking points in the Senate Council discussion was that there was voluminous material from the Division of Orthopedic Surgery to justify their moving, but there was
not the same degree of detail from the Department of Surgery to justify the harm that would come to that department, nor was any of our Senate Council or committees able to personally interview anybody. I'm curious if anybody from the Department of Surgery is here today to speak to that.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Evidently there is no one. Kaveh, please identify --

TAGAVI: I'm Kaveh Tagavi, Mechanical Engineering. There's no question that this material was available on the Internet and we were alerted to it in the e-mail, but may $I$ suggest that the agenda and the e-mail and this paper that you give us should have just minimally more amount of information. For example, what is from the order missing is: What is the motion? For example, if you read all of those in the Internet -I tried to read it. I might be wrong, but nobody who read those on
the Internet knew that this is coming without a recommendation from the Senate Council. I think that information should be available here. I doubt if your presentation is going to be part of the minutes. The motion is going to be part of the minutes, and the motion should be complete and include the fact that Senate Council did not make a recommendation.

CHAIR YANARELLA: I believe that the summary of my remarks will be part of the written record. If you would like to have us include a particular motion that is made by the Senate Council subsequently regarding such proposals, we can certainly do that.

TAGAVI: Or please inform the Senators that this came to them without a recommendation. Up to right now, I assume this was not available. I checked the Internet. It was not available.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Mike.

CIBULL: Not to change the subject, but I'm on the Senate Council and one of the problems that was pointed out was that there was not only a letter from the chairman raising some issues, but also there was a vote among the division chiefs in surgery either disapproving -- or among the various divisions, either disapproving or abstaining from voting on this proposal. There's a letter from Orthopedics and some backup documentation noting that over 70 orthopedic -- I guess it's over 70 orthopedic departments have been formed as separate departments throughout the country and that this is, I guess, generally thought of as a good thing by orthopedics. I was wondering if there was any documentation from any of those places with regard to how it affected the departments that they left; in other words, the surgical departments that those 70-plus
departments left. Do you have any information about that, either Dr. Pearman or Dr. Karpf?

CHAIR YANARELLA: Dr. Karpf, please. KARPF: I can't give you specific information, Mike. The process we used to try to do this evaluation was to bring in a number of outside consultants to help us think this thing through. The person who chaired this committee is Tate Fawcett (phonetic), who has been here (inaudible). He brought in an individual from Harvard who has responsibility for orthopedics both at Massachusetts General and Brigham, the overall chief. In order to get a broader perspective, they brought in Roger Bulger, who is the Chairman of the American

Association of Health Centers, which is essentially the AAC equivalent for vice presidents of universities. I think the number is far north of 70 ; of 125 academic
medical centers, I think it's more like 110 or 115 of departments of orthopedics. So we are by far in the minority in terms of whether we have a department or division. Jim Herndon, the overall chair at Harvard, felt very strongly that we could not make progress in the academic arena in orthopedics, and we've had great difficulty recruiting orthopods just because at those institutions they have the flexibility of being a department. And this has gone on for a long period of time; it's not a new movement in orthopedics. I think it's ancient history at most places. CHAIR YANARELLA: Davy.

JONES: Davy Jones, Toxicology. Could you just for the moment play devil's advocate on what is the perceived harm that you've heard articulated that might come to this department? And then what would be your answer to the perception?

KARPF: I'll let Jay Pearman answer that.

PEARMAN: I'm Jay Pearman from the College of Medicine and appreciate the opportunity to come. Let me say at the outset that obviously it's my responsibility to be certain that the Department of Surgery is whole and thriving, and that's just as important as a new Department of Orthopedic Surgery, so I want to be fair in representing the old and the proposed new. The harm, Davy, that the Department of Surgery articulates, its chair and its division chiefs, is an economic argument. It's not an academic argument. That is not meant to trivialize the argument, but it's an economic argument because orthopedic surgery, as many of you may guess, is, among the subspecialties of medicine, a reasonably lucrative specialty. And a Department of Surgery supports its infrastructure
by essentially assessing and taxing the various divisions. Whether it's a lucrative subspecialty or another, taking one of the siblings out of the department means that the others will have to cover more costs. And that's something that we need to address as a college, but I think that needs to be very separate.

KARPF: Or trim down costs.
PEARMAN: Yes. That needs to be kept very separate from whether this is a good thing in terms of our research and education programs. I think I'm being fair to the Department of Surgery Administration in saying that the single objection was focused around the money issues.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Did you have a comment?

