Senate Chair Presentation April 16, 2009

Frank J Bova

Approval of March 2009 minutes

Faculty Senate
Chair's report
April 16, 2009

Senate Update Class of 2032



Voting Instructions

"for the geographically challenged"

- There is a link on the <u>senate homepage</u> and on the main Senate meetings page.
- at 3 PM when the meeting starts and you'll see an
 "ask" button at the upper left corner of the page, right
 above the video box where the speaker is shown.
- If you click the "ask" button a message box will pop up and you can submit your vote, be sure to sign your name so we can attribute the vote to you- we cannot accept votes without an "associated name".
- IF all else fails: email: bova@neurosurgery.ufl.edu

May Senate Meeting

 Currently the May Senate meeting is scheduled for May 14th, 3-5 pm

Issue: This was scheduled after Dr. Machen committed to be out of town

- I would like to reschedule for <u>May 15th</u>, at either
 - 12-2 pm
 - 3:30-5:30 pm

From the Faculty Senate Budget Council: November 12, 2008 revised after Steering Committee Meeting November 6, 2008

1. Allow units flexibility to engage in revenue generating activities. Off-book offerings Distance education Incentives for faculty to generate additional revenue Graduate tuition to meet market pricing Use revenue generated by a Unit to "buy down" debt Evaluate using adjunct professors to help reduce the cost of delivering a curriculum

2. <u>Seek permission/advocate at all opportunities to increase undergraduate tuition</u>

Numerous legislative constraints (inability to raise undergrad tuition, etc) How vigorous should we be in advocating for a change in philosophy on the part of the legislature; e.g., As the sole AAU institution of higher education in the State of Florida, UF is a resource that can be used to attract businesses, research institutions, and skilled workers to the state; however, it cannot reach its potential to benefit the state unless it joins the ranks of the best public universities, including the University of Michigan, UVA, UNC-CH, and Cal-Berkeley. To do that, tuition caps resulting from Bright Futures should be lifted, and the University should be encouraged to recruit nationally and internationally.

Cuts within college units should be planned following principles of shared governance and agreed upon by college administrators and faculty council/budget council; if agreement cannot be reached, the President should mediate the final decision on cuts. President needs to assume final authority for all budget cuts within the University

4. Vertical cuts preferred over horizontal cuts

- Eliminate duplicative programs within UF
- Eliminate duplicative programs that exist at other state schools
- Merge units where synergy exists and cost savings can be achieved; mergers are appropriate when the new combined unit is better than the sum of the separate units.
- Cost/Value; while cost can be readily measured, value is quite difficult to assess. Various indicators of value include demand for graduates, State of Florida educational needs, ranking of programs with respect to peers, national and international recognition of programs, impact on state and community.
- Cuts should align with strategic direction of the university

Other issues:

- 1. Look closely at PECO funds
- 2. Is building for new programs appropriate?
- 3. Re-building or renovating for lower overhead cost
- 4. Capital Campaign
- Charitable giving directed to cover "temporary" budget cuts

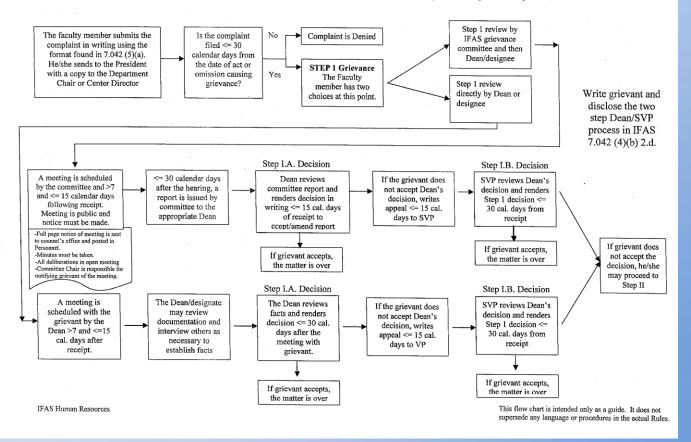
Initial discussion with Brian Beach and Paula Fussell

