

Graduate Affairs Committee
May 27, 2003
3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
UL 1126

AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes for April 22, 2003 Queener
2. Associate Dean's Report..... Queener
 - a. Graduate Council Elections
 - b. Data migration
 - c. SIS Degree Audit and the 3 C's
3. Purdue Dean's Report Story
4. Graduate Office Report..... Koerner
 - a. Inactivation of degrees
5. GSO Report..... Roberts
6. Committee Business
 - Curriculum Subcommittee Report O'Palka
 - Fellowship Subcommittee Report..... Koerner
7. Program Approval..... Queener
 - a. Pharmacology & Toxicology Curriculum Changes
 - b. M.S. Nutrition and Dietetics – Problem Option Track
 - c. Doctor of Juridical Science
8. Discussion..... Queener
 - a. Explore IUPUI format for Graduate Open House
 - b. GRAD G599
9. New Business.....
10. Next Meeting (August 26) and adjournment

Review of Proposal for Nutrition and Dietetics

This proposal describes an option or track in the existing Master of Science program in Nutrition and Dietetics, substituting a 3 credit elective and a 3 credit “problem” for the current 6 credit thesis. This is, for the most part, a no-cost change to the program, in that additional faculty and courses are not required. The rationale presented is adequate, though I would be interested to know if this represents a trend I’ve noticed in other fields where the MS was once the terminal degree, but has been replaced by the PhD as the locus of significant research training. In these disciplines, the Master’s level becomes the locus for clinical specialization and practice. The only (mild) criticism I offer is the wording chosen for the option. “Problem based option” doesn’t offer much description of what the students will do with the problem they’ve identified. Otherwise, this is a straight-forward proposal, and I think it should be approved.

Proposal Review
Master of Science Track in Nutrition and Dietetics: Problem Option

Documents reviewed: Description of the program

Summary: The proposal is for a new track for an M. S. degree in Nutrition and Dietetics. The existing program requires a thesis. A non-thesis option in this program does not exist at present. The admission requirements for the proposed program are identical to those of the current track. The credit-hour requirements of the curricula are the same. The only modification of the curriculum is to reduce the credit hours for research from six to three with the research component in the proposed program becoming problem-based. The three remaining credit hours will come in the form of a lecture course. A number of suitable courses appear to be available. The need for the program is well justified. It primarily would serve professionals already working in the area of nutrition. The program would present the professionals with a practical means to obtain advanced training. The program will also serve students in the Pediatric Nutrition Fellowship Program. No additional resources are required for this program. The faculty and the facilities are present to offer this track in a more than satisfactory fashion.

Recommendation:

Accept with discussed revisions

Discussion: An elaboration of the problem-based nature of the research credit in this option should be given (on the order of a couple of sentences). Would the research effort be oriented solely toward a problem in nutrition and dietary practice or could it be more traditional research? Would it be directed toward a problem particularly relevant to the specific student? Perhaps introducing a new course for this aspect of the program would be warranted although it probably would not be necessary to initiate the program

**Proposal for New Master of Science Track in Nutrition and Dietetics:
Problem Option**

- I Campus: IUPUI**
- II Proposed degree: Master of Science in Nutrition and Dietetics: Problem Option.**
This is a new track to be added to the existing Master of Science in Nutrition and Dietetics, currently available only as a thesis option.
- III Projected date of Implementation: Fall 2003**
- IV List the major objectives of the proposed degree track and describe its chief feature.**
The major objective of this proposal is to meet the needs of nutrition professionals whose goal is to enhance the quality of their professional practice and who wish to complete a practice focused problem rather than a traditional research based thesis. We anticipate that this track will be of special interest to nutrition professionals interested in working in areas such as adult and pediatric nutrition and nutrition support.

The problem option (Table 1) requires the same number of credits (37 credit hours) as the thesis based M.S. in Nutrition and Dietetics but would require a three-credit problem and three additional lecture credit hours in place of the six credit hours of research required for the thesis option. All other course requirements remain the same.

Admission Requirements: Eligible applicants must meet the same requirements for acceptance into the problem option Master of Science in Nutrition and Dietetics as those enrolled in the thesis option. Minimum requirements are: a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution; a current health care practice credential or proof of completion of undergraduate major in nutrition or dietetics; cumulative undergraduate GPA of at least 3.0 on a 4.0 scale; current scores of at least 500 in the Verbal and Analytical sections of the GRE and for international students a TOEFL score of at least 600.

Transfer Credits: Eight credits of graduate level course work equivalent to courses required for the M.S. in Nutrition and Dietetics may be transferred.

Financial Support: Students are eligible to apply for financial support through the IUPUI Financial Aid Office.

Program Evaluation: Ongoing evaluation of the program will be conducted by the Nutrition and Dietetics Program as part of the ongoing evaluation of all Nutrition and Dietetics Programs.

- V. Why is the degree needed?** The problem option meets the needs of practitioners in the field of nutrition and dietetics who desire to enhance the practice of their profession and do not wish to become researchers. Students enrolled in the Pediatric Nutrition Fellowship Program are particularly interested in the establishment of this option. These students complete several required pediatric emphasis courses which are applicable to

the M.S. in Nutrition and Dietetics in addition to significant supervised clinical practice hours (30 hr/week for a four to six month period). It would be possible for them to begin a practice-focused problem as a part of the pediatric fellowship experience to meet the requirements for a problem based option master's degree.

At the present time students who wish to complete the Pediatric Nutrition Fellowship as a part of their M.S. in Nutrition and Dietetics, spend additional time, often as much as a year (usually following the completion of the fellowship component) completing the course work and research component of the MS degree. Given the increased costs of higher education, this represents a significant financial burden and a disincentive for many individuals.

Master of Science degrees available in nutrition at Purdue University and Ball State University offer the problem-based option.