GARRITY: I did. Tom Garrity, College of Medicine. I am on the Organizational Structure Committee and we reviewed this, all those different components, and ultimately
voted unanimously to support and approve the proposal. And I think the reasons were -- you've really just heard some of the main ones. All of the current faculty within the Orthopedics Division favors it. The Faculty Council of the College of Medicine reviewed this and supported it, although they raised questions that related to the support issues that Dr. Pearman just talked about for the larger Department of Surgery. Certainly the need to recruit good people and to maintain, you know, a vibrant, vigorous staff within Orthopedics is a growing problem within that division, at least partly because of the tendency of people in orthopedics to want to be in a department rather than in a division, and this is a real problem. I guess the other thing that we noted along the way, which may or may not be strongly relevant
here, is that the Division of Orthopedics, as we understand it, does not have a huge academic role in the education of our medical students here at UK. And I'm not as clear on whether or not they have a large role that is played in residency education. So as someone has already said, the academic issues here are relatively minor in terms of students and training programs. The major support comes from the faculty of the program that would become independent, and the resistance is from people who have a very understandable reluctance to lose a financially strong unit from within the department; which, again, is not an academic issue so much. Dave Watt came and answered every question we had and more, and I just would report that the committee, Academic Organization and Structure Committee, is very comfortable with the suggested change.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you. Ernie
Bailey, I wonder if you would say a word or two about your letter on behalf of the Academic Organization and Structure Committee, particularly in relationship to the recommendation that emanated from the Medical Center.

BAILEY: As Tom said, the committee met. We went through all the documents, and there were quite a bit, and I think it would be unfortunate to penalize them for having covered the bases so extensively. There were lists of all the faculty, the roles that they had, documents about the student activities and the teaching. It was really very complete. It was quite impressive. There were letters in there. I think we were impressed that there were letters in there from 1998 from an outgoing chair, who at that time asked about -raised the issue that it would be
useful to have a separate Department of Orthopedics. So this is not a recent issue, but it's something that's been long-term and it's something that was generated by the faculty. David Watt spoke to us. Tom Kelly came and spoke to us. We invited someone from Surgery because they had some letters that raised some issues. No one came from Surgery. That's -- I think we've discussed it -- perhaps understandable for a variety of reasons, but the information that we got was that this is a move that is going to move the academic aspects of the Orthopedics Department forward. If everything works out, we should do better in terms of recruiting professionals, training students, conducting research. It should become a stronger unit, and on that basis we feel very comfortable, as Tom says, voting in favor of it. There weren't -- we
were concerned about the negative letters. We brought them up in the Senate Council, but we really couldn't get to the substance of them. (Inaudible) and we can't do that.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you. Bob Grossman and then Mike Karpf.

GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman, Chemistry. I actually read some of these things here. Particularly the letter from the surgery chair referred to the weakness of the research program in orthopedics very strongly, actually, and so, I mean, of all the things I read, that was the thing that made me most hesitant to think this was a no-brainer, because we generally don't reward people for having a weaker research program by giving them their own department. Now, maybe the orthopedics people would say, well, we'd be able to recruit all these stars if we had our own department, but I was just puzzled
by your characterization of the opposition as purely economic when I distinctly remember reading about these allegations of a weak research program on the part of orthopedics.

CIBULL: Can $I$ respond to that, Ernie? CHAIR YANARELLA: Yes, please.

CIBULL: Because we looked at it, and that was a criticism and we were able to compare that information on the documents because they described the productivity of the different departments, productivity of the different units. And if you go through and you look, the Orthopedics Division compared favorably to the departments that exist of their size, perhaps not as strong as some of the programs that are purely academic. They have a large clinical responsibility, but they would fit in very well with other departments in the College of Medicine.

PEARMAN: If I may just respond to you,

Dr. Grossman. If Bob Mentzer were here, the Chair of Surgery, I would say that's precisely the point. The department or the Division of Orthopedic Surgery has not been as competitive as I would think they should be with regard to scholarship because they have not been able to develop a robust group of people, particularly orthopedic surgeons. And you might guess that there are not a lot, particularly the kind of orthopedic surgeons that have a research background. They are generally going to, if they're recruitable, join a department of orthopedic surgery as opposed to a division. The Orthopedic Surgery Division has sat in the Department of Surgery for an extended period of time. There's been ample opportunity for the Department of Surgery to mentor, to provide the kind of leadership and environment to grow research, and it's not
happened. And our judgment, including the judgment of the outside consultants, is that one of the principal reasons it has not happened is because of the way orthopedic surgery sits. So I take no issue with Dr. Mentzer's intention, but it's an issue of cause and effect.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Mike, did you want to add anything?

KARPF: Yes, just a couple of issues: One, not very many students go through orthopedics, so it's not all the medical students go through orthopedics. And it has a very good track record of student teaching. It has a very strong residency program. Different than sort of common wisdom, to be an orthopedic resident, you have to be AOA, which is the honor society for medical students. So there is a certain amount of brawn involved, but there is also a certain amount of brains
involved. I would just echo what Jay has said. The letter from 1998 was from a professor who left who actually had a national reputation. He left because he wasn't going to stay without departmental status. The division understands its deficiencies in research, and the division has voted unanimously to put up $\$ 500,000$ of their own money to be matched by RTPF funds to establish a research professorship and vice-chairman positions if they can, in fact, address the issues of their deficiencies in research. And they are clearly to looking to collaborate (inaudible) on campus, so I do think it's a chicken/egg phenomenon; until they have adequate respect on campus, we're not going to (inaudible) all three missions of the institution. But I do think there's a chance that, should we not allow this to go through, we're likely to lose several of the young
promising people and we're back to starting from square zero.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Okay. Are there any new or additional comments that people would like to make, or are we close to a motion?