- 6C1-7.003 Academic Affairs; Academic Personnel Employment Plan: Academic Appointments, Types of Appointments, Appointment Status Modifier, and Academic-Administrative Classification Titles
- 6C1-7.004 Academic Affairs; Faculty and Appointments: Screening and Selection, Notice of Initial Appointments, Renewal of Appointments, and Delegation of Authority
- 6C1-7.0041 Academic Affairs; College of Medicine; Clinical Faculty Teaching Appointments; Restrictive Covenants
- 6C1-7.010 Academic Affairs; Faculty Evaluation and Improvement: General Policy, Areas of Performance to be Evaluated, Sources of Data for Evaluation, Methods of Evaluation, Utilization of Evaluations, Junior Faculty Mentoring, Sustained Performance Evaluation and Administrative Evaluation
- Academic Affairs; Non-Renewal of Non-Tenured or Non-Permanent Status Faculty Appointments: Appointments Subject to Non-Renewal Notification, Non-Renewal Notification Requirements, and Non-Renewal Transmittal Procedures
- 6C1-7.018 Academic Affairs; Academic Freedom and Responsibility
- 6C1-7.019 Academic Affairs; Tenure and Promotion: Definition, Eligibility, Granting of Tenure, Criteria, Procedures and Methods of Processing, Confidential Nature of Materials and Discussions, Reports and Appeals, Permanent Status and Sustained Performance Evaluations
- 6C1-7.025 Academic Affairs; Permanent Status for County Extension Faculty and P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School Faculty
- 6C1-7.032 Academic Affairs; Personnel Exchange Program
- 6C1-7.036 Academic Affairs; Complaints Against Faculty Members
- 6C1-7.041 Academic Affairs; Methods for Review and Resolution of Faculty Grievances
- 6C1-7.042 Academic Affairs; University Grievance Procedure for Faculty: Definitions, General Information, and Procedures
- 6C1-7.0441 Academic Affairs; Appeal Procedures of the University Senate Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, Professional Relations and Standards Committee
- 6C1-7.048 Academic Affairs; Suspension Termination, and Other Disciplinary Action for Faculty: Definition of Just Cause, Termination, Suspension, and Other Disciplinary Action, Suspension Pending Investigation, Notification and Records of Disciplinary Action

7.042 Faculty Grievance Procedure for IFAS

Step I Procedure

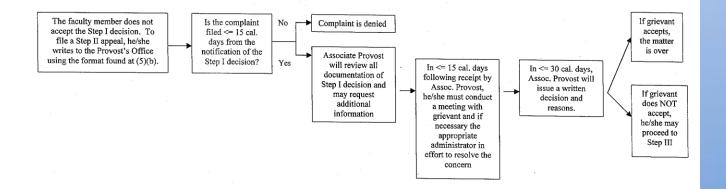
This procedure is for use in a dispute or complaint that alleges a violation of the rules of the University of Board of Governors concerning tenure, promotion, non-renewal/termination of contracts, salary, work assignments, evaluation, lay-off, and other benefits/rights accruing to a faculty member.



7.042 Faculty Grievance Procedure for IFAS

Step II Procedure

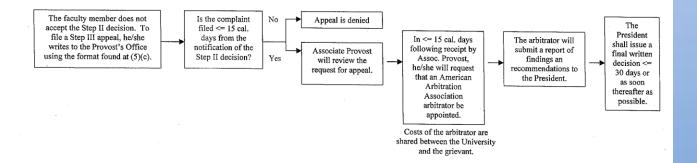
The Step II procedures are for use in a dispute or complaint that was not resolved at the Step I level.



