Indianapolis Faculty Council (IFC)
Minutes
September 2, 2014 – CE 450A – 3:00 – 5:00 p.m.


Agenda Item I: Welcome and Call to Order
IUPUI Faculty Council Vice President Ed Berbari called the meeting to order at 3:00 p.m.

Agenda Item II: Adoption of the Agenda as the Order of Business for the Day
The Agenda was adopted as the Order of Business for the Day.

Agenda Item III: Memorial Resolution for Jerome Clark (School of Engineering and Technology)
Circular 2014-09 appended to the minutes.

A moment of silence was given by the assembly, and the resolution was entered into record.

Agenda Item IV: Updates/Remarks from the Chancellor
Charles R. Bantz, Chancellor
Circular 2014-11 appended to the minutes.

Chancellor Bantz gave the following report:

- Becky Porter, Executive Director of Enrollment Management, highlighted items on the enrollment report and presentation appended to the minutes. This year’s freshman class is the largest entering class ever.
- Research awards are up 6.37% for IUPUI, totaling $325,706,000.
- The Board of Trustees met on August 7 and 8. He reported on the following:
  - A 700 bed new resident hall was approved for IUPUI. Housing is at maximum capacity with several hundred students off campus at Park Place and 500 on a waiting list. Construction will begin next year with a target date for completion in fall 2016.
  - The renovation of the Natatorium includes an agreement with the city that will cause New York and Michigan Streets to be two-way streets. West Street will also be improved.
The facilities capital plan goes to the legislature including a review of the Wishard complex, $45 million requested for Regenstrief to become a health sciences building, and renovation of four more buildings.

- IU Health is reviewing the operation of Methodist and IU Hospitals, with one of them not being a working hospital in the future. They are considering moving Methodist to University or a third site. There could also be a brand new IU Health hospital somewhere in Indianapolis. Eskenazi Health has demonstrated that you can save money by building a new hospital.
- Academic Programs receiving approval are a Ph.D. in Informatics and a Ph.D. in Occupational Health Therapy. He reminded the council that the strategic plan mentions strengthening the Ph.D. levels.
- The Wishard site names you may hear in the news are the Wishard site, health park, or health campus.
- The Rotary Building was renovated on the inside and will be rededicated soon.
- The IU Research Neuroscience Clinical Building will be dedicated soon. It is on 16th Street across from Methodist Hospital.
- The Student Welfare Initiative includes a commitment to students and their welfare through sexual assault prevention training as part of the program. A campaign and education is underway.
- We invested $325,000 in the base budget to improve classrooms, and a committee is working on a renovation plan.
- The annual TRIP showcase is on September 17.

**Agenda Item V: Updates / Remarks from the IFC President**

Marianne Wokeck, IUPUI Faculty President

Wokeck reported on the following:

- President McRobbie will be releasing the draft IU Strategic Plan soon. The draft has a tight deadline due to the Indiana General Assembly budget next year. The faculty will be able to review the document in October with passage by the Board of Trustees at their December meeting. The plan will help the Trustees make budgetary decisions. The most relevant IFC committees will respond to the plan and a discussion of those findings will be shared at the November IFC meeting.
- The IFC-EC met last week met with the IFC committee chairs and gave assignments for the academic year. The assignments can be seen in the Report on Council Actions appearing at the conclusion of each IFC meeting’s minutes.
- The first University Faculty Council (UFC) meeting is set for September 9. The strategic plan will be discussed as well as the possible movement of having three co-chairs once the bylaws are changed (IUB, IUPUI, and regional chair). Post-tenure review will be discussed to see what policies and procedures work well for units on different campus. Ball State moved to policies on post-tenure review.
- A small change was made to the Code of Student Ethics passed at the May 6 meeting. She read the change as follows. The change was approved by the Executive Committee.

> Article VIII, Section B has been revised as follows:
> In cases of allegations of sexual misconduct, a hearing commission shall consist of one faculty member, and two staff members from a student services area. In all other cases, a hearing commission will consist of at least one faculty representative, one staff representative, and one student representative.

- The faculty who are celebrating 20 years at IUPUI will be recognized at the close of this meeting.
- She encouraged all members to work with new faculty to become involved in faculty governance.

**Agenda Item VI: [Information Item] IUPUI Regatta**

Elizabeth Alexander, Executive Director, 2014 Regatta Steering Committee
Alexander described the Regatta events and asked the members to encourage their students to attend the Regatta.

Agenda Item VII: [Information Item] Update from IUPUI Food Services
Angie Hill, Assistant Director of Operations, IUPUI Auxiliary Services

Hill spoke to the presentation appended to the minutes.
- The campus is growing not only with students, but with programs and departments which impacts Food Services. Over the last two years, Food Services has grown with their staff, efficiency, and team.
- Chartwells continues to be a signature partner with the campus through the Tower Dining and dining program. Their hours of operation has expanded to the weekends, holidays, and breaks. Chartwells added some guest meal swipes at no additional cost to students.
- Retail upgrades include new concepts and services. Einstein Bagel was added to the IT building. At the Campus Center, Hissho Sushi (found in Kroger and Marsh and Earth Fare) and GrillNation were added. GrillNation is a build-your-own burger bar with fresh cut fries that aren’t salted, but has a salting station to control your sodium.
- Outtakes has upgraded their salad to include quinoa and other health options.
- The University Faculty Club is now included on the IUPUI Food Services website.
- Chartwells partnered with The Urban Garden project to provide students the seed money to begin a garden where the produce is used in recipes on campus. IUPUI is the first campus to host a Campus Kitchen to help with food sustainability. Chartwells is offering culinary expertise and retail space for the initiative.
- Tower Dining was open during the summer to serve guests during orientation as well as conferences on campus. If you would like your conference guests to use Tower Dining, contact Nancy Wright (nawright@iupui.edu).
- The catering team has been expanded to include a culinary team and expert caterer leader. They have been the “go to” group not only because of the exclusivity contract, but because they are good at what they do.
- IUPUI Dining was the host for the reception for the faculty celebration at the close of the meeting.

Jaron said students would like food hours changed. How can that happen? Hill said there was a slight adjustment to the meal dining hours in the Campus Center to help move students to the Tower Dining facility.

Agenda Item VIII: [Information Item] Event Services Update
Nancy Wright, Director, IUPUI Office of Event Services

Wright continued to speak from the presentation begun by Hill appended to these minutes.

Services they offer:
- Finding the right space, both on and off campus.
- Catering – Work with IUPUI Food Services
- Finding the best accommodations. They work with hotels to get the best prices.
- Technology: They have a full-time technician on staff.
- Budgeting
- Coordinate summer meals

Benefits:
• Single source of planning.
• Discount for rates and sliding scale
• One invoice for all services

They have engaged with students for internships and collaborated with TCEM to have an internship-like experience. They are also linking the university and the city to bring visitors to campus. University volume was greater than anticipated. In the first year, the goal was to serve 50 events. This year they provided services for 167 events. Wright provided a brochure for everyone. For more information, contact Nancy Wright or Maureen Bowling for your next planning event (nawright@iupui.edu and maabowl@iupui.edu).

Questions:
• Does your serve provide assistance with registration for IU Conferences? Wright said they will partner with IU Conferences for all conferencing needs with registration. They will help with all logistical needs.
• How much does it cost for services? Wrights said pricing is on a per hour basis with a sliding scale based on what the conference needs are. There is no charge for consulting.

Agenda Item IX: [First Read] Open Access Policy
Jere Odell, Assistant Librarian, University Library
Angela Bruzzaniti, Chair, Library Affairs Committee

Bruzzaniti spoke to Circular 2014-10 that is appended to the minutes. As there is a growing expectation by academic research funders for findings to be widely and freely available, the Library Affairs Committee was asked to see if IUPUI could be an open access repository. The committee created the draft policy with the goal of doing just that. The scholarly work would then go to IUPUIScholarWorks which would allow the campus and public to view research.