DEBSKI: Liz Debski, Biology. There was another issue raised, and that was basically the size of this department in terms of the faculty members that are presently on board and the -- I don't know -- idea that a number of other division chairs said that this would lead them to seek departmental status in the near future. And I'm wondering if you could comment how you feel about that.

PEARMAN: Would you like me to comment? CHAIR YANARELLA: Yes.

PEARMAN: As you look at the national -thank you for the question. As you look at the national scene among departments of surgery, it is true that in many colleges of medicine,
some of the major subspecialties of surgery have evolved into departments. They include otolaryngology, urology, neurosurgery, and certainly orthopedic surgery. So the notion that faculty within our current Department of Surgery might raise the possibility over time that they too should be vested with department status, that's a reasonable possibility, that they might raise this, and I think we would address it as it came. There are any number of arguments why, in our current situation, many of the other divisions within the surgery department are probably not reasonable candidates to become departments. But I'm not sure, and I say this with the greatest amount of respect, why that possibility should be an argument against considering this on its own merit and not sure why they made that
argument.
KARPF: Was it just a size issue, Jay, the size requirement?

PEARMAN: Not sure what you're thinking.
KARPF: The question was, is this small -- when you take a look at clinical departments, Surgery is the second largest department, with Orthopedics about a third of Surgery, probably equivalent to some of the smaller departments within the College of Medicine. Orthopedics is likely to grow substantially under departmental status, so it'll be, by national levels, a moderate substantially large Department of Orthopedics when all is said and done if they're successful in accomplishing what they'd like to accomplish. So it's not unusual to have departments of 10 or 15 people.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Hans.
GESUND: Hans Gesund, Engineering. Has anyone thought of changing the
structure so that there's a school of surgery with departments? That would give the status of department to whoever needs it, and you wouldn't have this problem that you presently have. You could have a school of surgery with departments, whatever departments seem reasonable.

GROSSMAN: Point of order: This is not a part of the question under discussion.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Are there any other comments? We do not have a motion on the floor. This was simply brought forth to the Senate without recommendation. Do I hear a motion?

BERGER: Rolando Berger of Medicine. I move for approval, that we approve the proposal.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Is there a second?
GARRITY: Second.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Second.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Tom Garrity, others. Is there any discussion on the
motion itself? Seeing none, let's brings this to a vote. All in favor of the motion to approve the proposal of reorganizing Orthopedics from a division to a stand-alone department, please indicate by raising your hands.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you want me to count?

CHAIR YANARELLA: Yes, please.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 42.
CHAIR YANARELLA: All opposed?
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Zero.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Any abstentions? The motion carries.

TAGAVI: I have a question.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Kaveh.
TAGAVI: (Inaudible.) Maybe it's a few seconds too late, but is this effective immediately?

KARPF: It goes to the Board of Trustees, I think.

TAGAVI: Our recommendation is that this would take effect, what, January, next July (inaudible) Board of

Trustees? Because we had this problem in the previous one; I forgot what proposal it was. So maybe it's not too late; we can amend it or whatever, but I just want to mention to you that we did not say effective when.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Is it too late to amend the motion?

BLYTON: Yes.
CIBULL: Excuse me, it already passed. Everything from here on is like writing regulations.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: A point of order: Is the 42 and five vote reflective of a quorum?

CHAIR YANARELLA: Get your clarification, Jim? Okay.

KARPF: Thank you very much for allowing us to participate.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you, Mike, Jay. Our third and last agenda item today involves an update from the NCAA Steering Committee. As some of you are aware, the committee and
subcommittees began their work in December of 2003 as part of the year-long process to evaluate UK's athletic program. This self-study is a requirement of NCAA membership. It's designed to insure that an institution meets or exceeds the standards of established criteria set by the NCAA for certification. The self-study home page is indicated here, and we have the pleasure of John Piecoro, who is faculty representative to the NCAA and the Southeastern Conference and Professor of Pharmacy, who will provide this update.