7.042 Faculty Grievance Procedure for IFAS

Step III Procedure

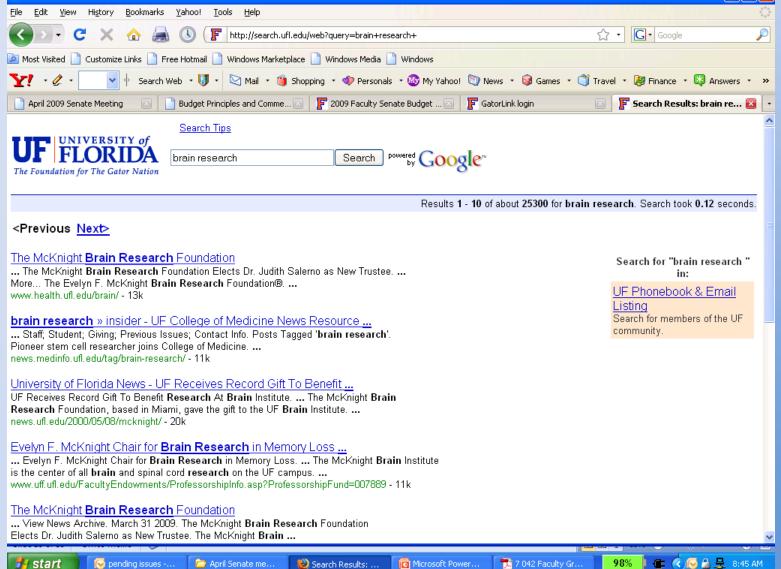
The Step III procedures are for use in a dispute or complaint that was not resolved at the Step II level.



Google (it used to be helpful)

- Stuff goes on websites it is never taken off websites
- New time delineated Search has been accepted as a work item and is on the scheduled work agenda

Google (it used to be helpful)

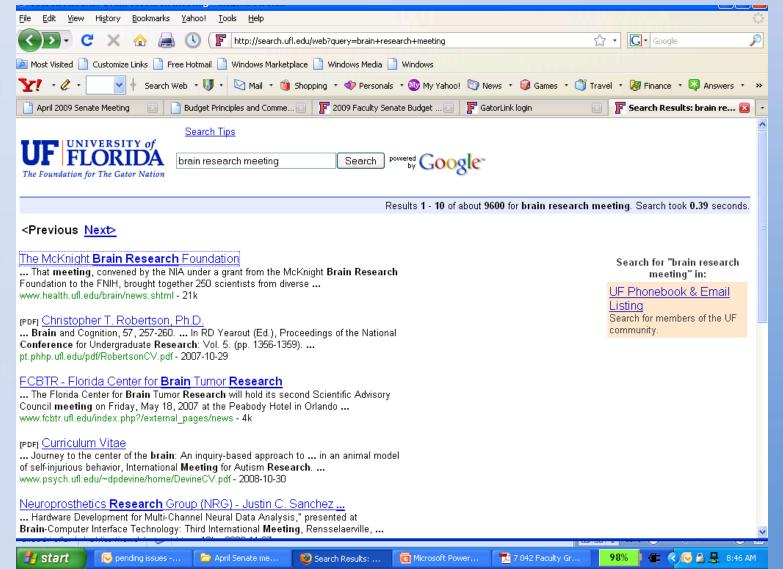


April Senate me...

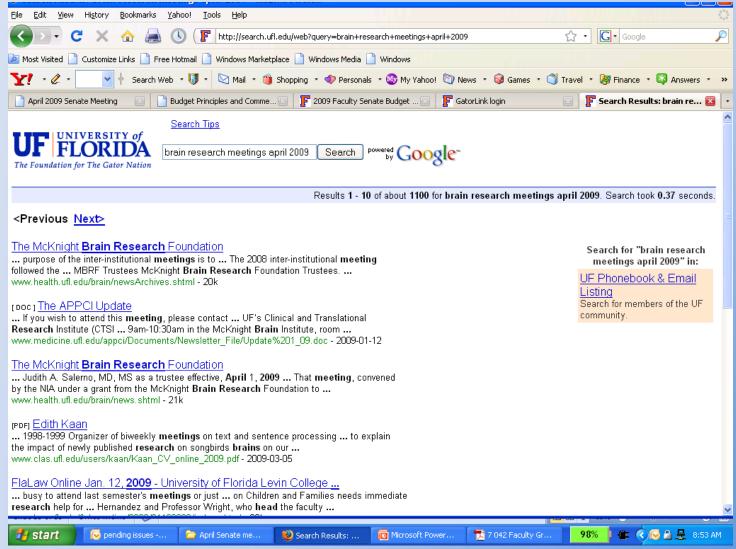
Search Results: ...