- VI Describe the student population to be served.** Program clientele consist of dietetic professionals interested in deepening their knowledge base and enhancing their professional practice. Registered dietitians interested in working in areas such as adult and pediatric nutrition and nutrition support often enroll in graduate programs to meet the special education requirements of these positions. The most recent survey (2002) by the ADA indicates that 45% of all registered dietitians will complete master degree programs as they grow within their profession.
- VII How does this program complement the campus or departmental mission?** The establishment of the M.S. in Nutrition and Dietetics: Problem Option meets the IUPUI campus goal of providing effective professional and graduate programs through the facilitation of the development of new graduate degrees to meet local, national and global needs. The proposed program is also consistent with the School of Allied Health Sciences and Nutrition and Dietetics program goal of providing excellent educational opportunities in selected health sciences for Indiana, nationally and internationally
- VIII Describe any relationship to existing degree programs within the IU system.** Among the unique characteristics of our master program is its strong focus on nutrition in clinical conditions such as diabetes, cancer, cystic fibrosis, renal disease and Crohn's disease. The core faculty required to offer this program consist of five doctorally prepared registered dietitians with patient care experience. Current membership in the American Dietetic Association is approximately 66,000 with only 2% holding doctorates. Because of the scarcity of doctorally prepared registered dietitians it is rare to find a Nutrition and Dietetics faculty with more than one or two registered dietitians. A second requirement to offer a comparable program is the close proximity of a School of Medicine and the existence of affiliations with a wide array of health care organizations and programs in close proximity.

Three other institutions in Indiana, Ball State University, Purdue University and Indiana University at Bloomington, offer nutrition master degrees. All programs provide valuable course offerings and provide unique educational opportunities for the citizens of

Indiana but none of these programs provide our unique strength in clinical nutrition or our strong emphasis in pediatric nutrition.

In the surrounding states there are comparable programs in adult nutrition at the following institutions:

- University of Chicago Medical School at Chicago, IL
- Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, IL
- University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
- University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN
- Case Western Reserve, Cleveland OH
- Ohio State University, Columbus, OH
- University of Wisconsin at Madison, WI

None offer a comparable program in pediatric nutrition.

IX List and indicate the sources (including reallocation) of any new resources (personnel, financial, learning, etc.) required to implement the proposed program.
No additional resources are required. Present facilities, library holdings, equipment etc are sufficient. No new courses will be required.

Table I Comparison of Course Requirements between the Thesis and Proposed Problem Based Option in the MS in Nutrition and Dietetics

Requirements	Problem Option Credit Hours	Thesis Option Credit Hours
B 500 Biochemistry	3	3
F 503 Human Physiology	4	4
NURS R 505 Measurement and Data Analysis	3	3
AHLT W 520 Research Methodology in Allied Health	3	3
AHLT W 570 Research Communication	3	3
AHLT N 598 Research in Nutrition	3	6
AHLT W 510 Trends & Issues in Allied Health Sciences	3	3
AHLT N 550 Human Nutritional Pathophysiology I	3	3
Remainder of Credits chosen from the following:*	12	9
AHLT N 552 Human Nutritional Pathophysiology II 3 cr		
AHLT N 570 Pediatric Nutrition I 3 cr		
AHLT N 572 Advanced Pediatric Nutrition 3 cr		
AHLT N 574 Nutrition Management of High Risk Neonates and Infants 3 cr		
Other Graduate Level Courses		
Total	37	37

* There are two tracks in the MS in Nutrition and Dietetics. Students interested in pediatric nutrition enroll in N 550, N 570, N572 and N 574. Students interested in adult nutrition enroll in N 550, N 552 and additional elective courses that met the particular interests of the student and are approved by the graduate advisor.

APPROVED COURSE SUMMARY
May 27, 2003

COURSE CHANGE REQUEST

School of Continuing Studies

ACE D505 The Adult as a Client of Education I 3.0 Credits

Change Title to: Adult Learning Through the Lifespan

Change Description to: Review of selected adult education literature describing the adult lifespan as it relates to participation in learning projects and adult education programming. Identify how social and cultural forces influence the engagement of adults in the learning process.

Justification: New title and description more accurately reflects the nature of the course and the material covered.

IU Graduate School

School of Liberal Arts

SPAN S521 Teaching Spanish Grammar and Vocabulary 4.0 Credits

Change Title to: Spanish Grammar and Linguistics for Teachers I

Change Description to: This course presents themes and issues in Spanish grammar and in Hispanic linguistics selected for their relevance to teaching Spanish to non-native students. Pedagogical implications and teaching strategies will be discussed. Content is distinct from that of S524.

Justification: See attached.

SPAN S523 Teaching Spanish Culture 3.0 Credits

Change Title to: Spanish Literature, Art and Culture for Teachers I

Change Description to: This course presents authors, artists, themes and issues in Spanish literature, visual art and cultural life selected to enrich the teaching of Spanish to non-native students. Pedagogical implication and teaching strategies will be discussed. Content is distinct from that of S525.

Justification: See attached

**SPAN S524 Teaching Contemporary Spanish Literature and the
Other Arts 3.0 Credits**

Change Title to: Spanish Grammar and Linguistics for Teachers II

Change Description to: This course presents themes and issues in Spanish grammar and in Hispanic linguistics selected for their relevance to teaching Spanish to non-native students. Pedagogical implications and teaching strategies will be discussed. Content is distinct from that of S521.

Justification: See attached.

SPAN S525 Spanish Linguistics for Teachers 2.0 Credits

Change Title to: Spanish Literature, Art and Culture for Teachers II

Change Description to: This course presents authors, artists, themes and issues in Spanish literature, visual art and cultural life selected to enrich the teaching of Spanish to non-native speakers. Pedagogical implications and teaching strategies will be discussed. Content is distinct from that of S523.

Justification: See attached.

School of Nursing

NURS F555 Clinical Perinatology I 6.0 Credits

Change Course Number to: T555

Change Title to: Clinical Perinatology

Change Description to: P:T550 This course enables the student to develop a knowledge base and clinical skills in the care of normal and compromised infants. Areas of concentration include pregnancy / birth, maternal / neonatal histories, comprehensive care for normal infants, and stabilization of compromised infants.