Questions:
• Is the policy mainly texted based? Answer: Yes, the most commonly submitted items would be articles, abstracts, etc. The policy does not cover visual works; however, visual works can be archived.
• Not monographs, creative works, visual works? Do you have capacity to archive those works? Another faculty members said you have to give open access; it’s a violation of copyrights. There are implications that are beyond just allowing information. They really do a lot of damage to small journals. Opting out is good, but there will be a lot of copyright cases, and he thinks that needs to be addressed. Bruzzaniti said they addressed copyrights and opting outs. The policy doesn’t prohibit publishing in journals; you still have the ability to publish wherever you want.
• A faculty on library committee in the School of Liberal Arts thinks #7, 8, and 9 goes along with what the previous faculty member was alluding to. The library sees this as good, but the faculty of liberal arts do not see if that way. Most journals, even small ones, aren’t happy with Open Access. He doesn’t want to publish on OA the version of what was published because people site that version and not the actual publication. Bruzzaniti said she agrees we are in transitions when moving from hard copy to digital, and there will be problems to deal with, but you can still publish wherever you want. You can opt out and not submit. The committee is trying to be flexible.
• Odell said radiation research is one of the journals that a faculty member would need to opt out before publishing and faculty members would need to know that. You would need to upload to IUPUIScholarWorks. Most faculty do not read their copyright policies before their articles are published. The accepted version is not the accepted version on record. Bruzzaniti said in the opt out section you can submit or embargo the publication date. The policy software will also have the
ability to reach out to programs where you might want to track citations. The program will allow us to do that.

Berbari said the policy was a first read. He recommended the unit representatives talk to their faculty about the policy that will come up for a vote at the October meeting. If there is an issue with promotion and tenure, certifications, etc., we need to be aware of it. Be informed about the issue.

Agenda Item X: [Vote – Action Item] ICR/Sustainability of Research Center
Simon Atkinson, Chair, Research Affairs Committee

Atkinson spoke to Circular 2014-07 that had the first read at the May 6, 2014, IFC meeting. He said this is a policy prompted by the difficulty of sustaining centers like signature centers. It’s easy to come up with seed funds, but difficult to maintain the program that cannot be charged to external grants. The policy is listed below:

**CIRCULAR 2014-07**

**Sustainability of Research Centers**

**Definition of the Problem**
The IUPUI campus, comprised of ~20 distinct Schools, enjoys a breadth of disciplinary excellence that is unique in the state of Indiana. IUPUI is thus well positioned to excel in inter-disciplinary endeavors to tackle complex societal problems that characterize our urban environment. This has led in recent years to the development of inter-disciplinary “Centers” that span traditional school boundaries and draw strength from units across the IUPUI campus. An ongoing challenge, however, is how to sustain such Centers after the exhaustion of start-up dollars. Funding to support or develop infrastructure is typically not available from traditional external funding agencies. Such funds are necessary for administrative functions, equipment, pilot and feasibility grants to young investigators, and continued coordination of interdisciplinary grant activity. The responsibility centered management (RCM) budget model utilized at IUPUI further limits the ability to effectively marshal resources at the campus level to respond to research opportunities. Some IUPUI Schools return a portion of “Center grant” indirect cost recovery (ICR) to the relevant Center, but these practices are unevenly applied across the campus.

The problem of how to sustain Centers once initial seed funding has been expended has been identified by the IUPUI Strategic Plan (Innovation and Discovery subgroup), the School of Medicine’s Transforming Research Initiative, and the Research Affairs Committee of the IUPUI Faculty Council.

**Goal**
Define ongoing support for campus and university-designated research centers that span more than one School (e.g., Signature Centers, Biomechanics and Biomaterials Research Center). Ongoing support would create a structure in which larger programs and greater funding could be developed.

**Proposal**
A faculty member who is also a member of an inter-School Center should be allowed to designate a grant proposal submission as a Center proposal. Not all proposals a faculty member submits may be designated as such, but if the Center has provided pilot funds, research facilities and equipment, or other tangible support to a project that is submitted extramurally, that proposal should qualify for a return of 10% of the ICR that comes to the campus directly to the Center if the proposal is funded.

The source of these funds is as follows:
For every $100 of ICR generated by a qualifying “Center Grant”, $97.50 comes to IUPUI. Ten percent of this number ($9.75) will be provided to the relevant Center. The campus, which retains 20% of the $97.50 ICR, will contribute $4.88 to the Center. This contribution will be contingent on the relevant School(s) making a matching ICR contribution ($4.87) to the Center. In addition, the School contribution must not affect the distribution of ICR funds that would normally be provided to the PI and relevant department.
All proposals that are considered a part of a Center should be identified as such at the time of submission, with the agreement of the Deans of the Schools. A Credit Split Agreement between the investigators and the Schools should be completed and signed by a representative of each School and by the investigators at the time of submission. This approach would distribute funds fairly as a component of a School’s participation in inter-School research centers, and not place the burden on any single School.

What is an Inter-School Center?
The policy governing Centers can be found at: http://www.indiana.edu/~vpr/centers_policy.shtml. There are several criteria that must be met for a Center to be considered an inter-school Center:
(1) The Center must have formal designation as a Center at the campus or university levels
(2) An inter-school Center will involve faculty members from at least two different Schools
(3) The Center provides shared resources or Core Facilities that provide for joint use by faculty of at least two different Schools

Who is a member of a Center?
There could be several criteria by which a faculty member could be a designated member of a Center:
(1) The faculty member is listed on a website and materials produced by the Center as a designated member of the Center
(2) The faculty member has received tangible support from the Center that was important to developing the idea that resulted in a successful grant proposal

How much could ICR generate in support of a Center?
It is not clear, although an estimate could perhaps be developed by reviewing the ORA database or proposals. Accepting the figures of the Task Force on Sustainability of Research Centers, and assuming that only 10% of all proposals would be submitted as Center proposals, the plan could generated ~ $500,000 per year. However, this relies on the School of Medicine having numerous inter-school connections and proposals and is probably unrealistic. Removing the School of Medicine entirely from this equation could still generate about $75,000/yr.

Atkinson said the he only noted change from the first read to this read is adding a definition of what is a school center and what faculty constitutes a school center.

Questions:
- What if a faculty member is a director, co-director, etc. of the center? Atkinson said they would be counted as with the center. This is decided on a proposal by proposal basis.
- What about multi-school centers? Atkinson said the policy is only for multi-school centers because of campus match.

A motion was made coming from the committee; therefore, no second was needed. The motion was passed unanimously.

Agenda Item XI: [Information Item] Unizin Consortium
Stacy Morrone, Associate Vice President for Learning Technologies
www.unizin.org

Morrone spoke to the presentation appended to the minutes. Unizin is a university-owned service thought of as a digital learning ecosystem. The consortium was announced this summer and includes Indiana University, Colorado State University, University of Florida, and the University of Michigan. Other universities are seeking to join. Each university invests in what they do themselves.

Morrone suggested forming task groups to determine what is important for the consortium to think about.

Agenda Item XII: Question / Answer Period
There were no questions asked.

