# FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:

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## AGENDA

# UAF FACULTY SENATE MEETING #182

Monday, April 2, 2012 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Wood Center Carol Brown Ba

		wood Center Carol Brown Ballroom	
1:00	I	all to Order – Catherine Cahill  A Roll Call  Approval of Minutes to Meeting #181  Adoption of Agenda	1.
1:04	Π	<ol> <li>TATUS OF CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE ACTIONS</li> <li>Motions Approved:         <ol> <li>Motion to Amend the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science Degree Requirements</li> <li>Motion to Amend the Educational Effectiveness Policy</li> <li>Motion to Approve an Updated Procedure for the Program Review Process</li> <li>Motion to Clarify the Academic Honors Policy</li> <li>Motion to Approve a New "Directed Study" Category of Registration Motions Pending: None</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	1.
1:05	III	President's Comments – Cathy Cahill President-Elect's Remarks – Jennifer Reynolds	n.
1:15	IV	Chancellor's Remarks – Brian Rogers Provost's Remarks – Susan Henrichs Vice Provost's Remarks – Dana Thomas	n.
1:30	V	<ul> <li>Iew Business</li> <li>Resolution Condemning the Proposed Tobacco User No Hire Policy, submitted by Administrative Committee (Attachment 182/1)</li> <li>Resolution to Endorse the UAF Mission Statement, submitted by Administrative Committee (Attachment 182/2)</li> <li>Election of the 2012-13 UAF Faculty Senate President-Elect (Attachment 182/3)</li> <li>Motion to Confirm the Nomination for the 2011-12 Outstanding Senator of the Year (Attachment 182/4)</li> </ul>	n.
1:50	VI	Piscussion Items  15 Min Proposed Ad Hoc Committee to Review Electronic Faculty Activity Reporting Software – Cathy Cahill, Jennifer Reynolds	1.

2:05 BREAK 1

Complete College America Program – Cathy Cahill

### ATTACHMENT 182/1

UAF Faculty Senate #182, April 2, 2012

Submitted by the Administrative Committee

## **RESOLUTION:**

### **WHEREAS**

The University of Alaska Statewide administration has proposed a policy that the University of Alaska would not hire tobacco users, or anyone whose spouse or dependents are tobacco users;

#### WHEREAS

A university employee may have no knowledge or control over the tobacco use of family members such as a 25-year old dependent child;

### **WHEREAS**

Tobacco use rates are high in some countries, including many with highly productive potential university faculty and staff, and this policy would limit hiring of these potential faculty and staff;

### WHEREAS

The rate of tobacco use among Alaska Natives is approximately double that of the state population as a whole, and this policy would have a disproportionate effect on the hiring of Alaska Natives by the University of Alaska;

### **WHEREAS**

Extrapolating medical costs from lifestyle choices and its use in hiring decisions suggests the potential of institutional control over other conditions such as weight, exercise, diet, sleep, and blood chemistry, and is a form of discrimination that contradicts University of Alaska non-discriminatory hiring policies;

## AND WHEREAS

Many other avenues for cost reduction in the University of Alaska's approach to health care self-insurance have not been explored or tested, including numerous suggestions from the UA Joint Health Care Committee;

### THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

The UAF Faculty Senate condemns the proposed policy of not hiring a specific group of people based on higher predicted medical expenses, and views this as incompatible with the operation of an open, inclusive institution.

Further, the UAF Faculty Senate urges the University of Alaska administration to actively investigate suggestions from the Joint Health Care Committee, in a collaborative approach to addressing the problem.

State of Alaska Division of Public Heath:

http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/infocenter/topics/tobacco.htm

http://www.hss.state.ak.us/dph/chronic/tobacco/factsheets.htm

Proposed tobacco user policy: http://www.alaska.edu/files/benefits/HealthCareFY13Q-A.pdf

ATTACHMENT 182/2 UAF Faculty Senate #182, April 2, 2012 Submitted by the Administrative Committee

## **RESOLUTION**

The UAF Faculty Senate endorses the revised UAF Mission Statement shown below.

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The University of Alaska Fairbanks is a Land, Sea, and Space Grant university and an international center for research and education emphasizing the circumpolar North and its diverse peoples. UAF integrates teaching, research, and public service as it educates students for active citizenship and prepares them for lifelong learning and careers.

ATTACHMENT 182/4 UAF Faculty Senate #182, April 2, 2012 Submitted by the Administrative Committee

## **MOTION:**

The UAF Faculty Senate moves to confirm by acclamation the nomination of David Valentine as 2011-2012 Outstanding Senator of the Year.

EFFECTIVE: Immediately

RATIONALE: A single nomination was received for the 2011-2012 Outstanding Senator of the Year Award. It was agreed, however, that the nominee was truly outstanding. Therefore, the Administrative Committee, containing members of the OSYA committee (including past award recipients, the Faculty Senate President-Elect, and the Provost) unanimously agreed to forward the confirmation of this nomination to Faculty Senate. A formal resolution shall be prepared for presentation to the recipient at the May meeting.