Justification: Revision of the Perinatal Clinical Nurse Specialist major to Neonatal Nurse Practitioner major.

NURS F556 Clinical Perinatology II 6.0 Credits

Change Course Number to: T556

Change Title to: Management of the Acutely Ill Neonate

Change Description to: P: T550, T555 This course enables the student to develop a knowledge base and clinical skills in the care of high-risk neonates. Areas of concentration include clinical pathology; assessment, planning, implementing, and evaluating care for high-risk neonates; and collaborative practices.

Justification: Revision of the Perinatal Clinical Nurse Specialist major in Neonatal Nurse Practitioner major.

Recommendations for Curriculum Changes for Pharmacology and Toxicology Students

The department offers the following four degrees:

- (1) Ph.D. in Pharmacology
- (2) Ph.D. in Toxicology
- (3) M.S. in Pharmacology
- (4) M.S. in Toxicology

For the M.S. degree in either Pharmacology or Toxicology, 20 credit hours of coursework and 16 credit hours of research are required (total of 36 hours). M.S. degree in Toxicology was formerly 30 credit hours. We feel that both MS programs should have the same hour requirement, thus we wish to increase the Toxicology program from 30 to 36.

For the Ph.D. degree in either Pharmacology or Toxicology, 40 credit hours of coursework (30 hours of required courses and 10 hours of elective courses) and 50 credit hours research are required (total of 90 hours). The Ph.D. degree formerly required 42 credit hours in the department and this number will be reduced to allow more concentration on research.

Students are required to maintain a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.00. Moreover, the students in the Ph.D. program need to obtain a grade of B or better in the required courses. If they receive C in any of these courses, they are allowed to repeat such courses once, but if the students do not obtain at least B in the repeated courses, they will be required to leave the departmental graduate program.

Students in the Ph.D. program should complete three research rotations and select their mentors before March of the first year. The Student Advisory Committee will meet with the students and their mentors in March of the first year and discuss their academic progress and their research project. The mentors will advise their students regarding the elective courses in which they should enroll, and the Graduate Adviser will approve the courses. Students will meet with the Student Advisory Committee annually until the Ph.D. candidacy requirements have been successfully completed.

The primary mentor for M.S. degree must be a full-time member of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology and a member of the Graduate Faculty of Indiana University.

A Ph.D. student must be enrolled full-time (i.e., 12 credit hours) in order to receive a stipend from the department. Moreover, part-time Ph.D. students must be full-time after they completed their Ph.D. candidacy requirements and their mentor must be a full-time member of the Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology and a full member of the Graduate Faculty of Indiana University.

Recommended Curriculum for the Ph.D. in Pharmacology or Toxicology

Fall (Year 1)

Pharmacology & Toxicology I	F804	3 credits
Physiology	B556 (Human Physiology I)	3 credits
Biochemistry	B500 *	3 credits
Introduction to Research	F801	3 credits

Spring (Year 1)

Medical Pharmacology	F604	5 credits
Physiology	B557 (Human Physiology II)	3 credits
Introduction to Research	F 825	3 credits
Seminar	F830	1 credit

*Neurochemistry B838, 3credit, or Molecular Genetics of Development 564, 3 credits can be substituted for Biochemistry B500.

Summer (Year 1) Research credits and/or Methods Molec. Biol. (Elective), 3 credits

Fall (Year 2)

Principles of Toxicology	F817	3 credits
Cellular and Molecular Biology	G/X 804	3 credits
Electives		3 credits
Research	F825	3 credits

Spring (Year 2)

Pharmacology & Toxicology II	F814	3 credits
Advanced Pharmacology	F840 (for Pharmacology students)	2-5 credits
Advanced Topics in Toxicology	F842 (for Toxicology students)	2 credits
Seminar	F830	1 credit
Electives		3 credits
Research	F825	* *

* *Research credit to complete 12 credit hours for the semester.

Summer (Year 2) Research credits and/or Adv. Molec. Biol. (Elective), 3 credits

The Ph.D. students are required to complete the qualifying examination by September 1 of the student's third year in the department (unless the faculty gives an extension) as outlined in the department's Graduate Handbook.

After completing the coursework and the qualifying exam, the students must enroll for 12 credit hours of research per semester to acquire total of 50 credit hours of research.

Recommended Curriculum for the M.S. in Pharmacology or Toxicology*

For M.S. in Pharmacology or Toxicology the following credit hours of academic course work, 1 credit hours of seminar, and 16 credit hours of research are required. For M.S. in Pharmacology a 3 credits elective course related to Pharmacology and research in a topic in Pharmacology is required. For M.S. in Toxicology a 3 credits elective course related to Toxicology and research in a topic in Toxicology is required.

Fall (Year 1)

Pharmacology & Toxicology I	F804	3 credits
Introductory Biochemistry	B500	3 credits
Seminar	F830	1 credit
Research	F825	1-5 credits
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		8-12 credits

Spring (Year 1)

Pharmacology & Toxicology II	F814	3 credits
Principles in Toxicology	F817	3 credits
Research	F825	2-6 credits
		<hr/>
		8-12 credits

Fall (Year 2)

Human Physiology	F503	4 credits
Elective		3 credits
Research	F825	1-5 credits
		<hr/>
		8-12 credits

*For the M.S. in Pharmacology or Toxicology, students would not be allowed to take more than 24 credit hours of academic course work and must take a minimum of 12 credit hours of independent research toward a scientific publication. Where appropriate one can substitute Pathology or Cell Biology for B500.

Review

Recommendations for Curriculum Changes for Pharmacology and Toxicology Students

The Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology is requesting some very straightforward and minor changes in its curriculum for its two M.S. degrees and two Ph.D. degrees. It is requesting to increase the required credit hours for the M.S. in Toxicology from 30 to 36 credits to match the required credit hours for the M.S. degree in Pharmacology. The change results in the plans of study for these two degrees being parallel so that students progress through a common pattern of courses.

The other change requested is to reduce the Ph.D. course credits required from 42 to 40.

