Assess the Nature of the Discipline(s) in your Department in the realm of teaching

Questions to Consider and Answer:

1. What elements of your department’s discipline are classified as auxiliary teaching activities?

   The disciplines of chemistry and physics rely heavily on undergraduate research as a vehicle for educating and training students. Such activity also represents faculty scholarship (see below), and is viewed by our Department as an ideal means of providing quality learning experiences for our majors.

   Supervision of work-study students and providing exam review, recitation sessions, and laboratory make-up sessions are included in this category.

Additional topics to assess:

- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “imparting general knowledge?” No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “imparting specific knowledge?” No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “developing skills?” No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “motivating students?” No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “setting requirements and evaluating performance?” No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “success with effective teaching practices?” No additions.
Assess the Nature of the Discipline(s) in your Department in the realm of research and scholarship

Questions to consider and answer:

1. What elements of your department’s discipline are critical to scholarship and may be unfamiliar to faculty in other disciplines?

Chemistry and physics faculty may engage in any of the four domains of scholarship as described in Boyer’s special report “Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate” (Boyer, E. L. (1990), Scholarship Reconsidered: Priorities of the Professoriate, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching). Due to the experimental nature of these disciplines, our Department agrees that the scholarship of discovery (conventional “research”) is the most common for chemistry and physics faculty, and it is also the type of scholarship that may most effectively engage undergraduate students (hence functioning as an ideal auxiliary teaching activity). This does not preclude faculty from engaging in and alternative form of research and scholarship.

2. What does peer review mean in your discipline? Describe any circumstances where peer review is not necessary for work product to be considered scholarship.

As in most disciplines, peer review of work products in chemistry and physics involves the objective assessment of quality and efficacy by other chemists and physicists. Such review is the norm for the majority of conventional work products (For example: publications, presentations, workshops, successful grant applications). Scholarly work products not subject to peer review per se may include preparation of educational materials for local use, providing professional consultation to off-campus organizations, contributions to meetings (e.g. public lectures, posters, and workshops), invited programs (e.g. presentations at science museums and science fairs), mentoring undergraduate research resulting in presentations, and perhaps most important, the integration of such endeavors into curriculum.

3. What does and does not qualify as meaningful creative work in your discipline? No additions.
4. Does “paid” work count as scholarship? Explain?

Yes, if the work is *bona fide* scholarship based on accepted professional standards. The additional aspect of remuneration does not impact the nature of the work.

5. How do 21st century forms of disseminating work product into the intellectual marketplace figure into accepted norms of scholarship in your department’s discipline?

The most obvious examples of this are the increasingly numerous on-line, open-access primary literature resources (journals). Most of these journals in the chemistry and physics field are peer-reviewed, and so the challenge in evaluating faculty publications lies primarily in assessing the relative merit of the specific journals. Other examples may include non-peer reviewed outlets for intellectual work products (YouTube, blogs, etc.). For such platforms, evaluation of faculty contributions must involve direct examination of the works.

6. How does your department’s discipline assess issues of quality of scholarship?

For cases of peer-reviewed scholarly work, the assessment is greatly simplified and typically involves a perusal of the work in question. When the work is not peer-reviewed in the traditional sense, the assessment is essentially peer-review by departmental colleagues.

7. How does your department’s discipline assess issues of quantity of scholarship?

The quantity of scholarly work performed is assessed via realistic consideration of the faculty members’ “area weights” (Handbook).

Additional topics to assess:

- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Dissemination of Scholarship?” **No additions.**
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Creative Activities?” **No additions.**
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Editing?” **No additions**
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Grants and Contracts?” **No additions**
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Classroom based research projects—scholarship of teaching and learning?” **No additions**
• What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Scholarship related to service or the use of professional expertise, Scholarship of Engagement or Application?” **No additions.**
• What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany “Other?” **No additions**

**Assess the Nature of the Discipline(s) in your Department in the realm of service**

**Questions to consider and answer:**

1. Within your department and discipline, what is the need, value, and expectation of department service?
   
   The need for department service is significant in Chemistry & Physics. For many years our Department practice has been to assign specific departmental service duties to individual faculty members. Contribution to this considerable task load is expected of all faculty members, and such is valued in the typical fashion.

2. Within your department and discipline, what is the need, value, and expectation of university service?
   
   Similar to that for department service, with an arguably lesser need, importance and expectation.

3. Within your department and discipline, what is the importance of service to profession?
   
   Similar to that for department service, with an arguably lesser need, importance and expectation.

4. Within your department and discipline, what is the importance of service to community?
   
   Similar to that for department service, with an arguably lesser need, importance and expectation.

5. How does your Department’s discipline assess issues of quality of service?
   
   **No additions.**

Commented [JH2]: Again: are these to be articulated in our statement, or generally considered?
6. How does your Department’s discipline assess issues of quantity of service?

The quantity of service work performed is assessed via realistic consideration of the faculty members’ area weights.

Additional topics to assess:

- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany department service? No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany university service? No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany service to profession? No additions.
- What discipline specific note, addition, or deletion should accompany service to the community? No additions.