**Agenda Item XIII: Unfinished Business**
There was no Unfinished Business.

**Agenda Item XIV: New Business**
There was no New Business.

**Agenda item XV: Recognition of Faculty Celebrating 20 Years!**
Chancellor Bantz recognized the faculty serving 20 years on campus. Those being honored were:

- Alex Aisen
- Carla Aldrich
- Masatoshi Ando
- Mary Austrom
- Joseph Bidwell
- Bonnie Blazer-Yost
- Daniel Clark
- Catherine Dobris
- Mohamed El-Sharkawy
- Gary Felsten
- James Fortenberry
- Julia Foster
- Sandeep Gupta
- Kenneth Gwirtz
- Alexander Its
- Kathy Johnson
- James Jones
- Mark Kelley
- Christian Kraatz
- Frederick Leickly
- Charles Lewis
- David Lewis
- Chris Long
- Michael Lykens
- Deborah McGregor
- Bruce Molitoris
- David Nakata
- Bethany Neal-Beliveau
- Eric Nordgulen
- Samual Nunn
- Kent Redman
- Patricia Rogan
- Steven Russell
- Stuart Schrader
- Robert Schweitzer
- Stanley Spinola
- Sharon Stoten
- W. Sullivan
- Robert Sweazey
- Darlene West
- Karen Wolf
- Robert Yost
- Xin Zhang
- Gregory Zimet

A reception followed the meeting.

**Agenda Item XVI: Final Remarks and Adjournment**
With no further business appearing, a motion was made to adjourn. The motion passed and the meeting was adjourned.

Minutes prepared by Faculty Council Coordinator, Karen Lee
UL 3115N / 274-2215 / Fax: 274-2970 / fcouncil@iupui.edu / http://www.iupui.edu/~fcouncil

---


**Items that have been completed by the committees follow the Assignments for committees.**

**Assignments (Items in red have been brought to the IFC for a first read):**

**Academic Affairs Committee**

- Campus Policy on Limits in Withdrawal: Policy to be voted on by AAFC, EC, and IFC fall 2013. *(Oct. 2013: The AAC agreed that the policy was too restrictive. They agreed that students should not be allowed to enroll and withdraw (or fail) a given course numerous times. Perhaps an alternative solution is to block registration for such students, initiated at the unit level. The registrar will investigate creating lists of students who enroll repeatedly in the same course. These lists could be provided to the appropriate unit for action (registration block), if the units choose to do so. Annual Report 2014: The proposed policy was put on hold pending further fact-finding and deliberation.)*
- Attending Classes Without Being Enrolled: Policy to be voted on by AAFC, EC, and IFC fall 2013. (Oct. 2013 & Annual Report: The AAC has put the policy on hold and will do further fact-finding.)
- Calculation of GPAs. How much campus policy harmonization is going to be suggested as a part of the student services initiative? (Annual Report 2014: Carried over from 2012-2013. Should this assignment be eliminated?)
- Grade Forgiveness Policy (Annual Report 2014: Carried over from 2012-2013. Should this assignment be eliminated?)
- Investigate what, if any, “University Sanctioned Events” should be included in the Registrar’s list of Course Policies (Annual Report 2014: Committee added this assignment for the 2014-15 AY.)
- UFC Policy on Transfer of Credit from Two-Year Institutions
- Policy on Credit Hour Overlap
- Common Calendar: Are all dates covered under this policy, or just the start and stop dates?

**Budgetary Affairs**
- Assessments (School of Medicine)
- Parking Business Plan – Ask Dawn Rhodes and Camy Broeker to bring the plan to the committee and discuss it. Ask Rhodes to report on the plan to the IFC.

**Campus Planning Committee**
- Continue review of the Strategic Plan.
- Review IU Strategic Plan and compare it to the IUPUI Strategic Plan. Draft comes in October and the final document should be finalized by the Trustees at their December meeting.
- Review and comment on National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) survey and other tools that gather information about students and faculty. (May 2014: On hold due to priority given to strategic plan and budget hearings.)
- Review and comment on PULSE surveys; the data gathered by these surveys may be reviewed by this committee; examples: campus safety; diversity; common theme. (May 2014: On hold due to priority given to strategic plan and budget hearings.)
- Review and comment on campus survey (first and second years – in house); (every third year NSSE is administered) (May 2014: On hold due to priority given to strategic plan and budget hearings.)
- Advise IUPUI Administration: Planning and Institutional Improvement Administrative Liaison on outcomes. May 2014: Ongoing.

**Constitution and Bylaws Committee**
- Verbatim Minutes: Review proposal to exclude notation of taking verbatim minutes if a recording is being made during council meetings. (Committee discussed this item; will suggest wording.)
- Nominations Committee: Review and change bylaws so that the Nominations Committee is made up of faculty governance leaders of the schools. (Update 7-10-14: Work in process.)
- Rewrite the charge to the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. (Update 7-10-14: No action at this time; keep on agenda.)
- Recognition of Honors College (Update 7-10-14: Recognition was discussion, but until the school submits a constitution and bylaws for review, no action is taken. Keep on agenda until C&B submitted by Honors College.)
- FGAP Bylaws revision (problem raised by Handbook Committee/Faculty Affairs Committee last year). (Update 7-10-14: No action at this time; keep on agenda.)
- Undergraduate Curriculum Advisory Committee: Is the committee doing what the vision for the committee was set out to do. (Update 2-25-14: With the Strategic Plan, this committee is under review by the Academic Affairs Committee and Faculty Affairs Committee as they determine whether the IFC should endorse an Undergraduate Curriculum Committee. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee will be asked to make a motion to remove the UCAC from the IFC Bylaws should the IFC endorse the new committee.)
- Limit the amount of time a Board of Review can be heard before time runs out once it has been assigned by the IFC-EC. (Motion made by IFC-EC on March 27, 2014.) (Update 7-10-14: No action at this time; keep on agenda.)

**Distance Education Committee**
- IU Online: Schedule a joint meeting between the Distance Education Committee and the Technology Committee, with leadership from IU Online. – (The meeting was held only by the Technology Committee. The DEC did not participate in the meeting.)
  - Update on state authorization process
  - Status of differential funding or fee for online courses
  - ADA compliance for distance education
- Canvas transition
- Unizin Consortium

**Faculty Affairs Committee**
- Discuss the grievance process and the Board of Review procedures with the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. (Update from annual report: Ongoing discussion: Theme of grievance = due process. Remaining questions: 1) good cause=not defined in bylaws; 2) full-time=100% or benefit eligibility (eligible for reappointment regular?); 3) What is grievance process for part-time faculty? Type of employment – serve at will (administrators, PG); 4) Adjunct faculty-
For Approval: 10-7-14

**freelance contract? – See handbook 2006 needs further investigation / Bylaws p. 18. Committee to continue the discussion in 2014-15.**

- “Term Contracts” in the School of Medicine for faculty not complying with standards set by the school.
- School of Medicine policy issued for compensation guidelines for tenured faculty.
- Review draft Adjunct Faculty Policy/Procedures for Promotion (*On 4-21-14 committee agenda.*)
- Parking Changes (*On 4-21-14 committee agenda.*)
- NTTF representation on the IFC. A task force will be established by the IFC Executive Committee to review the NTTF and how they are affected through the Constitution and Bylaws, handbooks, and policies and procedures. The Faculty Affairs Committee would manage the work of the task force. The FAC should send names to the EC for inclusion in the membership of the task force. Member need to come from the schools including the School of Medicine and one member from the Handbook Committee
- IUPUI Faculty Librarian Review and Enhancement: President McRobbie asked each campus to look at the policy and tweak it for their needs. At the 4-24-14 EC meeting, an administrative committee was formed composed of Melissa Lavitt, Rick Ward, Simon Atkinson, Jack Windsor, and the chair of the FAC.
- Definition of Tenure Status
- Policy for Adjunct Faculty promotion.

**Faculty Handbook Committee**

- Completed revision of timeline for approving the supplement. (*Will be presented to the IFC in fall 2014.*)

**Fringe Benefits Committee**

- Benefits: Keep pushing to get the message out about benefits in a timely manner.
- Get the word out to faculty: Clinical Care Services at IUPUI (http://hr.iu.edu/benefits/CCServices/index.html)
- Comparison of benefits for IUPUI and IUB faculty. Melissa Lavitt’s office has a salary comparison and the cost of living comparison for both campuses.
- Maternity and Family leave
- Benefits for part-time faculty
- How does the IUPUI benefits plan compare to other institutions?
- Benefits for gay married couples should a law be passed.