This reviewer sees no problems with these curriculum changes.

COVER PAGE

INSTITUTION: Indiana University

COLLEGE/SCHOOL: School of Law-Indianapolis

DEPARTMENT: n/a

DEGREE PROGRAM TITLE: Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)

FORM OF RECOGNITION TO BE AWARDED/DEGREE CODE: S.J.D./_____

SUGGESTED CIP CODE: _____

LOCATION OF PROGRAM/CAMPUS CODE: IUPUI/_____

PROJECTED DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION: Academic Year 2004-05

DATE PROPOSAL WAS APPROVED BY INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES: _____

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZING INSTITUTIONAL OFFICER

DATE

DATE RECEIVED BY COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

COMMISSION ACTION

(DATE)

ABSTRACT

Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)
Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis
IUPUI, Indianapolis

Objective:

The objective is to offer the terminal degree in law (S.J.D.) to qualified Master of Laws (LL.M.) candidates/graduates, and Master of Comparative Laws (M.C.L.) graduates, who aspire to academic appointments at law schools in the United States or abroad.

Clientele to be Served:

Currently, candidates/graduates of the law school's LL.M. Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers; prospectively, candidates/graduates of the law school's existing and future LL.M. programs, and graduates of LL.M. and M.C.L. programs conducted by other law schools accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA).

Curriculum:

The S.J.D. is a research-based, dissertation degree. The S.J.D. dissertation, on a topic approved by the law school's Graduate Committee, supervised by a member of the law faculty (Dissertation Advisor), and evaluated by the candidate's Dissertation Committee, will be 40,000 to 60,000 words in length and of publishable quality.

Prerequisites: (1) the first degree in law, either the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) or the Juris Doctorate (J.D.) from an ABA accredited law school; and (2) the first graduate law degree, either the LL.M. or M.C.L. from an ABA accredited law school, or completion, with grades of Honors and High Honors, of at least one-half of the credit hours required for an LL.M. degree conducted by the law school. The dissertation length requirement for an S.J.D. candidate holding an LL.M. or M.C.L. degree will be 40,000 words; for an S.J.D. candidate who has completed, with grades of Honors and High Honors, at least one-half of the credit hours required for an LL.M. degree conducted by the law school, the dissertation length requirement will be 60,000 words.

Employment Possibilities:

As the terminal degree in law, which relatively few lawyers pursue or obtain, the S.J.D. degree will be a significant qualifying factor for an academic appointment at law schools in the United States and abroad.

B. Program Description.

1. Objectives. By successfully completing the S.J.D. dissertation, under the supervision of a full-time member of the law school faculty (Dissertation Advisor), the candidate will further develop legal and related research skills that are crucial to success as a legal scholar and academic lawyer; gain comprehensive and in-depth knowledge of the areas of law that are the focus of the dissertation; sharpen analytical, theoretical, doctrinal and critical thinking; and strengthen the organizational and rhetorical skills that are central to effectively discharging sustained research and writing projects of the kind and quality expected of legal scholars and academic lawyers.

2. Admission Requirements. Admission to the S.J.D. degree program will be limited to the law school's LL.M. candidates/graduates, and LL.M. or M.C.L. graduates of other ABA accredited law schools, who have exceptional academic records and demonstrated promise as legal scholars and academic lawyers.

Applicants must submit academic transcripts, academic and (where applicable) professional letters of reference, and examples of written work. An applicant for whom English is not the first language must demonstrate English language proficiency sufficient to successfully undertake the research and writing necessary for the S.J.D. dissertation. Compliance with all IUPUI ESL policies will be required.

As a prerequisite to admission, an applicant must show that a full-time member of the law faculty has agreed to serve as Dissertation Advisor. Admission to the program will be determined by the law school's Graduate Committee, a faculty standing committee. It will evaluate the applicant's credentials and dissertation proposal; the proposal will require Committee approval. The applicant must demonstrate substantial potential for completing a dissertation of publishable quality that will constitute a significant scholarly contribution to the areas of law in which it is written.

Prerequisite course work and degrees: To be eligible for admission an applicant must hold the first degree in law, either the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) or the Juris Doctorate (J.D.). degree from an ABA accredited law school. In addition, an applicant must hold the first graduate degree in law, either the Master of Laws (LL.M.) or Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.) from an ABA accredited law school, or must have completed, with grades of Honors and High Honors, at least one-half of the credit hours required for an LL.M. degree program conducted by the law school.

S.J.D. candidates must successfully complete the dissertation within five years of approval of the dissertation proposal and must be in residence at the law school during the first semester following approval of the dissertation topic. The candidate may be employed during preparation of the dissertation.

Relatively few lawyers, including academic lawyers, pursue the S.J.D. degree. Therefore, enrollments will be self-limiting. Of applicants who apply to the program, only those of exceptional ability and demonstrated promise as legal scholars and legal academics will be admitted. Most applicants are likely to be candidates/graduates of the law school's LL.M. programs, but graduates of LL.M. or M.C.L. programs conducted by other ABA accredited law schools will be eligible to apply.

Ordinarily, S.J.D. candidates will be expected to pay their own costs of tuition and fees, as well as living expenses for themselves and their families (where applicable). The law school will provide limited scholarship assistance in cases of unusual hardship.

3. Proposed Curriculum.

The S.J.D degree will consist exclusively of research and successful completion of the S.J.D. dissertation, constituting eight (8) hours of academic credit. (All course work will have been completed as part of a prerequisite Master of Laws (LL.M. or M.C.L.) program.)

Following approval of the dissertation topic by the law school's Graduate Committee, the dissertation will be supervised by a full-time member of the law school faculty who has agreed to serve as Dissertation Advisor. The candidate must submit to the Dissertation Advisor a satisfactory written progress report on the dissertation at the end of each semester following acceptance into the program. The candidate must be in residence at the law school during the first semester following acceptance into the program. The dissertation must be completed within five (5) years from the date of approval of the dissertation proposal.

