

JOURNAL OF THE FACULTY SENATE (Norman campus)

The University of Oklahoma
 Regular Session -- February 11, 1980 -- 3:30 p.m., Dale Hall 218

The Faculty Senate was called to order by Professor Barbara Lewis, Chairperson.

Present:

Acock	Eick	Hockman	Menzie	Smith
Bishop	Etheridge	Huettner	Neely	Sorey
Brown, H.	Flowers	Karriker	Peters	Thompson
Brown, S.	Foster, T.	Kutner	Pfiester	Walker
Caldwell	Gabert	Lancaster	Reynolds	Welch
Carpenter	Hardy	Lehr	Rowe	Whitmore
Coulter	Herrick	Lewis	Saxon	Whitney
Covich	Hill	Lindstrom	Seaberg	Yukihiro
Davis	Hoag	Lis	Self	

AUOPE representatives: Alonso Guyer

Absent:

Artman	Catlin	Kunesh	Murray	Wickham
Carmack	Foster, J.	Morris	Rinear	

Provost's Office representative: Ray

AUOPE representatives: Chism Cowen Donwerth

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APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Journal of the Faculty Senate for the regular session on January 14, 1980, was approved.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Spring meeting of General Faculty, Norman campus

The spring semester meeting of the General Faculty on the Norman campus will be held at 3:30 p.m., on Thursday, April 17, 1980, in Room 123, Microbiology-Botany Building.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Spring joint meeting, OSU and OU Executive Committees

The Executive Committees of the Faculty Council, Oklahoma State University, and the Faculty Senate, University of Oklahoma, will hold their spring semester joint meeting in Stillwater on Thursday, March 27, 1980.

REMARKS BY DR. MILFORD MESSER, UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR

At the invitation of the Senate Executive Committee, Dr. Milford Messer, University Registrar, addressed the Senate concerning recent developments in computerized registration on the Norman campus.

Dr. Messer noted that registration on this campus has been computerized for about 15 years. About two years ago, Provost Barbara Uehling appointed a committee to study various options in the registration process. Subsequently, recommendations were presented to the Deans Council and the administration decided to buy a package that would allow the University to develop an "on-line capability." The new system was installed for the spring semester registration. The registration packet has been replaced by a card given each student for processing during the registration. Every attempt has been made to improve the registration process for the students, the departments, and the faculty members. Ten terminals in the computer area in Buchanan Hall have handled as many as 2,000 transactions on some days.

Dr. Messer distributed copies of the "continuous registration report" for the current semester (see page 3 of this Journal) and noted the "fantastic" figure of 20,154 schedule changes. The spring semester final tally will apparently be about 500-600 larger than last spring's total registration.

He also distributed copies of a proposed registration schedule that, for the first time, includes advance registration for both the summer session and the fall semester. He emphasized the point that faculty advisers at the various colleges are not obligated to be on duty throughout the entire registration schedule. The Provost has stated that students must see their advisers if their respective colleges require them to do so. Such conferences, however, are to be scheduled at the convenience of the advisers concerned. Hopefully, within a few years, the system will provide the total enrollment record of each student, as well as the various degree requirements in appropriate format.

In closing his 20-minute, informal presentation, Dr. Messer expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to bring the Senate up to date in this matter and solicited faculty criticisms and suggestions.

OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS AND RECORDS
 Continuous Registration Report
 Spring Semester 1980

		Registration Total	Add/Drop
Nov. 5-9	Advance Registration	13,217	
Dec. 3	Continuous Registration	165	704
4	" "	111	372
5	" "	157	464
6	" "	132	455
7	" "	116	463
10	" "	87	535
11	" "	96	323
12	" "	93	440
13	" "	89	377
14	" "	160	206
17	" "	80	198
18	" "	81	184
19	" "	83	213
20	" "	121	201
21	" "	174	238
	Totals	14,962	5,373
	Cancellations and Suspensions	330	
		14,632	
Jan. 2	Continuous Registration	78	152
3	" "	99	168
4	" "	80	196
7	" "	562	353
8	" "	248	167
9	" "	512	609
10	" "	650	562
11	" "	708	626
12	" "	494	335
14	Late Registration	29	209
15	" "	151	1,152
16	" "	152	1,495
17	" "	87	1,289
18	" "	97	1,503
21	" "	141	1,424
22	" "	77	1,125
23	" "	94	954
24	" "	66	1,106
25	" "	101	1,356
	Totals (Final Hand Count)	19,017	20,154