**Library Affairs Committee**

- Open Access (*Report submitted to the IFC-EC on 2-19-14; Discussed on 2-27-14 EC agenda. Amended draft document submitted to IFC-EC and will be discussed at the 8-21-14 EC meeting. A first read will be at the 9-2-14 IFC meeting.*)
- Implementation of Open Access

**Research Affairs Committee – How does Simon want to change this??**

- Limited submission – Atkinson doesn’t feel that is an issue on this campus. He would be glad to discuss this as issues come up. This issue is on the strategic plan.
- Biomedical Research Institute
- Policy on Centers and Institutes
- Animal safety
- Update on Research Advisory Committee from VP Jorge Jose.
- Update on the transparency and funding of programs
- Presentation of the Indirect Cost Recovery guidelines to the IFC.
- Return of NIH funds from the administrators to the PI.
- Other study approvals – especially biosafety approvals and IACUC as centralization of oversight continues.
- Center designation process – inventory of active/inactive centers as a first fact-finding step.
- IUCRG Program – faculty input into future directions/funding priorities if the program continues.
- Strategic Plan
- Monitor aspects of compliance across the university
- Purchasing and expenses on grants – detailed reporting
- IRB updates
- IU Strategic Plan review (Research Excellence) -- October 2014.

**Staff Relations Committee**

- TIME Timekeeping System
- Health Insurance Rates – John Whalen should have a positive impact on this.
- Performance Management – John Whalen should have a positive impact on this.
- Service with Distinction
- Intergroup Dialogue and Campus Civility
- Campus Safety
- Monitor Parking
Student Affairs Committee
- Student Wellness
- Personal Misconduct Procedures have changed, but there may be training that needs to be addressed.
- Sexual Assault and Prevention

Technology Committee
- Review of FLAGS system to review enhancements made during summer 2013.
- Review updates to the RFS system
- Conduct joint meeting of Distance Education Committee with IU Online Office Leadership
- Review e-learning system
- Monitor transition from Oncourse to Canvas.
- Testing Center
- Online course evaluations with the Testing Center (will work with Melissa Lavitt)
- Product to replace the FAR (will work with Melissa Lavitt)
- Oncourse project sites – what do we use now?
Memorial Resolution on Behalf of
Jerome Anthony Clark

June 12, 1969 - April 19, 2014
Lecturer of Computer and Information Technology
Purdue School of Engineering and Technology

It is with great sadness that the Purdue School of Engineering and Technology announces the passing of Jerome A. Clark, who died suddenly on April 19, 2014.

Jerome Clark, born June 12, 1969 in Indianapolis, IN, was a Lecturer and faculty member for 15 years in the Department of Computer Information and Graphics Technology. Jerome graduated from Broad Ripple High School and attended IUPUI receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Technology. He went on to earn a Master of Science degree in Leadership and Management from Indiana Wesleyan University and another Bachelor’s degree in Ministry with an emphasis on Biblical Counseling and Pastoral Ministries from Crossroads Bible College.

As a faculty member in CIT, Jerome Clark was a beloved teacher and friend to countless students, faculty, staff, alumni, and members of the local Indianapolis community.

While at IUPUI, Jerome’s number one focus was always the students. He took an interest in their academic success as well as their personal success. Jerome was our advisor in residence, performing counseling and teaching life lessons not only as a faculty member, but also as a tremendous mentor and role model—especially to minority students. Jerome took a personal interest in ensuring that students become contributing members of society.

During his career, he received numerous awards for his teaching, including the IUPUI Outstanding Teaching Award, and was voted Best Teacher by the students in the school. To enhance his professional growth and complement his career, Jerome was active in several professional organizations, such as the National Society of Black Engineers and the AdvisingNet group at IUPUI.

One student posted the following on his Facebook page: “Jerome Clark was, to be frank, the best CIT professor I’ve ever had, and quite possibly ever will have. He had a way of teaching you a subject, without actually giving you the answers. That’s something that you just don’t see too much of anymore. He was a man with morals, a great sense of humor, and a friend to any and all…. I remember countless days of walking into class with his signature phrase “Hey buddy”…. He had a way of keeping you engaged and entertained at the same time. It was genius. I retained more knowledge from the two classes I took from him, than I have in any class I have ever taken, and it’s simply because of how he attacked the material. Jerome taught his class the way he learned it, and taught with a tenacity that I would expect out of someone who was fresh out of school…. He’s up in Heaven right now, busy rebuilding the database server, and creating a new GUI to view it.”
Outside of the university, Jerome occasionally taught classes at Indiana Wesleyan and Crossroads Bible College. However, in the community, he was Rev. Jerome Clark of the Loving Missionary Baptist Church and a beloved member of the religious community. Indeed, 6 pastors spoke at his funeral and more than 700 people attended to honor him.

Most importantly, Jerome was a faithful and devoted son, brother, husband, and father. He is survived by his parents; his wife, Artricia; five children: Gordon, Aaron, D'Kayla, Megan, and Amanda; 1 granddaughter, 1 brother, and 2 sisters.

THUS, BE IT RESOLVED: that this memorial resolution be adopted by the Faculty Senate of the Purdue School of Engineering and Technology at IUPUI and placed in the school’s minutes and its permanent archives; that a copy of this memorial resolution be delivered to his family. This memorial resolution also will be placed in the minutes of Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis Faculty Council with a moment of silence observed in his honor.

This resolution is written by the staff and faculty of the Department of Computer Information and Graphics Technology, Purdue School of Engineering and Technology.

Approved by the IUPUI Faculty Council at their meeting on September 2, 2014.
Fall 2014
Enrollment Highlights
IFC 9/2/14
Rebecca Porter
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Heads</td>
<td>28,802</td>
<td>28,945</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Credits</td>
<td>336,901</td>
<td>346,546</td>
<td>9,645</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC Heads</td>
<td>1,732</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC Credits</td>
<td>18,236</td>
<td>19,081</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Heads*</td>
<td>30,488</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Credits</td>
<td>355,137</td>
<td>365,627</td>
<td>10,490</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Official totals are adjusted for dual enrollments between Indianapolis and Columbus*

• IUPUI (IN + CO) Record Heads (topping 2010’s 30,566)
• 19th consecutive record for Fall credit hours
## IU Enrollment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heads 2013</th>
<th>Heads 2014</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Credit Hours 2013</th>
<th>Credit Hours 2014</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bloomington</strong></td>
<td>46,817</td>
<td>46,416</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
<td>583,573</td>
<td>585,330</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IUPUI</strong></td>
<td>30,488</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>355,137</td>
<td>365,627</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>East</strong></td>
<td>4,456</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>40,544</td>
<td>42,093</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kokomo</strong></td>
<td>4,178</td>
<td>4,180</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>38,600</td>
<td>39,590</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northwest</strong></td>
<td>6,387</td>
<td>6,052</td>
<td>-5.2%</td>
<td>62,556</td>
<td>59,613</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Bend</strong></td>
<td>8,073</td>
<td>7,859</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
<td>76,459</td>
<td>75,383</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southeast</strong></td>
<td>6,733</td>
<td>6,442</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>68,412</td>
<td>66,470</td>
<td>-2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** IUB totals includes approximately 4,000 high school students enrolled in the Advance College Project.
Indianapolis

- Undergraduates are up 140 heads (+0.7%) from last year
- Graduate students are up 48 (+1.0%)
- Professional students are up 50 (+1.8%)
- Non-degree students (UG & Grad) continue their decline, down 95 (-8.7%)
Shifting Enrollment Patterns
Since 2009