PIECORO: Thank you, Ernie. On behalf of the members of the Self-Study Committee, we appreciate the opportunity to address this body with the process, initial findings of the Athletics Department Self-Study. As he mentioned, this is mandated by the NCAA. The purpose of the study is to conduct
an accurate and complete review, evaluate the progress since the last review. For your information, this is the second self-study that was mandated by the NCAA. They initiated the process about 15 years ago, and we were probably one of the middle groups to do the first self-study. Another purpose of the self-study certainly is to insure broad-based participation, and I might just -- I know a couple of members of the Self-Study Committee are here. Anyone from the self-study, would you mind standing, please, so we can recognize you? I would say there's in the neighborhood of 50 or more people who participate in the self-study from across campus: Students, administrators, faculty, certainly. And the main purpose, obviously, is to demonstrate compliance with the NCAA principles. The NCAA does not use standards; instead of standards,
they use principles. So if you're familiar with SACS, as they evaluate organizations, substitute the word "principle" for "standards." I want to give you an idea of the makeup of the self-study; and incidentally, I'm pinch hitting for Connie Ray, who's chair of the steering committee and who's out of town today. The self-study has a steering committee and three subcommittees, being Governance and Rules Compliance, Academic Integrity, and Equity in Student Athlete Welfare. The Self-Steering Committee is made up of Connie Ray, who was appointed. Connie is the Vice President for Institutional Research Planning and Effectiveness. She was appointed by President Todd. There are a number of individuals on the steering committee by virtue of their position within the university; the NCAA mandates that they be on the
steering committee. In addition to the president, his designee in this case, Doug Boyd, who's the acting Chief of Staff; the faculty athletic representative; Mitch Barnhart, the Director of Athletics; Micki King, who's the Senior Women's Administrator; Mary Marchant, who's in the audience who's a professor in the College of Agriculture. And incidentally, you'll see on the slides how these people ended up on the committee. They're recommended by various groups or, in this case, the Provost. William Daugherty, who's a local dentist, is the Alumni representative. Barbara Young, who's a member of the Board of Trustees; Antoine Huffman, who's a student athlete. Antoine is the past chair of the Student Athlete Advisory Council. This is a group of student athletes that meets every two weeks and makes recommendations to athletic administration. Jessica

Burke is the student-at-large. Carl
Nathe from the Public Relations Office is the Chief Report Writer for the committee, and Lisa Peterson from Athletics is the liaison. Lisa actually is the one that has to do all the running around, getting all the reports and things that are required. In addition to those people, the chairs of the various committees: Darrell Jennings, who's in the audience, is chair of the Academic Integrity Subcommittee. He's also Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in the College of Medicine. Lionel Williamson, who's Chair of the Equity and Student Athlete Welfare Subcommittee, and he's an Assistant Dean for Diversity and Professor in the College of Agriculture. And then Ken Roberts is the chair of the Governance and Commitment to Rules Compliance, and he's the Dean of the College of Pharmacy. Now, let's take a look at
the various subcommittees and the kinds of things that they're involved with. First of all, Governance and Rules Compliance. As we started into doing the self-study, some of the rules changed and Principle 1.1, which dealt with admission statements, was deleted, and so it's no longer applicable. But Governance and Rules Compliance is concerned with institutional control, presidential authority, and shared responsibilities. They're also concerned with rules compliance. We might take a look at some of their findings. One of the things they did in the area of control and authority is, for a three-year period, they took a look at the minutes of the Board of Trustees and at University of Kentucky Athletic Association Board of Directors minutes and identified 55 items that were involved with either discussion
or decision-making at 27 different meetings. And to give you an idea of some of the things that -- some examples of those were budgets and transfers, so the Athletics Department budget has to be approved ultimately by the Board of Trustees. Project funding and leases, pledges and gifts, awards to eligible student athletes for participation in sports, coaching hires and contract extensions, staff -- just to give you an idea, coaching hires, the UK Athletic Association hires the Athletic Director and the men's and women's basketball coach and the head football coach. The Athletics Director then hires all other coaches. Staff (inaudible) Department and Compliance Reviews. In the area of rules compliance, some of their findings was that there was assigned accountability. Ongoing educational efforts were in
force, both inside and outside of Athletics. There was clear, unambiguous commitment and there was periodic evaluation by outside authority. In fact, the Southeastern Conference in late spring conducted a compliance review of the Athletics Department.

They're using the same group of consultants to do it at all 12 of the Southeastern Conference schools. The next committee is the Academic Integrity Committee, and they're concerned with academic standards, academic support, and scheduling. And their strategy in the self-study was to review the academic structures and policies, study ACT scores in relation to college graduation rates, to conduct a student athlete survey. They interviewed students, coaches, and staff, and they reviewed athletic structure and policies. One of their interesting findings dealt
with graduation rates. And graduation rates, they used the graduation rates that's pretty much mandated by the federal government, which is a six-year time window, and so they looked at the cohorts from 1995, ' 96 and '97. And you can see here, they compared the entering ACT scores with graduation rates. They had -- they looked at students in three different ways. They looked at the athletes in the revenue sports. That's the red line, and revenue sports would be men's and women's basketball, although I don't know if women's basketball is truly a revenue sport, but they looked at men's and women's basketball as well as football and compared those students. They looked -- the blue line depicts the students who are in the Olympic sports: Gymnastics, tennis, golf, sports of those natures. And then they looked at all the other students on campus.