SELECTION OF FACULTY REPLACEMENTS: University Councils and Committees

Voting by written ballot on the slate presented by the Senate Committee on Committees and additional nominations made from the floor, the Senate selected the following faculty replacements:

Academic Program Council: Leon Zelby (EE)
to replace Carl Locke (1977-80)

Research Council: Joakim Laguros (CEES)
to replace Carl Locke (1978-81)

Faculty Appeals Board: Michael Devine (Science and Public Policy)
to replace Carl Locke (1976-80)

Intramural Committee: Julia Norlin (Social Work)
to replace B. L. Turner (1977-80)

REPORT BY PROFESSOR BARBARA LEWIS, SENATE CHAIR

Executive Committee meeting with Chairs of University Committees: In Professor Lewis' opinion, the recent Executive Committee meeting with the Chairs of the 30+ University Committees on this campus was productive for the following reasons:

- (a) The informal meeting provided the various Chairs an opportunity to become aware of other Committees whose activities were in either related or overlapping areas.
- (b) There was an opportunity to share common concerns, frustrations, and positive attitudes.

The consensus of the group was that such meetings should be held at least once each semester.

Executive Committee meeting with Provost J. R. Morris: Noting the apparent lack of controversial issues on campus at this time, Professor Lewis reported that several topics were discussed informally at the recent Executive Committee meeting with Provost J. R. Morris.

The Executive Committee did, however, recommend to the Provost that no action be taken until some unspecified future date, subject to further action by the HSC Senate, concerning the changes proposed by the HSC Senate. Professor Lewis reported that a Senate ad hoc Committee had recently studied the proposed changes and had felt that the changes would pose some problems for the Norman campus. Furthermore, the Executive Committee believes that the HSC may prefer to await the arrival of the new HSC Provost before taking further action in this matter.

Senate representation at ACE meeting on faculty handbooks: Professor Lewis reported that Professor Kunesh (Chair-Elect) was in Memphis to participate in an American Council on Education meeting on faculty handbooks. Professor Kunesh joined the Provost's Office delegation (Ms. Glenn and Mr. Ray) at the conference. He will present a report to the Senate at the March 17 meeting.

REPORT OF THE SENATE FACULTY WELFARE COMMITTEE

Professor Gary Thompson, Committee Chair, reported on the following items:

Faculty/staff petitions concerning 12% average pay raise, 1980-81: On the Norman campus, 688 faculty members and 1482 staff members signed the Committee-sponsored petition concerning President Banowsky's announced goal of an average 12-percent pay increase for 1980-81. Professor Barbara Lewis, Chair of the Faculty Senate, and Dr. Dorothy Foster, Chair of the Employee Executive Council, will present the petitions to President Banowsky and the University Board of Regents President at the regular meeting of the Regents at 10:00 a.m., on Thursday, February 14, in Dining Rooms 5 and 6, Oklahoma Memorial Union. (See page 3 of the Senate Journal for January 14, 1980.)

Professor Thompson extended an invitation to all interested faculty members to attend the February 14 ceremony.

Committee study of faculty salaries: Last fall, the Faculty Welfare Committee was temporarily enlarged by five faculty members to assist that Committee in its study of faculty salaries on this campus. Professor Thompson presented a summary report of the rankings of Norman campus salaries (by departments) among 70 member institutions of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and 2 non-member institutions for 1977-78. This report (reproduced on pages 6-8 of this Journal) will be appended to the faculty petition to be presented to the President and the University Regents on February 14. The detailed, 14-page report of NASULC--on which the Faculty Welfare Committee report was based--will likewise be forwarded with the faculty petition mentioned above.

Prof. Thompson noted that one-half of the Norman campus departments rank in the low 20th percentile. Calling the report data "more powerful than those of the Big Eight schools," he felt that the very unfavorable salary situation on campus needs to be brought to the attention of the University Regents.