👩 Microsoft Power...

Google (it used to be helpful)



Google (it used to be helpful)



Professional Masters Programs Ken Gerhard

Associate Dean of the Graduate School

EDUCATION FORUM

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Professional Science Master's **Programs Merit Wider Support**

Rita R. Colwell

he United States faces growing global competition in the development of innovative products and services, a challenge much like a "silent Sputnik" to which the nation must pay more attention (1). One component of the U.S. educational system that can help us meet that challenge is master's level education in the natural sciences.

In most fields in the natural sciences, master's degrees have long been viewed mainly as milestones en route to a doctorate, rather than destinations in their own right. But about a decade ago, foundations and universities began experimenting with new master's programs that develop advanced scientific knowledge and professional skills such as communication, project management, and commercialization. Most of these innovative Professional Science Master's (PSM) degree programs are interdisciplinary and provide hands-on learning through internships and team projects. They are not intended to displace traditional programs. Instead, they aim to engage students with professional goals and help them become scientists uniquely suited to the 21st-century workplace, equipped with a deeper and broader scientific knowledge than that acquired with a Bachelor of Science degree and the skills to apply it.

The experiment has yielded promising results. Beginning with seed money from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation to establish individual PSM programs at existing institutions and an endowment from the W. M. Keck Foundation to establish the Keck Graduate Institute of Applied Life Sciences, the experiment has resulted in 128 PSM programs now under way at 64 universities in 23 states, producing about 600 graduates per year (Examples of these PSM programs are listed in the table on the right.) The America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110-69) provides an opportunity for further growth by authorizing the National Science Foundation

R. R. Colwell is former director of the National Science Foundation, Distinguished University Professor at the University of Maryland and the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and Senior Advisor, Canon U.S. Life Sciences. She recently chaired a National Research Council committee that wrote the report Science onals: Master's Education for a Competitive World. E-mail: rcolwell@umiacs.umd.edu

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nstitution and Field	Description and Features
California State University, Chico	Targeted to scientists who want to improve their business skills, the program includes business training complemented by science training in fields such as agriculture, biology, chemistry, and engineering.
Environmental Sciences	www.csuchico.edu/psm
Middle Tennessee State University	Designed to prepare students for careers in the management of bioscience firms and organizations—specifically, research positions in laboratories applying biotechnology to problems in medicine, industry, and agriculture; and management positions in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries. Most Students are full time.
Biotechnology	http://frank.mtsu.edu/~msps
University of Connecticut	Designed to train scientists with interdisciplinary competency in genetics, molecular biology, and computational analysis. The program is intended to meet the needs of biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies and to prepare for genomics-related work in the law enforcement, legal, and political communities.
Applied Genomics	www.smasters.uconn.edu/apptied_genomics
Georgia Institute of Technology	Designed to give students the knowledge and skills necessary to start a career in industry as a bioinformatics or biocomputing specialist.
Bioinformatics	www.biology.gatech.edu/graduate-programs/bioinformatics/new/program_overview.php
Michigan State University	The Online Master of Science in Food Safety Program was created in response to recognizing an underhable need on the part of the food industry, government, and public health for their employees to be specifically educated in the many aspects of safeguarding our food supply.
Food Safety and Toxicology	http://online.fo.odsafety.msu.edu
State University of New York at Buffalo	Focuses on how to apply existing chemical software to problems in quantum chemistry, molecular biology, environmental chemistry, and industrial chemistry, for example. Training in business and ethics is also included, and training in software development is available. The program is geared primarily to full-time students.
Computational Chemistry	http://professionalmasters.cas.buffalo.edu
Arizona State University	The program consists of interdisciplinary courses that provide a knowledge base required for full appreciation of research and innovation in nanoctience and nanotechnology. Students choose courses in physics, chemistry and biochemistry, materials science, biotechnology, and
	intellectual property and innovation.