And you can see this obvious disparity between the graduation rates here between the students who were either Olympic student athletes or students on campus versus the revenue sports. And you can see that essentially, looking at the Olympic sports student athletes versus other students on campus, these curves are essentially the same. One other thing I might add, that in this time period, '95, '96 and '97, the graduation rates for all student athletes as a group was ten percentage points below the rates on campus. In previous years, I think at least in my tenure as Faculty Athletic Rep, I have seen that the student athletes were a bit higher than the other students on campus, but certainly in this time period they were not. In the survey of student athletes in which they had a 36 percent response rate, they asked the students to rate various
academic support services, and here are the preliminary findings. And you can see that the students rated several areas or many areas either good or excellent in terms of academic advising, tutoring, provision of success skills, study hall, monitoring of academic progress, provision of learning assessments, orientation of freshman -- or orientation for freshmen and mentoring. One of the things Athletics would like to do and has not been able to do, because of scheduling, is require all the incoming freshman student athletes to take UK 101. It's my understanding that that figure maybe in percent is enough in number that actually do take 101. One of the things that Athletics does that's certainly not depicted in that slide, but almost all incoming student athletes are given various tests to see their writing skills,
reading skills, et cetera. Some
other findings that had to do
with -- when we looked at
scheduling, and you might expect
this, certainly, but 36 percent
reported often or always
experiencing scheduling conflicts
between class times and athletics.
When you take a close look at this and know that some of our teams play during the week and the Southeastern Conference goes -- we're the northernmost school and Florida being the southernmost school. So with travel times and what have you, and particularly for some sports, like golf, for instance, where they may have a three-day trip, tennis may have a several day trip, that they do miss a fair amount of class time. Twenty-seven percent reported often or always experiencing conflicts between exams and athletics. I think one of the big problems here, if you take a close
look at it, is common-hour exams. And it's difficult to make up a common-hour exam; some people won't let you do it, is my understanding. Eight-seven percent reported that they knew what to do if they had a conflict between academics and athletics. The coaches furnish, through the Center for Academic and Tutorial Services for Athletics, furnish the student athletes a letter to take to their instructors informing them that they will have some problems due to scheduling of contests and what have you. Taking a look at equity and student athlete welfare, they look primarily at gender issues, minority issues, and student athlete welfare. Their self-study strategy was to review gender and minority plans, and what the NCAA has done or what they've asked institutions to do and the way they look at the self-study is to take the previous self-study and see
what plans you have in place and then go forward and examine those, and so that's what this committee did. They interviewed students, coaches and staff. They conducted -- actually there was one student athlete survey that I've already referred to, and they've also analyzed the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act, which is -- annual reports, which is required by the feds. And they also analyzed racial and ethnic group data. And some of their findings dealing with gender, this was over a three-year time period; and incidentally, that's the time period of the self-study basically from 2001 to 2003. Female participation was up 1.6 percent. Women's operating expenses per capita, as a percent of men's, was up 10, almost 11 percent. Women's recruitment expenses per capita as a percent of men's was up 32.4 percent.

Full-time head coaches, female head coaches was up 4.4 percent. And there's one downer, so to speak: Full-time female assistant coaches, as a percent of the total, was down 3.3 percent. That last figure deals with, in some of the women's sports, male assistant coaches were hired in place of women assistant coaches, and that had to do with availability and expertise, et cetera. The committee also looked at equity in the treatment of female versus male athletes, and the blue bar represents male athletes and the red bars are -- I'm sorry, red; green bar represents the female athletes. And, again, this information came from the survey of student athletes where there was a 36 percent response rate, and you can see for practice facilities, competitive facilities, equipment and supplies and locker room, male athletes gave a good or excellent response, more
so than did female athletes; whereas in housing and dining facilities, the females gave it a higher rating, although the dining facilities, for the most part, are the same for males and females in places on campus, so I don't understand that one. A snapshot -- with regard to minority issues, they took a snapshot of the number of student athletes on campus in 2003, and 23.1 percent of student athletes were black and 72.7 percent were white. Actually I think I brought a number; there were 82 black student athletes and 240 white out of 331 student athletes in 2003. So you can see that 23 percent of our athletes are black, whereas five percent of our students are black on campus, just to give you an idea about that. Looking at the time period from 2001 to 2003, black personnel in the Athletics Department were up 55.6 percent. White personnel were up 13
percent. Black assistant coaches were up 100 percent. Actually it went from five to ten black assistant coaches. And white professionals in the department was up 32.5 percent. Some other findings with regard to student athlete welfare: 67 percent of the student athletes reported that they did not know how or were not sure how to file a grievance or an appeal. That's interesting, in that in UK 101 -- and I participated in a UK 101 class the other day and we did talk about that sort of thing. And with 80 percent of the student athletes taking UK 101, I think this may give you an indication: In previous years, not as many students took UK 101. Transfer students probably -- well, certainly wouldn't be in 101. They may not even have a formal orientation to the university. 77 percent reported being injured in practice or
competition, and you would expect over a four-year period that quite a few people would be injured, and that's not an alarming figure. That's everything from scratches that might -- or not a scratch, a laceration that might require sutures to a broken bone or a blown ACL or something of that nature. Of those reporting injuries, 85 percent rated the quality of medical care as good or excellent, and I might add: One of the things I do as Faculty Athletics Representative is I conduct exit interviews with athletes who have completed their athletic eligibility. I do this along with Sandra Bell, who is the Associate Athletic Director for Compliance. And we have a series of questions we ask all students, and this is a question that comes up that we ask every student. And very few, if any, say that they did not receive quality care. I'd like to
give you an idea of the current time table for the self-study, just so you know where it is and where it's going. In late October, so -- which is coming up fast, the preliminary report will be on the Web site for your review and input, and it will be a fairly large document. I have the preliminary report with me, which is about 140-something pages. But in any event, it will be there for your input and review. November the 9th, Connie Ray, Dr. Ray is going to make a presentation to the Provost Council. And on November the 11th, there's going to be a community forum at the ES Goodbarn from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in the Weldon Suite, and this is open to the campus community and the public-at-large, or the general public. The report will go to the Board of Trustees for their final approval on December the 11 th; and once their approval is granted, then
we'll submit that to the NCAA. And then in April of 2005, and the dates are not yet established, but they're working on those, it will probably be a two -- more than likely a two-day event, maybe a three-day event. I think the site teams vary in size from three to five individuals. The chair will be a president or chancellor of another comparable school to ours. And what I'd like to leave you with is our Web site. And if we have time, Ernie, I'd open up for questions and Mary and Darrell and some of the others may help me with any questions that $I$ can't handle. I'd be glad to go from there. Thank you.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you, John. Are there any questions you'd like to address to Professor Piecoro? Yes, please identify yourself.