Survey of faculty attitudes concerning salary issues: Prof. Thompson distributed copies of a preliminary summary of the recent questionnaire survey of Norman campus faculty attitudes concerning salary issues. The Committee did not have a "singular interpretation of the raw data" based on 400 responses (60 percent) to date.

Approximately 20 percent of the faculty favored pay raises solely on the basis of merit, another 10 percent favored across-the-board raises regardless of merit, and the remaining 70 percent favored some combination of the two methods. Prof. Thompson called attention to the strong support given Committee A by the faculty, as well as the overall feeling that treatment received, on an individual level, in fund distribution was "usually fair."

A final report, with appropriate cross-tabulations, will be presented later to the Senate and President Banowsky. Prof. Thompson requested Senate members to submit to him any suggestions for treating and analyzing the data.

Tax sheltering proposal - CTRS contributions: The University Employment Benefits Committee recently voted not to proceed in that direction, after considerable discussion of this question. At best, the maximum benefit would amount to only \$70-80. In Prof. Thompson's opinion, there are difficulties with the idea that "looks good at first sight." (See page 5 of the Senate Journal for December 10, 1979.)

February 8, 1980

REPORT OF FACULTY WELFARE COMMITTEE:

Rankings of OU faculty salaries (by departments) among 70 member institutions of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and 2 non-member institutions (1977-78).

The University of Oklahoma is one of 90 members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC) and, as such, receives an annual report on salaries by rank and department. The OU section of the 1977-78 report and the introductory pages are attached. The universities belonging to NASULGC represent all regions of the country and include seven of the members of the BIG 8, and fifteen universities from the southwestern United States. The quality of the universities listed varies from several very prestigious ones to some of lesser repute and, overall, these 90 institutions would appear to be a reasonable reference point for comparison of OU salaries.

Before turning to a comparison of OU salaries, please note that the salary factor data compare faculty of a given academic rank in a given department to all other faculty of that rank regardless of department. These data are, therefore, not useful for our purpose. The salary rank data are useful, however, because they compare faculty salaries at a given academic rank in a given department with all other faculty of that rank in the same department at other universities. This salary rank data have been used to construct Table 1, which is attached.

Several conclusions can be drawn from an examination of Table 1. Turning first to the department rank column, we find that most OU department salaries rank at the bottom when compared to similar departments at other state universities. Table 2 summarizes the department salary ranks and indicates that 20 of the 38 departments at OU rank in the bottom 20%; 32 of the 38 rank in the bottom 33-1/3%; and 38 of 38 rank in the bottom 55%. Not one department ranks above this 55% level. Four departments (Botany, Communication, Foreign Languages, and Geology) rank between 50 and 55%. The Dramatic Arts and Philosophy Departments rank between 33-1/3 and 50%. All other OU departments rank in the bottom 33-1/3% with twelve departments (City Comm. & Regional Planning, Zoology, Journalism, Petroleum Engineering, Civil Engineering, Arts, Home Economics, Architecture, Classics, Mathematics, Library Faculty, and Physics) ranking in the bottom 10%. Overall, OU salaries are 12% below the above of the state universities in this survey.* Even areas of excellence, such as the Business School and Law School, rank in the bottom 33-1/3%.

While the above information does not address the equity issue in the sense of absolute salaries (i.e., should qualified Ph.D. faculty in any department be paid \$12,000 or less regardless of market factors), this survey indicates that virtually all OU faculty are poorly paid relative to their counterparts in other state universities in the survey. In addition, the survey indicates that other universities are adapting to market factors as OU has. Low-pay departments at OU are the lowest at other universities and, vice versa, most universities simply pay all of their faculty more than OU does.

A second issue that can be addressed with the data in Table 1 is the question whether new or lower-rank faculty are paid better than higher-rank faculty. The results are split on this issue. The data in the second to the last column of Table 1 show that new OU assistant professors in 1977-78 were slightly better off in a relative sense than the faculty at large. For example, 22 OU departments hired new assistant

*The 1977-78 NASULGC Survey was used because the OU section of the 1978-79 survey was not available at OU.

professors in 1977-78; and, in 10 of these 22 instances, the average salaries were in the upper 50% compared to starting salaries in similar departments at other universities. In only 4 of these 22 instances, however, were the average salaries in the top 33-1/3%. New assistant professor salaries at OU are evenly split among good, average, and bad relative to other state universities.

