

Upgrades have historically been a frustration. While some faculty members legitimately need a better processor, more memory, or a larger hard drive, others simply want the most bells and whistles. In an effort to be more efficient, IT chose durable and high quality computers, but those computers were all identical within a category (all Windows laptops, for example, were a particular type). Special requests require more time and are more expensive, so IT suggests that faculty members consider these carefully. Again, upgrades are considered exceptions that must be funded by the faculty member's department or college, but the funding often goes beyond the cost of the upgrade itself. For example, if a faculty member wants a \$100 hard drive added to a \$1500 computer, the college or department must fund \$1000 (one thousand dollars) of the computer. This strategy ensures that upgrades are seriously necessary (and the department and /or college agree that it is) instead of simply wanted. Even small changes to the base computer can be a difficult process, so options are limited.

Some members of Faculty Senate expressed concern that more problems are being created by the centralization than were eliminated. For i

February 14, 2013, with guest Dean John de Castro, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, who will address proposed changes to the Faculty Development Leave Policy.

Academic Affairs C

- A. Why are graduate student stipends different among colleges/departments?
- B. What is being done to increase the number of assistantships and stipends offered?
- C. Why do other universities offer tuition reimbursement as part of the recruiting package and SHSU does not?
- D. How will the University support growth in graduate programs? (reduced rate
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considered as a factor?
M. How is the University of Toronto (U of T) different from other universities in Canada?