MARTIN: Cathy Martin, College of Medicine. Is there any measure of
community service?

PIECORO: Mary, have we looked at that?

MARCHANT: No, I don't think that was one of the required items.

PIECORO: That's -- I can tell you, there is a lot of community service that Athletics does. It's not one of the principles or standards, so to speak, that the NCAA looks at, but I'm on a committee of the faculty reps of the Southeastern Conference, and we have an award for community service where one individual from each school, one male and one female individual from each school is put forward. And what some of these kids do is incredible. It is so difficult to select the best one from that group, best male, best female, because they're involved in so many things. Some of them do it just because that's their nature. They're in education or whatever they're in, or they feel like, because of their
stature as a student athlete, they need to give something back. Some of them do it as a team. Antoine Huffman, who's a student athlete, is an incredible individual. He probably has done more community service than anyone I've been associated with in my tenure as faculty rep. So they do a lot of it. Also, for athletes who've completed their eligibility but have not yet graduated and are still in school, through the Cats Program there are several programs where they can maintain their scholarship if they will work 25 hours a week providing community service. That could be at a school, working in helping teachers or whatever the case might be. Good question. Thank you. Darrell?

JENNINGS: The emphasis on this study seems to me to be more looking at whether the university is meeting its obligation to the student
athlete rather than what the student athlete is doing back for the community and the university.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Mike Cibull.
CIBULL: I was just wondering, during the study period, were any sports terminated?

PIECORO: No. I've been associated one way or another with Athletics, either through the Athletics Board or as faculty rep for 11 years. And in my time, and in fact, I think in my entire time at the university, UK has not dropped a sport. They are constantly looking at adding sports.

CIBULL: Were any added?
PIECORO: Yes. The most recent one added was women's softball, and I think men's soccer, I think, was added, probably the one before that. Several sports are coed, like rifle is one that's coed.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Tom Garrity.
GARRITY: The response rate was pretty poor.

PIECORO: Yeah, we were disappointed; I can tell you that.

GARRITY: Is that going to be a problem for the review?

PIECORO: I don't think so because I think they conducted the interviews with the Student Athlete Advisory Committee, and the Student Athlete Advisory Committee or Consulate, I should say, is made up of two representatives from each of the teams. And I know they met with them on several occasions, so I think they've got a good handle on things.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Mike Kennedy.
KENNEDY: You said there were 331 student athletes. That's not the numbers responded; that's the total number of substitute athletes?

PIECORO: That's the total number of scholarship student athletes. There are more -- there are nearly 500 student athletes, those that are walk-on status.

KENNEDY: Okay. Thanks.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Steve Yates.
YATES: Steve Yates, Chemistry. A couple of things caused me concern. One of them was your comment about departments in common examinations not accommodating student athletes. I think this is completely foreign to university policy. We're required to, so I think that is inaccurate.

PIECORO: That's a statement I made on my own, and I probably should not have made that. But in dealing with student athletes in exit interviews, that's something that's come forward a lot to me.

YATES: I think that's completely inaccurate. You should check on that. The second concern I had was you showed some employment figures, increases in staff in 2001 to 2003. I think this is the same interval that we've seen faculty decline at the university, seriously. I really
wonder how this report will play to the public, seeing that the Athletics Department and athletics at the university is on the rise while the faculty and academics is on the decline.

PIECORO: That's a good point.
YATES: Just a comment.
PIECORO: I understand. Good point.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Chuck, did you have a comment?

STABEN: Yes, (inaudible) in the fact that the student forum and other responses, we have received many -much input from the students that common-hour exams in particular departments are a major problem for them and that they are not well-accommodated, so that is a reasonably well-supported statement.