Once an individual joins the OU faculty, the salary results by academic rank vary from department to department. In 13 of 37 departments, full professors (or the highest rank professors) are relatively better paid than lower academic rank professors when compared to other universities in the survey. In 12 of 37 departments, assistant professors (or the lowest rank professors) are relatively better paid than higher academic rank professors. In 6 departments, associate professors are relatively the best paid. In absolute terms within OU departments, average salaries increase with academic rank in each of the 37 departments with two exceptions - Petroleum Engineering and Home Economics.

Finally, Table 3 presents 1971-78 data on annual percentage changes in the Consumer Price Index and U.S. Disposable Income Per Capita. These data indicate that in the 1970's our society's disposable income was not eroded by inflation. Unfortunately, OU faculty did not share in this increase.

We are grateful to Professor David Huettner (Center for Economic and Management Research) for gathering the data and preparing this comprehensive report.

Respectfully submitted,

	<u>Temporary additional members:</u>
Susan Caldwell (Art)	David Huettner (Economics)
Teree Foster (Law)	David Levy (History)
Thomas Murray (Civil Engineering)	Martin Jischke (AMNE)
John Seaberg (Education)	John Radovich (CEMS)
Stephen Whitmore (Physics)	William Weitzel (Management)
Gary Thompson (Geography), Chair	

- Encls 2
- 1 Table 1
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TABLE 1

OU Faculty Salaries Compared to Other Universities in the National Association
of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, 1977-78 Academic Year*

(All Comparisons Made Relative to Faculty of Identical Rank in
Identical Departments at Universities Participating in this Survey)

Department	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	New Assistant Professor	Overall OU Department Rank
Architecture	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
City, Comm. & Regional Planning	8 of 13	8 of 15			14 of 15
Botany	10 of 34	20 of 33	14 of 31		17 of 34
Zoology	24 of 29	28 of 29	11 of 27	6 of 13	26 of 29
Business, Mgmt. and Admin.	33 of 47	34 of 50	43 of 51	19 of 22	34 of 51
Communication	17 of 27	14 of 28	17 of 31		14 of 31
Journalism	34 of 34	31 of 35	27 of 33		33 of 36
Education	29 of 40	31 of 38	29 of 38	8 of 18	29 of 41
Physical Education		34 of 54	48 of 55	15 of 19	50 of 57
Chemical Engineering	24 of 43	27 of 37	28 of 34		31 of 43
Petroleum Engineering	8 of 8	5 of 9			8 of 9
Civil Engineering	45 of 50	49 of 51	48 of 49		50 of 52
Electrical Engineering	42 of 52	35 of 51	44 of 47	12 of 12	45 of 52
Mechanical Engineering	32 of 47	47 of 48	38 of 41		38 of 48
Industrial & Mgmt. Engineering	15 of 31	26 of 31	19 of 25		26 of 32
Art	47 of 50	48 of 53	44 of 53	11 of 18	52 of 54
Music	41 of 44	27 of 45	17 of 45	16 of 22	30 of 45
Dramatic Art	34 of 36	23 of 40	19 of 39	18 of 20	27 of 42
Foreign Languages	35 of 61	44 of 66	41 of 66	19 of 28	33 of 66
Home Economics	25 of 25	27 of 27	28 of 30	6 of 12	31 of 33
Law	22 of 32	27 of 33	22 of 27	5 of 11	24 of 34
English	47 of 65	58 of 65	56 of 65		50 of 65
Classics	21 of 21	20 of 22	10 of 20		24 of 24
Philosophy	23 of 59	16 of 62	47 of 59	13 of 17	34 of 65
Library Science	16 of 16	17 of 20	15 of 21	2 of 7	16 of 22
Mathematics	64 of 65	54 of 66	65 of 66	28 of 31	64 of 66
Physical Sciences	3 of 8	4 of 7	5 of 6		6 of 8
Physics	61 of 65	55 of 65	48 of 60	8 of 17	60 of 66
Political Science & Gov't	62 of 64	59 of 65	43 of 65	4 of 21	50 of 66
Sociology	56 of 60	58 of 64	64 of 64	19 of 19	57 of 65
Chemistry	52 of 65	43 of 66	54 of 65	9 of 28	54 of 66
Geology	31 of 51	16 of 49	49 of 51		26 of 53
Psychology	56 of 64	33 of 65	61 of 62	9 of 27	58 of 65
Social Work	22 of 26	28 of 32	22 of 32	9 of 14	25 of 34
Anthropology	33 of 38	32 of 43	30 of 44	10 of 17	37 of 46
History	23 of 64	48 of 65	52 of 63	5 of 17	50 of 65
Geography		13 of 45	31 of 46		33 of 50
Library Faculty**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	93 of 94	94 of 94