The dissertation must be at least 40,000 words in length if the candidate has obtained a Master of Laws degree (LL.M. or M.C.L) from an ABA accredited law school before acceptance into the S.J.D. program. If the candidate has been accepted into the program following completion, with grades of Honors and High Honors, of at least one-half of the credit hours required for an LL.M. degree program conducted by the

law

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school, the dissertation must be at least 60,000 words in length.

During preparation of the dissertation, the candidate will be required to present to the law faculty at least one (1) colloquium on the dissertation topic and its development. At the discretion of the Dissertation Advisor, the candidate may be required to present additional colloquia to the law faculty or other groups of legal scholars.

To be awarded the S.J.D. degree, the candidate's dissertation, timely submitted, must be successfully defended by the candidate and accepted (passed) by the candidate's Dissertation Committee, which will be selected by the Graduate Committee.

4. Form of Recognition.

The S.J.D. degree will be awarded upon successful completion of the program. It is the terminal degree in law.

The suggested CIP code for the program is: _____

Diploma information: Doctor of Juridical Science, Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis.

5. Program Faculty and Administration.

The administrator of the S.J.D. program will be Professor Jeffrey W. Grove, the law school's Associate Dean for Graduate Studies. He is a J.D.honors graduate of the George Washington University Law School. Currently, he has principal administrative responsibility for the law school's Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers. He also teaches in this program. He has been a tenured, full professor since 1980; served as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, 1981-86, and Acting Dean, Fall 1986- Spring 1988; has been Director of the China Law Summer Program since 1990; and is an Honorary Professor of Renmin (People's) University of China School of Law. He is the Faculty Advisor for the Indiana International & Comparative Law Review. His scholarly work has appeared in both American and Chinese legal publications. He is a member of the American Law Institute and the Board of Visitors of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

The full-time members of the law faculty will be available to serve as Dissertation

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Advisors, members of the Graduate Committee, and members of Dissertation Committees. In 2003-04 the law faculty will consist of approximately 50 full-time faculty and administrators, all of whom hold the Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree. Of the nearly 40 members of the faculty who will have tenured or tenure-track appointments, a majority also hold additional graduate or professional degrees. These include four S.J.D. degrees; seven Ph.D. degrees (one in law); one M.D. degree; 12 LL.M. degrees; and seven Master level degrees in disciplines other than law. Nearly every category of legal specialty is represented among members of the law faculty and reflected in their scholarly work, which appears in a full range of publications, from books to articles, essays, reviews and other commentary in legal journals and periodicals

New faculty positions will not be needed to support the S.J.D. program.

6. Learning Resources.

The law school's library houses a collection of well over 400,000 volumes in hard copy, microform, cassettes, and other non-book media. Library holdings emphasize Anglo-American law and international law materials, with collections for comparative law and some foreign jurisdictions, including China. Computer stations, and other computer labs in the law building, support computerized research in U.S. federal and state law, and in English, French, Commonwealth, and European Union law. The law library is a full depository of United Nations documents. To the extent that needed research materials are not a part of the library's collection, inter-library loan arrangements can acquire materials usually within days of a loan request.

Although the expense of new acquisitions and continual supplementation of existing materials will always limit the size and scope of any collection, the law library's resources—particularly with an on-going acquisitions program and decadal commitment to increased library staffing—will be sufficient to support the S.J.D. degree program.

7. Program Strengths.

This S.J.D. program will be substantially similar to most S.J.D. degree programs in the United States, which are research-based, dissertation programs.

It will be distinctive, however, in two respects: First, it will be a program that is

offered
by a distinct minority of American law schools. Within the Big Ten, for example, only

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three other schools offer this degree on a regular basis.

Second, the law school is developing unusual strengths in the areas of international and comparative law. In early 2003, the school established its Center on International & Comparative Law, and an Executive Director has been hired. The Center will be the source of new programmatic and research initiatives, such as the proposed Institute on International Intellectual Property Law, as well as the administrative locus of a host of existing international programs: the Master of Laws Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers; the Program in International Human Rights Law; the China Law Summer Program; the European Law Summer Program; the South American Summer Law Program and Student Exchange; the Lille II University Certificate Program; the Romanian Student Exchange Program; the Australian Faculty Exchange Program; the International Visiting Jurist Program; and the proposed Global Center on Law & Business. The law school publishes the Indiana International & Comparative Law Review, a journal dedicated to issues of global import. Its most recent symposium issue in 2003 focused on issues of international terrorism.

It is anticipated that colleagues in other schools on the IUPUI campus will be invited to serve as consultants to law school Dissertation Advisors on interdisciplinary topics, and that lawyers and judges with high levels of expertise in specialized areas will be invited to perform a similar function with respect to relevant dissertation topics.

C . Program Rationale.

1. Institutional Factors.

A growing part of the law school's mission is to build upon its successful J.D. program by developing a set of graduate law degree programs designed to: (1) enhance the J.D. program with an additional mix of graduate students; (2) more fully exploit the law school's increasing faculty, research, curricular, and programmatic strengths; (3) produce additional net revenues for additional student scholarships and programmatic support; and (4) continue to elevate the school's profile and leaven its reputation. The S.J.D.—as the terminal degree program in law—will be the capstone of the law school's set of

graduate offerings.

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Planning for this program began with discussions among the Dean of the law school, Tony Tarr, the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Susannah Mead, and the Associate Dean for Graduate Affairs, Jeff Grove. As the founding Dean of Bond University Law School in Australia, and subsequently the Dean of Queensland University School of Law in Australia, Dean Tarr has extensive experience at law schools which offer terminal degree programs in law. Indeed, he has personally supervised numerous Ph.D. dissertations in law, and he holds the Ph.D. in law from the University of Cambridge in the U.K. As a result of these discussions, an S.J.D. proposal was prepared and submitted to the law school's faculty Curriculum Committee. The Committee considered the proposal and voted unanimously to recommend its approval by the law faculty. The faculty discussed the proposal at its regular faculty meeting in May 2003 and voted, without dissent, to approval the proposal.