YATES: Then, if there are complaints, they should be taken to the Ombudsman. This needs to be handled.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Thank you.

HAIST: Steve Haist, College of Medicine. I was a little -- I'm not sure -- taken aback by the ACT scores on the revenue generating, that it was almost a straight line, the graduation rate, and what the thoughts were. Somebody ought to bring that up because it ought to be -- it ought to be a little bit higher correlation between increase in ACT and graduation rate. And I don't think it's all the players leaving for the NBA early.

PIECORO: I'll let Darrell handle that. I've got some comments on that too, but Darrell, go ahead, since that was under your committee.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Darrell, would you state your name for the court reporter?

JENNINGS: Darrell Jennings, College of Medicine.

SCOTT: Okay. Thanks.
JENNINGS: That's a very complex issue that we could spend quite a bit of
time on. I will give you the general responses that are out there. The cohort years here were '95, '96, '97 because the NCAA requires the use of a six-year graduation window. Transfers out count against you as a failed graduation. Now, the response on the part of the coaching staff is that '95, '96, '97 crosses the Hal Mumme, Guy Morriss, Rich Brooks era. And so there was a feeling on the part of the coaches that there had been an inordinate number of transfers during that time period that adversely affect those rates. Certainly, all schools suffer from that same problem: The transfers count against. Our committee looked at where our rates were, both raw rates and then the difference between all students and athletes versus the SEC, and we were clearly near the bottom of the SEC. And certainly you can go back a certain
number of years here at UK, and most people would say back to the Jerry Claiborne era in football, and our numbers were not there. And I think, you know, at this point that kind of remains an open debate. Roger Sugarman from Connie Ray's office did these figures, and there was a lot of pressure to try to go back in and redo those graphs and see what they look like if you factor out transfers. The problem is you can't get that data for the nonathletes. Bob Bradley can come up with it for athletes, but there isn't any good way to get it for all students. And there's actually a fair number of transfers, even among the regular student body, so it was felt that that couldn't create a statistically accurate or appropriate draft doing it. In our written comment, we noted it was 17, I think, athletes during that period were transfers. Now, several of
them transferred out and were in good standing and such. Now, the graduation rate for football for this next year will be 60 percent, according to Bob Bradley, but then the next year it's going to fall back down and such. So I think for our committee, that issue remains kind of an open debate, you know. And we are interested in feedback from the rest of the university. We stratified by ACT scores because if you just look at raw, there's about a ten percent gap. However, when you -- and there's also a gap for Olympic sports as well. And that's because if you look at entering scores, you have a skew to the left, towards lower scores for athletes, both Olympic and revenue sports. But what we did show in the graph is for Olympic sports, those students graduate as predicted when stratified by ACT score, which I think says the university is
providing appropriate support for the Olympic students. Now, one other item here: You lose them to the pros and you lose them to transfer. Another argument that's been made is that when you look at revenue sports, you may be looking at a subgroup of students who may not enter the university with the intent to graduate. But that's, again, something that's subjective, and there is not really any way to quantify that. All of these athletes do meet NCAA Clearinghouse Standards for Admission, and then they are either admitted under the University's Automatic Admission Policy or they're admitted under the Competitive Admission Policy. Only one student athlete in that three-year cohort was actually admitted through the appeals process, through the University Senate Admissions Appeals Process.

PIECORO: One thing I might add to

Darrell's comments: The new way that NCAA is going to look at graduation rates; they're going to take into account transfers: Were they in good standing when they left? Or somebody who would go to the next level, let's say, and go to the pros, were they in good standing when they left and could they have come back to the university? And there's a point system, and so I think you're going to see some different figures. One other thing, just as an aside: 85 percent of the student athletes who complete their athletic eligibility graduate. So --

CHAIR YANARELLA: Mike Kennedy.
KENNEDY: I understand that the new NCAA rules tend to raise the -- to lower the bar for admissions and to raise the bar for retention.

PIECORO: Exactly right.
KENNEDY: I wonder if you'd comment on what kind of impact that might have
on it.
PIECORO: I think the students who were admitted a year ago are under the new NCAA requirements for eligibility, continuing eligibility; and for instance, next year before they can participate, they have to have 40 percent of their major work, whatever their major is, 40 percent of their curriculum has to be completed at that point in time in order for them to participate. Under the old rules, it was 25 percent. So I think what you're going to see is you're going to see a fair amount of athletes, both here and elsewhere, who won't meet that 40 percent. And where the NCAA is coming from with allowing poorer students, if you will, to enter college and then raising the bar, I don't know.

KENNEDY: It puts additional pressure on the faculty.

PIECORO: Sure.

JENNINGS: Is Victor still back in the back? I think it was Victor, had a specific comment about the NCAA's new regulation in light of that graph that's up there. Was it you or was it Chuck?

HAZARD: I think it was Chuck.
STABEN: Well, I don't think it was Chuck.