- Indianapolis is up 189 heads (+0.7%)
- Undergraduates are up 704 heads (+3.6%)
- Graduate students are up 119 heads (+2.5%)
- Professional students are up 121 heads (+4.5%)
- Non-degree students are down 755 heads (-43.2%)
• 72.8% of students are enrolled full-time (up from 71.0% in 2013)
ENROLLMENT

- Minority students increased by 199 heads (+3.1%)
  - 23.1% of total campus enrollment (22.6% in 2013)
- Indiana residents declined by 51 heads (-0.2%)
- Non-residents increased by 194 heads (+6.4%)
  - 11.2% of heads and 10.8% of credits (10.5% of heads and 10.1% of credits in 2013)
- Even with the continued growth in NR, IUPUI still enrolls far more degree-seeking Indiana residents than any other institution
New Undergraduates

- Beginners are up 94 heads (+ 2.7%) and are the largest entering class in campus history
- Average SAT (critical reading and math) increased from 1029 to 1032*
- Average high school GPA = 3.38 (3.37 in 2012)*
- 62.8% of Indiana beginners have Academic Honors Diploma
- 24.5% of Indiana beginners identify themselves as 21st Century Scholars (20.2% in 2013 & 18.0% in 2012)
- 23.4% of beginners are minority students
- External transfers are down 39 heads (-2.4%)

*First day of class data
International

- Record 1,897 international students, up 81 heads (+4.5%)
  - International beginners were down slightly (- 4 heads)
  - 6.5% of overall enrollment (Indianapolis)
- New transfer enrollment is up more than 50% (+18)
  - First cohort of 18 mechanical engineering students from SYSU
- Masters-level enrollment increased 51 heads (+27.4%)*
- Doctoral programs grew 25 (+56.8%)*
- 49 international UG non-degree students (+28.9%)*
  - Visiting student programs (semester or academic-year study abroad) – e.g., the Brazil Science Mobility Program (+20)
- 400+ undergraduate and graduate students from Saudi Arabia
  - Decline in freshman admits through the King Abdullah Scholarship Program (-36).
- Top ten countries: India (437), China (409), Saudi Arabia (402), South Korea (55), Mexico (50), Iran, (38), Japan (34), Brazil (34), Taiwan (31), Canada (30)

*First day of classes data
• A primary key to IUPUI’s continuing growth is RETENTION.

• If you identify administrative barriers to student retention or progression to graduation, please share them with me.
  • rporter@iupui.edu
  • I am not seeking referrals for individual student problems
• Additional detail appears in the handouts. Links are provided to school-level information.

• The handouts will be updated with additional census information and included in the IFC minutes.
On to Spring and Fall 2015
Fall 2014 Admission and Enrollment Highlights

Unless otherwise noted all data are as of 8/31 census and Indianapolis-only
All comparisons are with 2013 census

Admission

Beginner

- Beginners are up 94 heads (+2.7%) and are the largest entering class in campus history.

Quality

- The average SAT* (critical reading and math) increased from 1029 to 1032
- The average high school GPA* is 3.38 (3.37 in 2013)
- 62.8% of Indiana beginners have the Academic Honors Diploma, down slightly from last year's 65.1%.
  - The number of honors diploma recipients is down one student from last year, but due to a larger overall entering class, their share of the class is somewhat smaller.
- 24.5% of Indiana beginners are 21st Century Scholars, up from 20.2% last year.

Residency

- 94.4% of beginners are Indiana residents
- The number of non-resident beginners declined slightly (21 heads), split between domestic and international students.

Ethnicity

- Beginning minority students are the second largest on record, declining by 78 heads from last year's record number (-8.5%). As IUPUI attracts more students from throughout the state of Indiana, our diversity will increasingly reflect that of the state, which is less ethnically diverse than our traditional service regions which included the Gary area in addition to central Indiana.

Transfer

- While the number of external transfers from 2-year colleges increased by 31 heads (+3.6%), total external transfers are down 39 heads (-2.4%). The decrease in external transfers from 4-year institutions (the largest decline was seen from Ball State University) is likely due to having a larger freshman cohort in 2013, which decreased the number of potential students who would transfer to IUPUI in later years.

International*

- International beginners are down very slightly from last year (-4 heads).
- External transfers are up 26 (+54.2%).
- Masters-level enrollment jumped 51 heads (+27.4%) while enrollment in doctoral programs grew 25 (+56.8%).
- 49 international students enrolled as undergraduate non-degree students, an increase of 28.9%.

*Data are as of first day of classes
Additional admission detail appears in the separate handout and by visiting the Point-in-Cycle tab on http://imir.iupui.edu/

**Enrollment (all enrollment figures are census)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Heads</td>
<td>28,802</td>
<td>28,945</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Credits</td>
<td>336,901</td>
<td>346,546</td>
<td>9,645</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC Heads</td>
<td>1,732</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC Credits</td>
<td>18,236</td>
<td>19,081</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Heads*</td>
<td>30,488</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Credits</td>
<td>355,137</td>
<td>365,627</td>
<td>10,490</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Official totals are adjusted for dual enrollments between Indianapolis and IUPUC (46 in 2013 and 38 in 2014)*

- Heads are a record, topping 2010’s 30,566.
- Credits are a record for the 19th consecutive Fall semester.
- The campus is up 140 undergraduate degree-seekers (+0.7%).
- Graduate students are up 48 heads (+1.0%) and professional students are up 50 (+1.8%).
- Non-degree students (undergraduate and graduate) are down 95 (-8.7%).

**Full-Time Enrollment**

- 72.8% of IUPUI students are enrolled full-time, up from 71.0% last year.
- Undergraduates increased their average credit hour load to 12.7 (up from 12.5 last year).

This continues a long-standing trend.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Credit Load</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnicity**

- Enrollment by minority students is up 199 (+3.1%).
- Minority students constitute a record 23.1% of campus enrollment, up from 22.6% in 2013.
- A record 1,897 international students are enrolled this year, up 81 (+4.5%).

**Residency**

- Indiana residents declined by 51 (-0.2%).
- Non-residents are up 194 (+6.4%).
  - Non-residents constitute 11.2% of campus heads and 10.8% of campus credits.
  - Last year non-residents were 10.5% of heads and 10.1% of credits.

Additional information, including enrollment by school, appears in the separate handout and by visiting the Point-in-Cycle tab on http://imir.iupui.edu/

Division of Enrollment Management and Office of Student Data, Analysis, and Evaluation
9/1/2014
### Fall 2014 Credit Hours Taught

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>8/26/2013</th>
<th>9/1/2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentistry</td>
<td>12,169</td>
<td>13,122</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>9,428</td>
<td>8,783</td>
<td>-645</td>
<td>-6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering-Tech</td>
<td>30,898</td>
<td>31,581</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Rehab</td>
<td>5,126</td>
<td>6,006</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herron Art &amp; Design</td>
<td>10,515</td>
<td>10,778</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informatics &amp; Computing</td>
<td>8,545</td>
<td>9,632</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Business</td>
<td>23,944</td>
<td>26,266</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinney Law</td>
<td>12,015</td>
<td>11,486</td>
<td>-529</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Arts**</td>
<td>66,657</td>
<td>64,434</td>
<td>-2,223</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>28,521</td>
<td>29,112</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>12,431</td>
<td>12,026</td>
<td>-405</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilly Family Philanthropy</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEA</td>
<td>13,781</td>
<td>16,174</td>
<td>2,393</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks Public Health</td>
<td>4,982</td>
<td>5,552</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>75,935</td>
<td>78,615</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Tech**</td>
<td>8,599</td>
<td>8,491</td>
<td>-108</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradate</td>
<td>994</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>2,068</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indianapolis Total</td>
<td>336,901</td>
<td>345,546</td>
<td>9,645</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC</td>
<td>18,236</td>
<td>19,081</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Combined</td>
<td>355,137</td>
<td>365,627</td>
<td>10,490</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit hour totals may be rounded in cases where a school total includes .5 credits.