*Blanks indicate no faculty of that rank or no new assistant professors hired in 1977-78. Note that NASULGC data for Architecture was in error hence an N.A., not available, has been entered. NAAB data indicates that OU's Architecture Department ranks in the bottom 10% of such departments and this information has been used in Table 2.

**Library Faculty rankings based on the 1977-78 Salary Report of the Association of Research Libraries.

TABLE 2
Summary of OU Department Salary Ranks

Category	Number of Departments*
Bottom 10%	11
Bottom 20%	19
Bottom 33 1/3%	31
Bottom 50%	33
Bottom 55%	37
Total OU Departments	37

*Departments in the NASULGC Survey follow OU A Committee lines.
Data Source: Table 1.

TABLE 3
Annual Percentage Changes in Consumer Prices
and Disposable Income Per Capita

	Consumer Prices Annual Percentage Change	U. S. Disposable Income Per Capita Annual Percentage Change
1971	3.4	7.2
1972	3.4	6.9
1973	8.8	11.7
1974	12.2	8.4
1975	7.0	9.5
1976	4.0	8.2
1977	6.8	9.3
1978	9.0	10.9

FINAL REPORT OF THE SENATE TASK FORCE ON DISCRETIONARY FUNDING

Background information: In November, 1978, with the endorsement of President Banowsky, a Senate Task Force was appointed by the Senate Chair to study discretionary funding policies and procedures and to submit appropriate recommendations. (See page 4 of the Senate Journal for November 13, 1978, and also pages 5 and 6 of the Senate Journal for December 10, 1979.)

Senate action: Professor John Lancaster, Task Force Chair, formally presented the Task Force report and moved its acceptance by the Senate.

During the ensuing discussion, questions were raised concerning

- (1) the apparent lack of a mechanism for implementing the various recommendations,
- (2) the lack of any faculty involvement in the due process, and
- (3) the legality of establishing discretionary fund reserves.

At one point, Professor Whitney moved that the word "administration" in Recommendation 4 (2) be substituted by the word "faculty." Subsequently, Professor Peters moved that this question be tabled. The Senate defeated the tabling motion, 12 to 18. The proposed amendment was later defeated in a tally of 12 affirmative and 21 negative votes.

With two dissent votes, the Senate subsequently approved the Task Force report.

The complete text of the Task Force report appears on pages 11 and 12 of this Journal.

Final Report of the Faculty Senate Task Force on Discretionary Funding

INTRODUCTION:

February 4, 1980

The Senate Task Force on Discretionary Funding was formed in November, 1978, and charged with the task of reviewing University procedures for allocation of discretionary funds and suggesting revisions of these procedures if possible. It became evident to the task force members early in their discussions that the funds allocated in the past were not true discretionary funds, because they were taken from the General University Budget and required budget adjustments by other units within the University. Therefore, for the purpose of the report, we have considered such allocations to be special allocations and these funds to be supplementary funds. We have reserved the term "discretionary funds" for those funds generated from non-University sources that are available to the administrators of the University for distribution.

The background information forming the basis for this report was obtained through consultations with a number of faculty, including some past chairs of the budget and academic programs councils, Provost J. R. Morris, and several Deans of Colleges within the University. We express our appreciation to them for their concern and cooperation and especially to Provost Morris for providing us with resource materials on the budgetary process and the history of supplemental funding within the University.

USE OF SPECIAL ALLOCATIONS:

A number of special funding allocations have been made in the University over the past few years. These include funds for the College of Business Administration, the College of Engineering, the School of Petroleum Geology and Engineering, and the University Library. In each case, the allocations were made in response to specific and well-documented needs and were put to good use by the units receiving them.