http://physics.asu.edu/graduate/psm/overview

Quantitative Finance www.wpi.edu/Academics/Depts/Math/Grad/financial.html

* From program Web sites and the Council of Graduate Schools (NSF) to provide grants for the creation or contribution to our nation's competitiveness. expansion of up to 200 programs. With That was the conclusion of a recent study from broader support from the community, these the National Research Council, for which I

Designed to prepare students for quantitative careers in the financial industry, including banks.

insurance companies, and investment and securities firms. The curriculum include:

mathematics and statistics courses along with studies in financial management, informa

A recent study shows the potential of an

alternative career path in building a

scientific work force.

served as chair (2). The report committee found that many students who could have useful and interesting certed action of government, universities,

for the doctorate and the career outcomes. PSM offer a different path for these students, whose interests and talents might otherwise be lost to Indeed, the creation of PSM programs could provide the United States with a competitive advantage by both providing opportunities for more domestic students in graduate science and attracting international talent as well. PSM program data have already shown that these programs have attracted greater numbers of women than other graduate programs in similar fields; it is hoped that this can be extended to underrepreeral science agencies. Congress should also add scholarships for

grams in areas such as bioinformatics have begun to attract large numbers of interna-Those who follow the PSM path will likely find employers-whose work-force needs are evolving-eagerly awaiting them, our study found. Biotech companies, information technology firms, banks and financial companies, and government agencies have testified to their need for employees with the knowledge and skills these programs cultivate. And the salaries of those who hold master's degrees in science and engineering have grown faster over the last 10 years than salaries of those Members of this new cadre of science-

trained professionals become investment analysts, science and technology acquisition managers, and forensic scientists. They work in emerging fields such as business intelligence, which uses data mining and mathematical modeling to solve business problems, and service science, which seeks ways to increase industry productivity and efficiency in the rapidly growing service economy. Some PSM graduates can be predicted to emerge as leaders in industry, government, and nonprofits. In these jobs for which they are so well

qualified, PSM graduates will benefit both individual employers and our nation's ability In several states-North Carolina, New York, to compete in the global marketplace. The capacity to innovate depends not only on scientific discovery but also on the ability to translate new knowledge into products and services. This is where PSM graduates can have a major impact. To accomplish this on a broad scale-especially for expanding industries such as biotechnology, which increasingly are focused on production-current PSM programs need to be scaled up and new

careers in the sciences shy away from graduate

school, uncertain about both the length of study

degree programs, typically 2 years in length,

sented minorities as well. Meanwhile, pro-

with bachelor's degrees or Ph.D.'s.

the scientific work force.

tional students.

foundations and employers The report recommends Congress take the

lead by fully funding and expanding the PSM initiative it authorized at the NSF in the 2007 America COMPETES Act. Congress has now provided an initial \$15 million at the NSF for the PSM through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which beable through 30 September 2010. Congress has an opportunity to provide additional funding under the COMPETES Act authorization in the Fiscal Year 2010 Budget; after that, Congress will need to provide both new authorization and appropriation. This initiative should be expanded to include other fed-

U.S. citizens who enroll in PSM programs. The typical cost of a program varies greatly, depending on the type of institution, and so far PSM students have had to fund their master's education. This is unlike many Ph.D. students who receive support through fellowships and research and teaching assistantships. However, it is not unlike students in professional programs in law, business, public policy, or medicine, who see the cost of such education as an investment in themselves that will pay off in the long run. Scholarships will allow many more students, particularly those from less advantaged backgrounds, to participate in PSM programs and will expand the number of domestic students who continue in science at the graduate level. In the meantime, many PSM programs are preparing to meet the educational needs of veterans who will benefit from the Post-9/11 Veterans Education Assistance Act, which became law in July 2008.