**Credits taken in Purdue's Aviation Tech program at airport by IUPUI students.

### 9/1/2014 Census

#### Headcount by Student School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>8/26/2013</th>
<th>9/1/2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dentistry</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering-Tech</td>
<td>2,954</td>
<td>3,079</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Rehab</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herron Art &amp; Design</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informatics &amp; Computing</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Business</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinney Law</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>-54</td>
<td>-5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Arts**</td>
<td>2,843</td>
<td>2,565</td>
<td>-278</td>
<td>-9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilly Family Philanthropy</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPEA</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairbanks Public Health</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undistributed Grad**</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College</td>
<td>6,935</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN Total***</td>
<td>28,802</td>
<td>28,945</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUC</td>
<td>1,732</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Combined*</td>
<td>30,488</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Liberal Arts totals include General Studies and Journalism heads and credits for both 2013 and 2014. Informatics 2013 and 2014 totals include SUUS.

#### Student Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshman</td>
<td>4,720</td>
<td>4,491</td>
<td>-229</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomore</td>
<td>4,386</td>
<td>4,834</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>4,118</td>
<td>4,080</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>6,803</td>
<td>6,762</td>
<td>-41</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergrads</td>
<td>20,027</td>
<td>20,167</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG Non-Degree</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>-88</td>
<td>-11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>4,898</td>
<td>4,946</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>2,839</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grad Non-Degree</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>-2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** While most IUPUI students pursuing graduate studies enroll through the IUPUI school that offers the degree, GRAD holds students who enroll through the IU Graduate School. This is primarily students in Liberal Arts and Medicine but also includes some students pursuing other IU graduate degrees. In this report degree-seeking students have been distributed to their academic homes and the remaining "undistributed grad" students are enrolled in the non-school affiliated non-degree category.

#### Resident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UG Heads</td>
<td>18,847</td>
<td>18,939</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG Credits</td>
<td>234,226</td>
<td>241,001</td>
<td>6,775</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Res Heads</td>
<td>25,765</td>
<td>25,714</td>
<td>-51</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Res Credits</td>
<td>302,706</td>
<td>309,077</td>
<td>6,371</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Non-Resident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UG Heads</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG Credits</td>
<td>15,131</td>
<td>15,771</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NR Heads</td>
<td>3,037</td>
<td>3,231</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NR Credits</td>
<td>34,195</td>
<td>37,469</td>
<td>3,274</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Non-Residents as Share of Campus Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UG non-residents as % of total campus heads</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UG non-residents as % of total campus credits</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NR as % of total campus heads</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total NR as % of total campus credits</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Enrollment Management 9/11/2014

Source: Registrar and PIC Reports
## Fall 2014 Admissions Summary

### Indianapolis Only - First Day of Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Beginners</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants</td>
<td>11679</td>
<td>12224</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>8030</td>
<td>8517</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>3513</td>
<td>3603</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Transfers</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants</td>
<td>3805</td>
<td>3758</td>
<td>-47</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>2466</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Beginner Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>Enrolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 10% HS Rank</td>
<td>1169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top 25%</td>
<td>3011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26% - 50%</td>
<td>2306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51% - 75%</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 24%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None on file</td>
<td>2073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg HS GPA</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Best SAT Score</td>
<td>1044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Masters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>3273</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>1788</td>
<td>1732</td>
<td>-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>1126</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Doctorate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Professional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfer Undergraduate - Prior College Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>Enrolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-American</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic-American</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transfers Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admits</td>
<td>Enrolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian-American</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian/Pacific</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic-American</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am. Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Top 6 Institutions

- Ivy Tech Indy: 25% (26% in 2014)
- All Other Ivy Techs: 10% (10% in 2014)
- Vincennes: 4% (4% in 2014)
- Purdue W. Laf.: 5% (5% in 2014)
- Ball State: 6% (7% in 2014)
- Indiana St. (ISU): 3% (4% in 2014)

**Note:** Last institution only. The top 6 institutions are ranked by those enrolled in fall 2014

Source: For Undergraduate data, UIIRR - Admission Snapshot for First Day of Classes. For Graduate data, Point-In-Cycle Enrollment Management

Office of Student Data, Analysis, and Evaluation
CHARTWELLS

- The Impact
- The Investment
  - Tower Dining
  - Retail Upgrades
- Partnerships
- Catering
IUPUI EVENT AND CONFERENCE SERVICES

.....a destination that engages our campus and city in professional, cultural, and social events
Where the story begins

- Critical Campus Needs
- The Conversion Project – a Transformation
- Gain – Loss
- IUPUI Event & Conference Services was Established
IUPUI Event and Conference Services

Our Mission

Planning and coordination of meetings and events for the university community, as well promote and host local, regional, national, and international educational events that are highly relevant to the academic mission of the university.
Services

Leading and supporting all your AV needs
Finding the best accommodations
The right space for your meeting
Keeping you balanced
Coordinating summer conferences
Catering to your needs
Benefits

- The single source of contact for all your event planning needs
- Our service allows you to focus on your conference goals
- All the details handled responsively and professionally
- Seamless execution
- Planning support for your off-campus event
- Discounted university rates for space rental
- Sliding scale pricing based on actual service needs
- One invoice, internal billing
Engagement

IUPUI Event and Conference Services is committed to engagement and service to the campus and to the community.

- Student Engagement – internships
- Academic Engagement – classes this fall
- City Engagement – linking university and city
Where the story is now:

- University business volume was more than anticipated
- Our staff has grown to better meet your needs
- 1st year goal – to serve and support 50 events
- 1st year actual – 167 events
- Check out our up-to-date website
- Pick up our detailed brochure with services, space rental pricing, and information

www.eventservices.iupui.edu
Contact Information

Nancy Wright, *Director*
nawright@iupui.edu (317) 274-3327

Maureen Bowling, *Business Development Manager*
maabowli@iupui.edu (317) 274-0364

Event and Conference Services
eventsvc@iupui.edu eventservices.iupui.edu

Thank You
INTRODUCTION

Among the many changes that are taking place in academic research is the growing expectation by funders that the findings of this research be made widely and freely available. Responding to these expectations, an increasing number of universities are creating open access repositories for scholarly articles produced by their faculties, to be made available to anyone with Internet access.

In response to these changes, IUPUI Faculty members are asked to consider implementing an open access policy to help disseminate the fruits of their research and scholarship. The enclosed draft “IUPUI Open Access Policy” was created with the goal of disseminating the research and scholarship successes of IUPUI Faculty members. The draft “IUPUI Open Access Policy” is in alignment with the current IUPUI Intellectual Property Policy. Additional information regarding the benefits and potential concerns of the proposed policy are provided in “Frequently Asked Questions” and “Notes Concerning Specific Language.”

The IUPUI Open Access Policy is based on a model open access policy developed by Stuart Shieber of the Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication. Its language is based on and informed by the policies voted by faculties at Harvard, MIT, Stanford University School of Education, Duke University, the University of California, and others.

CONTENTS

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQS)........................................................................ page 1
Open Access Policy............................................................................................................ page 6
Explanatory Notes............................................................................................................. page 7
Notes Concerning Specific Language............................................................................. page 8
FACULTY “FAQS” REGARDING AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

BASICS

1. What would faculty submit? Faculty authors would submit accepted, post peer-reviewed articles and proceedings to IUPUIScholarWorks. This policy would include co-authored articles and proceedings. Other items (book chapters, monographs, working papers, posters, presentations) would be welcomed, but not required.