The school's Master of Laws Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers, having received final approvals by the Indiana University Board of Trustees and the Indiana Commission on Higher education in 2001, was successfully launched in 2002-03 with ten students from seven foreign countries. This program is expected to double or triple in size in 2003-04, eventually enrolling 80-100 students. On the drawing board is a Master of Laws in Health Care Administration. A Master of Laws in International Intellectual Property is under consideration. Establishment of the terminal degree in law will add value to the law school's Master's level program(s). Because some law schools do not admit LL.M. graduates of other law schools to their S.J.D. programs, LL.M. aspirants who envision further graduate study in an S.J.D. program will be reluctant to enter an LL.M. program at our law school if its does not also offer the S.J.D. degree. Availability of the S.J.D will create an incentive for some students to apply to the school's LL.M. program(s).

To the extent that S.J.D. dissertations invoke legal topics of interdisciplinary breadth, the way is open for collaboration with colleagues in virtually all schools across the IUPUI campus.

2. Student Demand.

As the terminal graduate law degree, pursued by relatively few lawyers—and principally by those who aspire to academic appointments—the S.J.D. program will likely attract only modest enrollments. With few exceptions, S.J.D. programs elsewhere typically enroll

only a few students each year, and in some years these programs enroll no students.

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In the law school's 2003-04 LL.M. program, one of ten students will seek the S.J.D., but she will be forced to pursue the degree elsewhere unless she is willing to await timely approval of this proposed program. The number of S.J.D. applicants drawn from the school's LL.M. candidates/graduates will increase as our LL.M. programs diversify and grow. In addition, LL.M. (or M.C.L.) graduates of other American law schools will be eligible to apply, and an indeterminate number will do so. Given the rigorous admissions criteria, however, it is unlikely that the law school's S.J.D. program will enroll more than two students in the first year, with perhaps as many as eight students each year over time.

3. Transferability.

Because the S.J.D. is the terminal degree in law, for which the dissertation is the centerpiece, transfer of credits into or out of the program will not be an option.

4. Access to Graduate and Professional Programs.

N/A

5. Demand and Employment Factors.

In the United States, precisely because so few lawyers, including academic lawyers, hold the S.J.D. degree, it will be a significant qualification enhancement for those seeking academic appointments in law at universities in the United States.

In other common law countries, such as the United Kingdom, and in civil law countries in Europe, Asia and South America, where the first degree in law is an undergraduate degree (the LL.B.), a high proportion of academic lawyers hold the Ph.D. in law, which is the terminal degree equivalent of the S.J.D. For foreign lawyers, therefore, the S.J.D. will be a key qualification for those seeking academic appointments abroad that call for specialized knowledge of American law, which is what the S.J.D. dissertation will develop and demonstrate. The law school's LL.M. in American Law for Foreign Lawyers, and similar degree programs at other U.S. law schools, provide specific background and training for pursuit of the S.J.D. by foreign legal professionals.

In sum, the S.J.D. degree multiplies faculty employment opportunities in law schools throughout the United States and in countries around the world.

6. Regional, State, and National Factors.

In Indiana, the I.U. School of Law-Bloomington and Notre Dame Law School offer the S.J.D. degree. Among Big Ten law schools, only Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois also offer the degree, although Illinois does so on an occasional rather than regular basis, with one S.J.D. candidate enrolled every two or three years. At Law-Bloomington, few candidates are admitted in a given year, and in some years no applicants are admitted to the program. No law schools in Kentucky or Ohio offer the S.J.D. degree.

Eighteen of the 25 S.J.D. programs listed on the ABA's Web site as conducted by U.S. law schools are substantially alike: they are research-based, dissertation degrees. (Seven are "specialized" rather than "general" programs.) With few exceptions (for example, Harvard Law School), these programs enroll relatively small numbers of candidates.

The law school's S.J.D. program will require "acquiescence" by the American Bar Association, a process involving written submissions by the law school and a site evaluation by an ABA representative to assure that the program will not detract from the quality of the first degree program in law—the Juris Doctorate (J.D.).

D. Program Implementation and Evaluation.

The Dean of the law school will appoint the Graduate Committee, a standing committee consisting of at least three full-time faculty members, which will have responsibility for determining admission of S.J.D. applicants. The Committee will evaluate the credentials and qualifications of applicants and will evaluate dissertation proposals, which must be approved by the Committee. An applicant must show that a full-time member of the law faculty has agreed to serve as Dissertation Advisor. A Dissertation Committee, selected by the Graduate Committee will have responsibility for deciding whether to accept (pass) a completed dissertation, following the candidate's dissertation defense. If approved, it is expected that the program will be implemented during the 2004-05 academic year.

The program will be evaluated during its fifth year, in the 2008-09 academic year. The success of the program will be determined by assessment of the following quantitative and qualitative factors: (1) the accessibility of full-time members of the law faculty to perform the necessary oversight functions (approval of dissertation proposals and

admissions, dissertation supervision, and dissertation evaluation); (2) the number of S.J.D. applicants per year; (3) the number of applicants admitted to the program; (4) the number of admitted applicants who enroll as S.J.D. candidates; (5) the number of candidates whose dissertations are approved and upon whom the S.J.D. degree is conferred; (6) the number of dissertations actually published; (7) the quality of the publications in which the dissertations appear; (8) the number of S.J.D. candidates who obtain academic appointments at law schools in the United States or abroad, during preparation of dissertations or within a reasonable time following conferral of the degree; (9) the quality of the institutions at which S.J.D. candidates/graduates are employed; and (10) the correlation between obtaining the degree and securing employment.

TABLE I: PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS AND COMPLETIONS

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
A. Program Credit Hours Generated					
1. Existing Courses	0	0	0	0	0
2. New Courses (<u>dissertation only</u>)	16	24	32	48	64
TOTAL	16	24	32	48	64

B. Full-Time Equivalentents (FTE's)					
1. Full-time Students	0	0	0	0	0
2. Part-time Students*	1/.66	1.5/1	2/1.33	3/2	4/2.66
TOTAL*	1/.66	1.5/1	2/1.33	3/2	4/2.66

*(These figures, shown as foreign/U.S. students, assume 16 credit hours per year for full-time foreign students and 24credit hours per year for full-time U.S. students.)