Making these needs known involved bringing them to the attention of members of the administration or to the University Regents. The administration and Regents, in turn, responded to these needs by earmarking special funds for these units. The source of these funds was the General University Budget.

Funds allocated through such a process have both a positive and a negative impact on the University community. In a positive sense, immediate needs of some units become recognized and, to some extent, rectified. For example, deficiencies in library funding that had accumulated over a number of years were, in part, repaired through a single special funding allocation. Similar funding deficiencies had contributed to reduction in the quality of the business administration program to the point where it was in danger of losing accreditation. These deficiencies were corrected by special funding allocations, and additional allocations have been designated for use in raising the quality level of the College of Business Administration to one of at least regional excellence.

Negative aspects of such haphazard special funding procedures appear when we consider the effects these allocations have on the other budgetary units of the University. These effects may be short term or long term. The short-term effect is seen when other budgetary units must delay or cancel implementation of new programs within their units or scale down on-going operations. Long-term effects appear when allocation of these funds imposes continuing financial commitments, such as addition of tenure-track faculty positions, on the University. Because these special funds are derived from the General University budget, each budgetary unit of the University, in theory, would contribute to them. In fact, however, some units will almost always make greater sacrifices than others, especially when adjustments in budgetary allocations must be made in a crisis environment. This contributes to a more subjective, but no less real, negative impact of the special funding allocation procedures.

There is the appearance of unequal sacrifice among units and, because there is no generally known procedure for applying for these funds, the feeling is that not all units have equal access to them. The view of the Task Force is that a system must be developed that will retain the positive aspect of the special funding procedure, while at least minimizing its negative aspects.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Task Force submits the following recommendations concerning special funding procedures:

1. That two types of special funding be recognized, Supplemental and Discretionary.
2. That supplemental funding be utilized for long-range improvement of programs that would require continuing financial commitment by the University.
3. That some mechanism be established that would allow the development of a reserve to be used as a source of supplemental funds. This has been done in various ways by other Universities, such as assessing each budgetary unit a certain percentage or designating a specific percentage of the total University budget for generation of the reserve before distribution of funds to the various budgetary units.
4. That a procedure for application for these funds and for review of the applications should be developed and made known to all units of the University. Applications should include an assessment of the goals of the applicant unit and a detailed description of the way these funds would enhance accomplishment of these goals. Review should include (1) an external assessment of the quality of the applicant unit and an evaluation of what would be required to raise it to the level proposed in the goals statement, (2) an evaluation by the administration of the role of the unit in the University and the impact on the University of awarding the requested funds, and (3) a statement indicating how continuing funding commitments would be met by the University. Recommendation that a unit apply for supplemental funding may originate with the unit, the Administration, or the Regents, but the application and evaluation procedure must be followed regardless of the impetus for application. Award of these funds would be made only after receiving a positive recommendation from the review procedure.
5. That discretionary funds be used to respond to immediate problems or opportunities that do not require a long-term commitment for recurring funding. Examples would be acquisition of special library collections and matching funds for major equipment purchase or building construction. Discretionary fund reserves would be generated from extra University sources, such as donations to the University Associates program that has been initiated by President Banowsky and other non-earmarked gifts to the University.
6. That procedures for application for discretionary funds be established and distributed throughout the University community.
7. That the administration move to implement these recommendations at the earliest possible date. We also suggest that the administration investigate the possibility of establishing a periodic, external review procedure for all program units of the University, whether or not they are seeking supplemental funding.

The Task Force feels that adoption and implementation of these recommendations will allow dispersal of special funds, whether supplemental or discretionary, to proceed in an orderly manner with maximum consideration of the impact of their award on the University community as a whole. Hopefully, this will alleviate the concerns felt about the process currently in use, while preserving its positive features.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne Chess (Social Work)	Michael Langenbach (Education)
David Etheridge (Music)	Sul Lee (University Libraries)
Herbert Hengst (Education)	Tom J. Love, Jr. (AMNE)
David Huettner (Economics)	Bernard R. McDonald (Mathematics)
John Lancaster (Botany-Microbiology), Chair	Wm. H. Maehl, Jr. (College of Liberal Studies)

SENATE REAPPORTIONMENT, 1980-83

Background information: As required by the Charter of the General Faculty and the Faculty Senate (Norman campus), the Senate Chair appointed a Senate ad hoc Committee last October to propose the 1980-83 reapportionment of Senate seats. (See page 2 of the Senate Journal for October 8, 1979.)