2. How might faculty submit articles to IUPUIScholarWorks? Upon acceptance, faculty will complete a simple web form (name, email address, department, citation) and attach the author’s accepted manuscript. Note: In most cases, the “accepted manuscript” (sometimes called a “post-print”) is a final Microsoft Word document, with tables and images.

3. How might faculty opt-out of this policy? The second screen of the submission process will give faculty three options: 1) submit; 2) embargo until a selected date; 3) opt out. Following the selection, the submitter (and other parties) will receive an automated email and transaction number.

BENEFITS

4. How would this policy benefit IUPUI faculty members? This is an author’s rights policy. By adopting this policy, faculty retain rights to their scholarly articles and proceedings. This policy helps faculty disseminate scholarship to any reader with Internet access. Articles openly archived in IUPUIScholarWorks are indexed by search engines, receive a stable hyperlink and are more likely to be read and cited.

5. How would this policy benefit IUPUI students, alumni and other communities? By joining with other leading research universities (Harvard, Duke, MIT, Kansas, California, Stanford and more), IUPUI would show its commitment to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible. By providing free access to scholarship, the policy would facilitate IUPUI’s efforts to be “a leader in fostering collaborative relationships” and would demonstrate that “IUPUI values collegiality, cooperation, creativity, innovation, and entrepreneurship as well as honesty, integrity, and support for open inquiry and dissemination of findings” (IUPUI Vision, Mission & Values: http://www.iupui.edu/about/vision.html).
6. **How would this policy benefit the university?** By providing access to articles by IUPUI faculty, this policy would increase the impact of IUPUI research and creativity both on a local and global scale. Furthermore, the archive would ensure that scholarship is preserved and accessible long after journals and publishers move, consolidate or cease publication.

**CONCERNS**

7. **Would this policy restrict my publishing options?** No. Faculty would be free to submit and to publish in any journal they choose.

8. **Would journals refuse to publish my article if IUPUI adopts this draft open access policy?** No. Journals gladly accept articles from faculty at MIT, Harvard, California and other institutions with open access policies. If a journal refuses to publish an article under the policy, faculty always have the ability to opt out of the policy for that article.

9. **Do I have to pay an “open access fee” in order to submit my article to IUPUIScholarWorks?** No. Most journal publishers (including Elsevier, Sage, Springer, Taylor & Francis, and Wiley) permit authors to archive manuscripts in institutional repositories at no cost to the author. Over 80% of the world’s 1.1 million articles published in 2010 could be archived under current copyright law within one year of publication (Laakso, M. 2014, *Scientometrics*, In Press. [http://www.openaccesspublishing.org/?p=146](http://www.openaccesspublishing.org/?p=146)). Ask a librarian before you pay or, if necessary, opt out of the policy.

10. **Would the policy mean that faculty authors would give copyrights to IUPUI?** No. As the author, you own the copyright to your work until you transfer it to someone else. This policy does not result in a transfer of copyright. Rather, authors would give IUPUI a non-exclusive permission to distribute a version of the work at IUPUIScholarWorks. In fact, this policy would help faculty preserve their rights as authors to reproduce and distribute their scholarly articles.

11. **What does the policy mean by “exercise any and all rights under copyright”?** Copyright is not one right, but rather is best thought of as a bundle of rights granted to authors by the Copyright Act. Generally, these rights are reproduction, distribution, making derivative works, public performance, and public display. For IUPUI to most effectively make scholarly articles freely and widely available, it may need to use many of these rights. For instance, simply taking a word processing file of an article, converting it to PDF and making it available for public reading or download could
involve the distribution, derivative works, reproduction, and display rights. The most important points are that the policy does not prevent you from exercising any of these rights and IUPUI's exercise of these rights is only for the purpose of making the articles freely and widely available.

12. **What if my article is archived in IUPUIScholarWorks with my permission, but afterwards I decide that I no longer want it to be available to readers on the site?** Under this policy, authors retain rights to their scholarly articles. An author may change a particular article's archival status (open access, no access, or delayed access) at any time. Although requests are rare, authors currently have the ability to contact IUPUIScholarWorks to ask for temporary and indefinite embargos on the full text access to an item.

13. **Would this policy result in a burdensome administrative overhead and a difficult compliance process?** The libraries have the expertise and the software to manage this process. Faculty would need to keep their final manuscript, complete the short web form (mentioned above, FAQ #3), and select “submit,” “embargo,” or “opt out.”

14. **Would this policy hurt my reputation as a scholar?** No. By increasing your readership, this policy would be to your benefit. This policy does not reduce your opportunity to publish in any journal—including a subscription journal with a leading citation impact factor.

15. **Would this policy have a negative impact on the quality of science and the record of scholarship?** No. By increasing access and the speed of dissemination, policies such as this one reduce barriers to research and learning. Articles archived under this policy would not replace or supplant the version of record.

16. **Would this policy hurt my scholarly society or journal?** Authors may opt out as needed. We do not, however, have any peer reviewed evidence to demonstrate that open access policies result in cancelled journal subscriptions. Libraries consider multiple factors when subscribing to journals, including: quality, price and anticipated use. Libraries, scholarly societies and journals face a publishing marketplace in transition; this transition will happen with or without open access policies.

17. **Would large publishers bring legal action to stop the implementation of this policy?** Commercial publishers spend a lot of money lobbying against federal public access policies, but none of the over 127 U.S. institutions with open access policies have been the subject of legal action as a result of a policy.
18. Would co-authors from other institutions need to grant permission to IUPUI? No. Each co-author owns the copyright to their co-authored work and may grant nonexclusive permissions without consulting the others. However, if a co-author expressed that they did not want an article to be shared in IUPUI ScholarWorks, the IUPUI author could decide to opt out of the policy for that article.

19. What if my co-authors’ institutions have different policies regarding author’s rights and self-archiving? It is very unlikely that this policy will create a true conflict with policies at other institutions. In fact, IUPUI co-authors may find their work already included in the repositories of universities that have adopted a policy such as this one. See, for example, the following:


If, for some reason, a co-author objects to providing access to the item in IUPUI ScholarWorks, the IUPUI author may decide to “opt out” of the policy for that article.

20. But I already comply with the NIH Public Access policy, why does IUPUI need its own policy? This policy would supplement existing public access policies—many articles are published without federal funding. By building a repository of IUPUI scholarship, we ensure that the university can maintain and preserve a record of the work completed by our faculty. By acquiring and preserving the author’s accepted manuscript, the IUPUI Open Access Policy would make it easier to comply with the NIH Manuscript Submission process. One proposal for compliance with the coming U.S. agency (NSF, DOE, DOD, NEH, etc.) public access policies would leverage records in repositories like IUPUI ScholarWorks for compliance.
21. Why do we need a policy if faculty can submit works to PubMed Central, SSRN, arXiv, and other sites? Don’t these services meet the need for open access archiving? Other repositories have limitations that exclude many of the scholarly articles and proceedings authored by IUPUI faculty. PubMed Central, for example, is not open to submissions from any author, but is limited to journal articles reporting research funded by the NIH and to biomedical journals with pre-existing agreements with PubMed Central. As your home institution, IUPUI has a vested interest in providing services that cannot be promised elsewhere—for example, long term preservation. Furthermore, this policy aims to increase access to scholarship authored by IUPUI faculty. As such, it maximizes author’s rights. By helping faculty to retain their rights, this policy facilitates sharing in any repository. If authors choose to share in another repository, IUPUI ScholarWorks will archive a version of the shared item for safe keeping.