3. On-Campus Transfers	?	?	?	?	?
4. New-to-Campus	?	?	?	?	?
TOTAL	?	?	?	?	?

(These figures are not known, because an indeterminate number will come from the law school's LL.M. Foreign Lawyers program, or from similar programs conducted by other law schools, or from the law school's other (prospective) LL.M. programs, or from other Master's programs conducted by other law schools.)

C. Program Majors Headcount					
1. Full-Time Students	0	0	0	0	0
2. Part-Time Students	2	3	4	6	8
TOTAL	2	3	4	6	8
3. On-Campus Transfers	?	?	?	?	?
4. New-to-Campus	?	?	?	?	?
5. In-State	?	?	?	?	?
6. Out-of-State	?	?	?	?	?

(Please see explanation for B.3 & 4., above, which also applies here.)

D. Program Completions	2	3	4	6	8
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(It is possible that some of these completions will occur in subsequent years, because S.J.D. candidates will have up to five years in which to complete their dissertations, although it is anticipated that most will do so in less time.)

TABLES 2A AND 2B:
PROGRAM COSTS (TOTAL DIRECT AND INCREMENTAL OR OUT-OF-
POCKET) AND SOURCES OF PROGRAM REVENUES

Given the structure of the program, the program costs are difficult to quantify within the specific categories contained in Tables 2A and 2B. The total costs, however, will be less than the program revenues. The program, therefore, will generate net revenues. No new state funds will be requested, and none will be necessary.

Program Costs.

The costs are difficult to quantify within the specific categories for the following reasons:

1. As set forth in Table 1, the number of students enrolled in the program will be modest: two students are projected in the first year, with approximately eight students per year projected by year five.

2. Because, the S.J.D. dissertation will be the centerpiece of the program, students will be engaged in independent research and writing (under the general supervision of the Dissertation Advisor). Indeed, some (and in individual cases, most) of the research and writing will be done away from the law school. (One semester of residency at the law school will be required.) Existing facilities and equipment will be subject to minimal additional demand, and new facilities and equipment will not be required.

3. S.J.D. students will not be engaged in course work at the law school. Therefore enrollment numbers in the existing curriculum will not increase, and new course development will not be required.

4. Investment of faculty time in the program is difficult to quantify and convert to costs. The Dissertation Advisor may assist the S.J.D. applicant in helping to structure the applicant's dissertation proposal. If the faculty Graduate Committee determines that the dissertation proposal is dissertation-worthy and approves the proposal, the Advisor will review the candidate's semester progress reports as the candidate's research and writing goes forward. A Dissertation Committee will determine whether the completed dissertation will be accepted (passed) as a significant scholarly contribution, of publishable quality, to the areas of law addressed by the dissertation.

The importance of these faculty roles should not be underestimated; indeed, they will be crucial to each candidate's successful performance. Expressed, however, as a fraction of faculty members' overall responsibilities for teaching, research and service, the costs
TABLES 2A AND 2B (CONTINUED, 2)

associated with faculty investment of time in the S.J.D. program will in no case exceed the revenues generated by S.J.D. tuition.

5. Administration of the program—essentially coordination of faculty roles—will involve minimal investments of time and related costs.

Program Revenues.

The revenues will be generated by tuition charges. At the outset, S.J.D. tuition will be charged at the same tuition rate applicable to the law school's Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers.

In 2003-04 the tuition requested for the Master of Laws (LL.M.) Program in American Law for Foreign Lawyers will be \$875 per credit hour. This tuition rate is likely to increase in future years.

Assuming, however, no increase in this tuition for 2004-05, the tuition cost for the S.J.D. degree will be \$7,000 per student (8 credit hours x \$875 = \$7,000). Projecting two S.J.D. students enrolled in 2004-05, the tuition revenues will be \$14,000.

By year five (2008-09), again assuming no increases in tuition, and projecting eight students enrolled, total tuition revenues based on 2004-05 rates will be \$56,000. If this tuition were to increase by five per cent each year, the total tuition revenues in year five will be \$70,000.

Over time, however, the S.J.D. tuition rate could change as other, prospective, LL.M. programs are established. Indeed, eventually S.J.D. tuition could exceed LL.M. tuition rates. At all events, tuition rates are likely to rise. Therefore, after year one, S.J.D. tuition revenues will be higher than projected above.

Program Costs and Revenues.

Relatively small program costs will not exceed significant program revenues. Instead, the TABLES 2A AND 2B (CONTINUED, 3)

S.J.D. degree program will produce net revenues. It will, moreover, add additional value to the law school's LL.M. programs, see Program Rationale, C.2., above, and will contribute to the law school's mission to build upon and enhance the J.D. program and to more fully exploit the law school's increasing faculty, research, curricular, and programmatic strengths, see Program Rationale, C.1., above.

TABLE 3: NEW ACADEMIC DEGREE PROGRAM PROPOSAL SUMMARY

Date: May 13, 2003

Prepared by Institution

Institution/Location: Indiana University School of Law, Indianapolis (IUPUI)

Program: Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)

Proposed CIP Code: _____

	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2006-07</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2008-09</u>
Enrollment Projections (Headcount):	2	3	4	6	8
Enrollment Projections (FTE):*	1/.66	1.5/1	2/1.33	3/2	4/2.66

*(These figures, shown as foreign/U.S. students, assume 16 credit hours per year for full-time foreign students and 24 credit hours per year for full-time U.S. students; please see Table I.B., above.)