ATTACHMENT 182/5 UAF Faculty Senate #182, April 2, 2012

For discussion only: possible revisions of a DRAFT policy on science labs by distance delivery. The original draft by the UA Distance Science Labs Task Force was distributed to Faculty Senate members by email on March 12, 2012.

# **UA Distance Science Labs Task Force**

Adopted by Faculty Alliance February 24, 2012, for Review and Approval by Faculty Senates Chair: Daniel B Monteith

Task Force Members: John M Petraitis, Andy Veh, James T Pantaleone, Mark A Fitch, Jacqueline E Cason, Rich Collins, Rainer Newberry, Orion Lawlor, Michael S Stekoll, Deborah K Barnett, Cathy L Connor

Instruction methods are changing and evolving rapidly, with exciting opportunities but serious challenges, and this requires a more open and inclusive university-wide discussion including students, instructors, faculty, adjuncts, and administration. The University of Alaska has a mission to provide Alaskan students access to higher education. Laboratory natural science courses, which are a vital part of our bachelor's GER/core, pose particular challenges to ensure both access and quality. Crucially, lab science is about sensing and interacting with the physical environment, with the complexities as found in nature.

This policy defines a RECOMMENDED **review process** for GER/core lab science courses as defined below. WE RECOMMEND THAT existing lab science courses, distance or not, that have not been reviewed by **A MAU-APPROVED\*** this process **can no longer be offered** as GER/Core lab science courses starting Fall 2013.

\*The specific procedures for doing such reviews will presumably vary among the MAUs.

This RECOMMENDED policy applies only to **lab science** courses accepted for the lab science requirement of the bachelor's GER/core at any MAU. Policies vary widely between the

- 5. Who will choose instructors for the course? How will instructors be trained in the changing technology for distance learning?
- 6. How is the enrollment cap determined for each distance section?
- 7. Will there be teaching assistants for additional distance sections?
- 8. How will the department validate the domain knowledge for the courses in their discipline? Who will be responsible for that validation?

# BROADER-SCALE ISSUES THAT EVENTUALLY NEED TO BE ADDRESSED BY GROUPS OUTSIDE OF THE UA FACULTY ALLIANCE (e.g., UNIONS)

Issues for the Faculty Senate curriculum council to address for a reviewed lab course:

- 1. How will coordination be maintained between campuses?
- 2. How will intellectual property issues be handled? Who owns the course content—the faculty who develop the course, the department, the university, the book publisher?
- 3. How will software, servers, and information technology be vetted, supported and standardized? How will these be maintained for the entire lifetime of the course?

## Issues the UA Task Force decided not address:

Non-GER/core science labs. Individual departments should choose how their own 300 and 400 level lab courses are designed and delivered. Further, their choices, will--in the vast bulk of cases--only impact their department and those equivalent ones of the other MAUs.

Transferability of distance delivered courses, both between MAUs and from other institutions. UA Board of Regents Policy addresses transferability of credit both in general and for GER courses in particular (See sections P10.04.060 and P 10.04.062).

The UA Task Force recommends a annual or semi-annual inter-MAU faculty meeting would be useful to integrate the university system, which will assist with issues like transferability.

ATTACHMENT 182/6 UAF Faculty Senate #182, April 2, 2012 Submitted by Curricular Affairs Committee

## Curricular Affairs Committee Meeting Minutes for February 22, 2012

Voting members present: Rainer Newberry – Chair; Anthony Arendt; Jungho Baek; Jun Watabe; Brian Himelbloom (phone); Diane McEachern (phone); Todd Radenbaugh (phone); Dave Valentine. Voting members absent: Retchenda George-Bettisworth; Debra Moses

Non-voting members present: Ginny Kinne (for Linda Hapsmith); Donald Crocker; Libby Eddy, Lillian Misel; Carol Gering.

Non-voting members absent: Mike Earnest, Doug Goering, and Dana Thomas (due to executive workshop).

## 1. Approve minutes from 8 February (see attached)

Minutes were approved with one correction to the motion wording about the Dean's and Chancellor's honors lists.

## 2. Motions (see below and next page)

### **MOTION:**

To approve a new category of registration, "Directed Study," to allow a student to contract with an instructor to enroll individually in a course that exists in the catalog, outside of the regularly-scheduled sections of the course in a given semester. The difference between "Directed Study" and the current "Individual Study" would be that "Individual Study" would be reserved for contracted 1:1 courses that do not exist in the UAF catalog. Courses taken as Directed Study would be transcripted with the existing

used to fulfill [minor degree] requirements FOR A MINOR may be used at the same time to fill major or general distribution requirements if so designated.