States, which have had a historic role in both higher education and economic development, must also play a role. They should regard PSM programs as critical to producing a cadre of science professionals who can manage and grow science- and technologybased industries in their states and regions and make wise investments to support them. and California, for example-state universities have established systemwide plans for PSM programs across their campuses to meet key economic needs.

Universities, in turn, should continue to support existing programs, to create new ones, and to ensure that curricula evolve to reflect scientific developments and workforce needs. PSM programs have a responsibility within this context to engage in ongoing programs created, a challenge for the con- evaluation that will provide feedback on both

processes and outcomes. This information will allow for midcourse corrections to increase program effectiveness

EDUCATIONFORUM

Employers must be key partners in these efforts. PSM programs need to establish employer advisory boards and work with them to develop and evolve curricula and to develop linkages to the workplace. Employers can additionally sponsor student team projects, provide mentoring and internship opportunities for students, and hire graduates who meet their personnel needs.

To be sure, there are challenges in the development of PSM programs. A case must be made that funds for PSM development are a wise investment, justifying the opportunity costs. Individual faculty members also need to support these programs. While some do, others view master's level education only as an incidental step for doctoral students. Worse, they claim to be too busy to give it attention. With appropriate incentives-program resources, credit for program development in tenure review-surely, more faculty would participate in starting and sustaining these programs.

Professional organizations in the sciences have a role as well. These societies historically have focused on encouraging and supporting the work of a doctorate-educated work force, but many are now considering a broader role in advancing education. The professional societies should take master's education under their wings-creating committees to foster master's education, recognizing faculty who have led successful PSM programs, and serving as field-specific clearinghouses of information about the programs.

PSM programs can make a vital contribution to this century's work force, which needs employees who can work well in teams and across disciplines (3). It is time for leaders in government, education, and industry to show similar teamwork in supporting these programs-an investment to yield a talented group of scientists with the skills our nation requires most to meet the global challenges of

References and Notes

- R. R. Colwell, Bioscience 58, 3 (2008). National Research Council, Science Professi Master's Education for a Competitive World (National Academies Press, Washington, DC, 2008); www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12064
- The PSM has also been endorsed in reports by the National Science Board, the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, the Council on Competitiveness, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Association of American Universities, the Council of Association [see Appendix | of the study report (2)

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programs could engage and benefit far more

President's Report Bernie Machen

http://test.budget.president.ufl.edu/

Provost's Report Joe Glover

Election Chair-Elect 2009-2010 Chair 2010-2011

Mary Ann Ferguson

John Leavey

Jill Varnes

Please mark your Choice for Senate Chair-Elect

Please be sure to sign the ballot

Information Items

Doctor of Business Administration

Selcuk Erenguc

ASO DEAN CBA & PRICEWATERHOUSE COOPERS DIS PROF

DBA-Final-EEO

DBA Program Tables to Grad Sch 021009

DBA program submission to grad school

Report of the UCC on the first year's

Experience with a Co-Chair structure

Andy McCollough

Co-Chair UCC and Gen Ed Committee

UF Calendar Update

Bernard Mair,

Associate Provost for Undergraduate Affairs

Academic Policy Council

Report on Shared Governance Questionnaire

Danaya Wright

APC Council Chair

Constitution Article 1

http://www.trustees.ufl.edu/resolutions/r03 14.pdf

Cathy Martyniak

Chair Elect Second Ballot

Action Items

Graduate Council Items Ken Gerhardt

Associate Dean of the Graduate School

Proposal to Create a M.S. In Biostatistics, PHHP

Sunset Doctorate Degree in Computer & Information Science

Green Team Resolution Dedee DeLongpre

Director of the Office of Sustainability

Green Team Resolution

Recommendations from 2007 Surveys

Minutes, March Welfare

Committee on Committees Ellis Greiner

Committee on Committees Chair

Conflict of Interest Committee Recommended Language

Constitution Committee Cathy Martyniak Chair

Constitution Committee Bylaw 22

Constitution Article VI

A Motion to adjourn please