JENNINGS: Someone on the committee said it was fairly ill-advised on the part of the NCAA, if you look at our data, and say that's talking out of both sides of the mouth.

STABEN: Yeah, it is, and there's no doubt. It is always -- since I got picked on, it is worth pointing out that that 23-24 ACT point with the Olympic sports above all other students is also statistically robust. The athletes graduate at a higher rate than our other students in that particular cohort, and I think that's actually interesting, speaking to the fact that they are
probably very well-supported for academic success or very motivated or something else, but they are a different group.

CIBULL: It should have a 25 cutoff. CHAIR YANARELLA: Can I ask one question?

PIECORO: Surely.
CHAIR YANARELLA: Given the concern about graduation rates, are there any programs that are currently in place that help to support student athletes who leave the university and then wish to come back to finish their degrees? And if there are, could you say who funds this?

PIECORO: Right. One of those, if you've been around Kentucky for any length of time, you're familiar with the name Cawood Ledford. The university established -- Athletics Department established -- I guess the university established, really, The Cawood Ledford Fund. And for those athletes who left the
university and want to come back and pursue their degree, that's what the Cawood Ledford Funds are used for. The NCAA allows five years, in some cases six years, for support for athletes to complete their academic pursuits. So if it goes beyond that time period, then the Cawood Ledford Funds kick in. I'll mention an individual name because there was an article about him in the paper this past year. Dale Brown was a basketball player on the 1993 team, the Final Four Team that had Jamal Mashburn on it. And he dropped out of school, $I$ think, at the end of the NCAA Tournament, never completed that semester, and finally came back and graduated. Was it in August, Steve? Do you know?

PARKER: Yeah.
PIECORO: I think he graduated in August and is now into coaching, I believe.

PARKER: Yes.
PIECORO: So that's what -- and we've
had other individuals that I'm aware of that have been out 20 years and have come back. So the Cawood Ledford Fund does that.

CHAIR YANARELLA: One or two more questions. Bob Grossman.

GROSSMAN: Bob Grossman, Chemistry. That sounds like an excellent program, as are some of these special academic support programs that you have for the athletes. Why aren't these made available to all students?

PIECORO: That's a good question.
GROSSMAN: I don't -- you know, someone leaves the university and comes back ten years later, good for them, but because they played whatever ten years before, they should have some special program? I mean, I don't get it.

PIECORO: I don't have a good answer for you, other than the fact that -- do you want to tackle it?

JENNINGS: Well, when we met in the open
forums with students, we asked them what were their biggest issues, being a student athlete at the University of Kentucky. The first biggest issue was parking. The second biggest issue was balancing their time, and they said that for all the athletes, not just revenue, learning and trying to work that out and balancing their time. And I think they as a group felt that provides a unique and difficult problem for them and that they bring some added measure to the university.

PIECORO: Just to follow up on that and give you an idea of what's expected of a student athlete, it's a 12-month commitment. During the summer, almost every football player was on campus, either taking -- if he wasn't taking classes, he was involved in weight training and running and what have you. And if that person misses, one of those
guys misses, he gets a phone call saying, "I guess you're not coming back." So it's that kind of thing throughout their tenure here that makes it difficult to be like an ordinary student.

CHAIR YANARELLA: Well, maybe one question. Mike Cibull.

CIBULL: Yeah. I was just wondering if, given this and the fact that we're near the bottom of the SEC in terms of graduation, I mean, I guess from my naive standpoint, that's likely to be questioned. And I was wondering if you were also developing plans to address this so that when they do question it, we have some plans to correct this, apart from statistical manipulation, I mean.

PIECORO: I think we'll have something in the report about that when it comes out. Our committee's meeting -- the steering committee's meeting next Monday, and we're
reviewing the draft that we have and we'll probably have a recommendation in that area.

KENNEDY: Just a very quick question. CHAIR YANARELLA: All right, Mike. KENNEDY: The Ledford Fund, is that just for revenue sports?

PIECORO: No, that's for all student athletes.

KENNEDY: Okay. Thanks.
CHAIR YANARELLA: John, I'd like to thank you very much for your presentation. Before the meeting began, John referenced his availability for future updates with the Senate Council and the Senate. We look forward to those opportunities again. Before we close, you know most of the folks up front; I introduced them at the first meeting. We do have one new person, Robyn Barrett, who is the court reporter, and I would like to thank her for her labors today. If there is no further business, then

STATE OF KENTUCKY) COUNTY OF FAYETTE)

I, ROBYN BARRETT, CSR, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the State of Kentucky at Large, certify that the foregoing transcript of the captioned meeting of the University of Kentucky Senate is a true, complete, and accurate transcript of said proceedings as taken down in stenotype by me and later reduced to computer-aided transcription under my direction, and the foregoing is a true record of these proceedings.

I further certify that I am not employed by nor related to any member of the University of Kentucky Senate and I have no personal interest in any matter before this Council.

My Commission Expires: November 24, 2007.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office on this the 4 th day of November, 2004.

> ROBYN BARRETT, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, STATE AT LARGE, KENTUCKY