EFFECTIVE: IMMEDIATELY (FALL 2012)

RATIONALE: There are many cases in which a course might be required for a major or a minor (example: PSY F101 for a BA in Psychology) but that course also carries a General Education designator (such as "S" for Social Sciences). Strictly interpreted the way it's written, the PSY F101 could not be counted toward the required credits in Social Sciences and Humanities, no matter how many PSY credits were earned (say, 36). This would have the unintended and unfortunate consequence of requiring well

# **Summary of Survey on Stacked Courses**

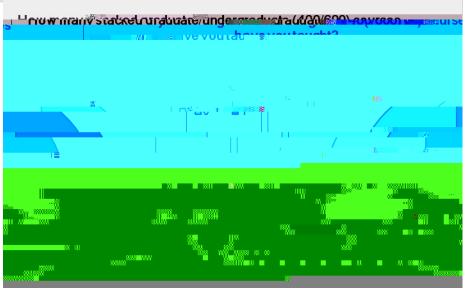
## February 21, 2012

Prepared by Orion Lawlor, Lara Horstmann (Graduate Academic and Advisory Committee) and Anthony Arendt (Curricular Affairs Committee), with assistance from Colleen Abrams (Student Systems and Data Specialist), Sara Lundemo (Admin Assistant, Office of the Provost), Mike Earnest and Dana Thomas.

Overview: A six question survey was sent on November 21, 2011 to approximately 85 faculty who have taught and/or are currently teaching stacked courses. Results were returned on Dec 12, 2011. Sara Lundemo provided the following summary tables/graphics. Responses to the open ended questions are listed at the end of the document.

## Question 1

How many stacked graduate/undergraduate (400/600) courses have you taught?						
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count				
0	0.0%	0				
1	31.8%	14				
2	18.2%	8				
3	9.1%	4				
4	11.4%	5				
5+	29.5%	13				
answered question 44						
skipped question 0						



# Question 2

How much effort was it to teach?

# **Question 4**

What course materials were different between 400 and 600 levels? Check all that apply.						
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count				
Exams	34.9%	15				
Projects	93.0%	40				
Homeworks	48.8%	21				
Readings	65.1%	28				
Lectures	4.7%	2				
Other (please specify) 20						
answered question						
skipped question						

# Question 5

Why did you teach those courses as stacked? Check all that apply.					
Answer Options	Response %	Response Count			
Low enrollment for separate courses	73.0%	27			
Expand variety of electives offered	64.9%	24			
Budget limitations	35.1%	13			
Other (please specify)		18			
answered question					
skipped question					

Responses to open-ended questions:

I think it worked pretty well, but I would be open to suggestions on how to make it even better.

Stacked options allows our department to offer specific methods courses we need for NCATE. The students are similar enough in the stages of their careers/education where it is an effective tool for our department.

It worked well.

When the enrollment at the 600-level was moderate 5-12 students, it worked well for me to run a separate lab/seminar for them. But when 600-level enrollment is very low, this does not work as well. It also depends on the quality and motivation of the graduate students; some graduate students probably get more out of being in the regular 400-level labs while other certainly benefit from a separate lab. On a different note, I do not get any workload "credit" for running a separate graduate student lab/seminar, so there is a cost to me.

Question 1 is ambiguous. Are you asking how many specific courses I have taught as stacked courses (3 or 4), or how many courses that are stacked do I teach on a regular basis (1)? I find it is important to differentiate the duties of graduate and undergraduate students in terms of preparation and participation on a daily basis. The stacked course I teach most often is an oral intensive class for undergraduates. Every week, one undergraduate must prepare an outside reading for presentation. I generally dedicate 1 hour each week to this task. Undergraduates not presenting that week are expected to participate as audience members, but do not have to prepare the text being presented. The graduate students however must prepare the outside reading, engage the undergraduate in discussion of the reading, and provide detailed feedback to me re: the students perform

Sometimes it takes longer to explain material when you have a diverse crowd BUT in the end they understand the material better. Typically good undergrads do as well in the graduate classes in ATM. I took grad classes as an undergraduate (my university did not stack them) and I usually did better than the grads as I had only one job, to study. The grad students had to also do research. I think it takes some doing but can be a very positive experience for both groups.

Writing is very different from Ph.D. students in the same class with undergrads who are juniors! Life experiences, work history all very different. Too different at times. Students were in the class though for similar reasons and committed to these.

### Entry Criteria. Devoted Teaching time

Had to be careful to make sure I was not making graduate assumptions of undergraduate students.

What worked: I could accommodate the needs of a majority of the graduate students. What did not work well: (1) Some of our high performing grad students were frustrated (2) Some of the students in general trailing thought that the graduate students tended to dominate the class - especially in the interactive sessions during lecture time. This discrepancy in entry level varies from year to year. Last year was particularly challenging for me. Thanks for giving this issue a UAF wide thought.

Grad students often draw out higher caliber of work from undergrad students Can be difficult for grad students to get equivalent motivation especially when they are the minority Using the grad students to take on seminar leading was very effective

### Everything worked as designed.

Worked well: graduate students benefit from hearing introductory material, which may get skipped in a pure 600 level class. Undergraduates benefit from hearing at least a bit of more advanced material, interacting with upper level students, and seeing more of the literature than they would otherwise. Didn't work well: graduate students get less advanced lectures than they want and deserve. It's tough to keep two classes straight, and tempting to essentially offer one mediocre course with two numbers.