Degree Completion Projections:	2	3	4	6	8
New State Funds Requested (Actual)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New State Funds Requested (Increase)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

II. Prepared by CHE

Outline for Reviewers Comments

Review of Proposal for SJD Doctor of Juridical Science

Documents reviewed: Proposal from IU School of Law, Indianapolis

Summary:

In general, the proposal addresses the essential components for the SJD. Under 20% of the 185 ABA-accredited law schools offer this terminal degree path. The twenty or so who do seem to have a curriculum in place similar to that proposed. There are a few revisions I would propose that match to several other SJD programs and move the SJD more in line with the normal Graduate School process leading to the doctorate.

1. Dissertation length. I haven't seen dissertation length in X number of words given as a criterion before. More reasonable to simply state "minimum of 60,000 words" and of publishable quality.
2. Dissertation topic. Would rather see this described as "dissertation proposal" so that the candidate has identified a topic, questions, method, conducted an initial literature review, outlined limitations, defined terms in operational manner, and satisfied the full committee that the proposal addresses an important issue. The candidate should also make the case that the work can be conducted within the expected time frame of two to five years. Seems reasonable to have the candidate defend this proposal before the school's Graduate Committee and seek a majority vote for approval.
3. Dissertation committee. I recommend full Graduate School ranking for those who are eligible to direct the SJD dissertation. Committee membership should be at least four and at least half of the committee membership should be composed of faculty who hold full Graduate School rank. The remaining members may be of associate rank. All committee members must approve the final dissertation before the degree is granted.
4. Prerequisites. The academic prerequisites seem reasonable, however some SJD programs expect the candidate to demonstrate "interest" in research. It would be useful to include as part of the application process the expectation that the candidate clearly express their research interests in written and oral communication -- perhaps through an admission essay and interview.
5. Curriculum. There seems to be the assumption that the candidate will have the ability to find and knowledge of resources and methods to immediately move to the dissertation stage. The Georgetown University program calls for 10 credits of research methods; critical review of previous SJD dissertations and statistical methods course work in the first year of their Doctor of Juridical Science program. It also seems reasonable to include course work that will acquaint this initial researcher in the methods to search extensive databases and other documents that lead to an adequate literature review. Therefore a course or courses coordinated with the Law School Library Director should be considered in addition to the courses in research methodology and statistics. Under "Proposed Curriculum" this first year curriculum should be addressed and increase the total credits from 8 to at least 18.

6. Completion of Dissertation. Normally a seven-year period is given for completion of dissertation work, rather than the five years proposed.
7. Defense of the Dissertation. The Dissertation should be defended before not only the candidate's committee, but before any members of the school's graduate faculty and student body who wish to attend.

Recommendation: **Four possible recommendations**

Accept without revision

Accept with discussed revisions: I recommend the proposal be accepted after the items above have been considered and refined for adjustments in the proposal.

Defer, pending extensive revisions

Not accepted

Discussion:

Other notes –

1. Because the SJD is offered at so few schools; only three in the Big Ten, it should be clear that this program invites applicants from other ABA-accredited programs. The school should consider pushing for a larger in-coming class more in the range of 6-8 and attempt to draw from across the nation and around the world.
2. Advanced dissertation work can be extremely time consuming for the faculty. Therefore, the school's graduate faculty should be engaged in the admission process to clearly identify applicants with which they are willing to invest their time for the overall proposal and study.

Doctor of Juridical Science (S.J.D.)
Indiana University School of Law-Indianapolis
IUPUI, Indianapolis

Proposal Review

Summary

This is a proposal for an SJD degree to be offered to qualified students by the School of Law. It is part of an overall plan by the school to offer degrees in addition to the J.D. The first of these, a Master of Laws Program in American Law for Foreign lawyers, was launched this academic year, with ten students enrolled. Two other masters are in the process of being planned.

The SJD degree is not projected to involve any additional coursework, just the writing of a dissertation. It is expected to enroll only a small number of students, beginning with two and growing to 8 part-time students in five years. Relatively little faculty time is anticipated to accommodate the new degree, all of it supervising the dissertation and a little administrative work, and no new state funds are required.

This program exists at IU-Bloomington and Notre Dame, in Indiana, and at three other law schools in the Big Ten. Twenty-five schools in the U.S. offer the degree.

Questions

The qualifications of the Law faculty to award the degree raise some questions. Only 4 have SJD degrees, although 7 have PH.Ds. How can faculty who have not attained the rank be expected to direct those who aspire to it? The answer, is likely that tenured Associate and full Professors have the research and publication experience, but this needs to be stated in the proposal, in order to show that there are sufficient faculty qualified to serve on committees and direct dissertations. Another way to show this is to make explicit the qualifications to serve on committees and be directors, such as having graduate faculty status.

The admissions requirement that prospective students propose a dissertation director seems awkward to administer. How would this be done, especially for students not already on campus? Can this be done like doctoral programs, where the faculty reviewing admissions materials “pick” students they can work with, based on the interest of the student?

A third question has to do with requirements for the degree. If the Master of Laws is a one-year program, and students can be admitted to the SJD with as little as one-half the credit hours, does that mean a student could be admitted with only a semester of coursework beyond the JD? Could a dissertation be written in the second semester, in effect making this a one-year doctorate?

Finally, there is the question of the overall demand and rationale for the program. At one point (p. 6) the proposal says this SJD is necessary to attract students to the LLM who want to continue, but more often it is admitted that very few students will take this degree. At Bloomington, the proposal states that few and in some years no students enroll in this program.

Perhaps the most honest rationale (p. 5) is that the SJD “will be the capstone of the law school’s graduate offerings.” It does not seem likely that the Commission on Higher Education will be persuaded by this logic, and the existence of under-enrolled programs at two other locations in the state will make it difficult to justify adding another.

Recommendations

If a school wants to devote resources to developing new graduate degrees, it should be encouraged to do so, as long as it meets a need, will not weaken existing programs and is at least on a par with programs at other schools. Most of the comments above are ways to strengthen this proposal.

One possible question to be discussed is whether it might make sense to postpone the SJD until more masters programs have been implemented. This would build the awareness of the school’s offerings, as well as develop potential students for the doctoral program. It would make this less of a leap from one year’s experience with a new masters to a Doctor of Juridical Science.