The final report of that Committee was distributed to Senate members in advance of the February 1 Senate meeting.

Senate action: Professor Whitney, Committee Chair, moved approval of that Committee's report and recommendations for reapportioning Senate seats for the 1980-83 triennium. He called attention to the new definition of "regular faculty," which, in his opinion, excludes groups that have a "justifiable right" to be represented on the Senate.

Professor Saxon suggested that, whenever the Charter is revised, consideration be given to allocating a Senate seat to the University Libraries as such rather than placing that unit in the Provost Direct category.

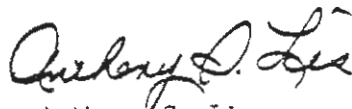
Without dissent, the Senate approved the Committee recommendation for final action by the General Faculty at the spring meeting. The full text of the report and the recommendations appears on pages 14 and 15 of this Journal.

(Secretary's note: In accordance with pertinent provisions of the Charter of the General Faculty and the Faculty Senate (Norman campus), this notice fulfills the requirement of a 30-day notice in advance of the General Faculty meeting scheduled for April 17, 1980, at which time final action will be taken in this matter.)

ADJOURNMENT

The Senate adjourned at 5:15 p.m. The next regular session of the Faculty Senate will be held at 3:30 p.m., on Monday, March 17, 1980, in Dale Hall 218.

Respectfully submitted,



Anthony S. Lis
Professor of Business Communication
Secretary

Report of ad hoc Committee on Senate Reapportionment, 1980-83:

February 1, 1980

Attached is our recommendation for reapportionment of the Faculty Senate for 1980-83.

The faculty count was generated by using the definitions of regular faculty in the 1979 Faculty Handbook (Secs. 10.1.2, 3.1, and 3.5.2). No bureau on campus is set up to provide data of interest to our purpose. The University Budget is adequate with the exception of (1) data on ROTC and (2) accurate data on whether vacancies are being or to be filled. The following criteria were used in the count:

Include in count:

1. Regular appointments at assistant, associate, and full professorial ranks.
2. Vacant positions, either funded or recruitment in process.
3. Part-time administrators count in the department of appointment.

Exclude from count:

1. Any position titled either temporary, adjunct visiting, clinical, acting, instructor, or lecturer.
2. All full-time administrators above the departmental level.

The division of seats was made according to the following:

1. Each degree-granting division (9) received one seat.
2. The remaining 41 seats were apportioned according to percentages, with highest decimal values rounded to the next highest number until all available seats were exhausted.

Significant points of this recommendation:

1. Education and Engineering gained one seat apiece.
2. Law and Provost Direct lost one seat apiece.
3. Aviation was transferred from Provost Direct to Education but, because no member holds an appointment at the assistant professor or higher, they were excluded from the count.

Because this is the first time that the new definitions have been used, the Senate office should instruct the various divisions as to who is eligible for office and for voting in future elections.

Respectfully submitted,

David Whitney (Sociology), Chair
Alan Covich (Zoology)
Marilyn Flowers (Economics)

February 1, 1980

ad hoc Committee proposal for 1980-83 Senate reapportionment:

Division	Regular faculty	%age of total	Seats	Total seats	(Current)
Arts & Sciences	382	50.80	20.83	21 + 1 = 22	22
Business Admin.	71	9.44	3.87	4 + 1 = 5	5
Education	48	6.38	2.62	3 + 1 = 4	3
Engineering	92	12.23	5.01	5 + 1 = 6	5
Envir. Design	22	2.93	1.20	1 + 1 = 2	2
Fine Arts	68	9.04	3.71	4 + 1 = 5	5
Law	29	3.86	1.58	1 + 1 = 2	3
Provost Direct Univ. Libraries (25) ROTC (15)	40	5.32	2.18	2 + 0 = 2	3
Grad. College				1	
Liberal Studies				1	
	752			50	