22. I already self-archive my work in an open access repository; will this policy detract from download counts from my preferred repository (e.g. SSRN, ResearchGate, Academia.edu)? IUPUI ScholarWorks is a noncommercial repository supported by an academic library. Items are indexed for discoverability and included in long-term, digital preservation plans. If you prefer to protect your download counts at another repository, IUPUI ScholarWorks will archive a version of the shared item for safe keeping, but link out to a stable URL for downloads.
INDIANA UNIVERSITY PURDUE UNIVERSITY INDIANAPOLIS

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

PREAMBLE

The Faculty of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis is committed to disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In keeping with that commitment, the Faculty adopts the following policy.

GRANT OF LICENSE AND LIMITATIONS

Each Faculty member grants to The Trustees of Indiana University permission to make available his or her scholarly articles which are deemed Traditional Works of Scholarship under the Intellectual Property Policy http://policies.iu.edu/policies/categories/administration-operations/intellectual-property/intellectual-property.shtml and to exercise the copyright in those articles. More specifically, each Faculty member retains copyright and grants to the Trustees of Indiana University a nonexclusive, irrevocable, worldwide license to exercise any and all rights under copyright relating to each of his or her scholarly articles, in any medium, for the purpose of making their articles widely and freely available in an open access repository, provided that the articles are not sold, and appropriate attribution is given to authors, and to authorize others to do the same.

SCOPE AND WAIVER (OPT-OUT)

The policy applies to all scholarly articles authored or co-authored while the person is a member of the Faculty, except for any articles completed before the adoption of this policy and any articles for which the Faculty member entered into an incompatible licensing or assignment agreement before the adoption of this policy. Faculty members retain responsibility for complying with any incompatible licensing or assignment agreements they have executed before the adoption of this policy. Upon express direction by the Faculty member, the Executive Vice Chancellor, Chief Academic Officer, or his or her designate will waive application of the license for a particular article or delay access for a specified period of time. Likewise, upon express direction by the Faculty member, a particular article’s archival status (open access, no access, or delayed access) may be changed at any time.
DEPOSIT OF ARTICLES

Each Faculty member will provide an electronic copy of the author’s final version of each article no later than the date of its publication at no charge to the appropriate representative of the Academic Affairs Office in an appropriate format (such as PDF) specified by the Academic Affairs Office. The Academic Affairs Office may make the article available to the public in an open access repository. The Academic Affairs Office, in consultation with Faculty governance, is responsible for interpreting this policy, resolving disputes concerning its interpretation and application, and recommending changes to the faculty from time to time. The policy will be reviewed after three years and as needed thereafter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This policy is based on a model open access policy developed by Stuart Shieber of the Harvard Office for Scholarly Communication. It includes a freely waivable rights-retaining license and a deposit requirement. This language is based on and informed by the policies voted by faculties at Harvard, MIT, Stanford University School of Education, Duke University, the University of California, and others. Information explaining the motivation for and implementation of open access policies, including an annotated model policy, is available at the web site of Harvard’s Office for Scholarly Communication (http://osc.hul.harvard.edu/). Extensive information about good practices for university open access policies is provided in a widely endorsed guide from the Harvard Open Access Project (http://bit.ly/gooodoa).
NOTES CONCERNING SPECIFIC LANGUAGE

Preamble, “disseminating the fruits of its research and scholarship as widely as possible”: The intention of the policy is to promote the broadest possible access to the university’s research. The preamble emphasizes that the issue is access, not finances.

Grant of License and Limitations, “grants”: The wording here is crucial. The policy causes the grant of the license directly. An alternative wording, such as “each faculty member shall grant”, places a requirement on faculty members, but does not actually cause the grant itself.

Grant of License and Limitations, “scholarly articles”: The scope of the policy is scholarly articles. What constitutes a scholarly article is purposefully left vague. Clearly falling within the scope of the term are (using terms from the Budapest Open Access Initiative) articles that describe the fruits of scholars’ research and that they give to the world for the sake of inquiry and knowledge without expectation of payment. Such articles are typically presented in peer-reviewed scholarly journals and conference proceedings. Clearly falling outside of the scope are a wide variety of other scholarly writings such as books and commissioned articles, as well as popular writings, fiction and poetry, and pedagogical materials (lecture notes, lecture videos, case studies). Often, faculty express concern that the term is not (and cannot be) precisely defined. The concern is typically about whether one or another particular case falls within the scope of the term or not. However, the exact delineation of every case is neither possible nor necessary. In particular, if the concern is that a particular article inappropriately falls within the purview of the policy, a waiver can always be obtained. One tempting clarification is to refer to scholarly articles more specifically as “articles published in peer-reviewed journals or conference proceedings” or some such specification. Doing so may have an especially pernicious unintended consequence: With such a definition, a “scholarly article” doesn’t become covered by the policy until it is published, by which time a publication agreement covering its disposition is likely to already have been signed. Thus the entire benefit of the policy’s nonexclusive license preceding a later transfer of rights may be vitiates. If clarifying language along these lines is required, simultaneously weaker and more accurate language can be used, for instance, this language from Harvard’s explanatory material (also used above): “Using terms from the Budapest Open Access Initiative, faculty’s scholarly articles are articles that describe the fruits of their research and that they give to the world for the sake of inquiry and knowledge without expectation of payment. Such articles are typically presented in peer-reviewed scholarly journals and conference proceedings.”

Grant of License and Limitations, “Intellectual Property Policy”
http://policies.iu.edu/policies/categories/administration-operations/intellectual-property/intellectual-property.shtml. The following is an excerpt from the Indiana University Intellectual Property Policy UA-05;
B. Traditional Works of Scholarship

i. The University shall assert no claims to copyright ownership in or to distribution of revenue from Traditional Works of Scholarship.

ii. The University may use Traditional Works of Scholarship, including Online Instructional Materials, created for ordinary classroom and program use, such as syllabi, assignments, and tests, for administrative purposes, which may include course equivalency assessments for transfer purposes, accreditation agency reviews, and other functions that allow the University to fulfill its responsibilities for accountability.

iii. If a Creator of Online Instructional Materials leaves the University, he or she hereby grants the University a non-exclusive, royalty-free, worldwide, unlimited license to use the Online Instructional Materials for Online Instruction, including the right to revise such Online Instructional Materials.

Grant of License and Limitations, “exercise any and all rights under copyright”: The license is quite broad, for two reasons. First, the breadth allows flexibility in using the articles. Since new uses of scholarly articles are always being invented — text mining uses being a prime example — retaining a broad set of rights maximizes the flexibility in using the materials. Second, a broad set of rights allows the university to grant back to an author these rights providing an alternative method for acquiring them rather than requesting them from a publisher. Even though the university is being allowed to exercise a broad set of rights, it is not required to exercise them. Universities are free to set up policies about which rights it will use and how, for instance, in making blanket agreements with publishers. For example, a university may agree to certain restrictions on its behavior in return for a publisher’s acknowledgement of the prior license and agreement not to require addenda or waivers. Harvard has provided a model agreement of this type as well: http://osc.hul.harvard.edu/docs/model-pub-agreement-090430.pdf.

Grant of License and Limitations, “irrevocable”: This term indicates that subsequent “transfers” of copyright do not invalidate this policy.

Grant of License and Limitations, “not sold”: This term may be preferable to the vaguer term “noncommercial”. Given that open access availability allows seamless distribution using a medium with essentially zero marginal cost, Harvard has stipulated in agreements with publishers that it will refrain even from cost-recouping sales: “When Harvard displays or distributes the Article, Harvard will not charge for it and will not sell advertising on the same page without permission of Publisher. Even charges that merely recoup reproduction or other costs, and involve no profit, will be forbidden.”
Grant of License and Limitations, “authorize others”: The transferability provision allows the university to authorize others to make use of the articles. For instance, researchers can be authorized to use the articles for data mining. The terms of use of the institution’s repository can take advantage of transferability to make available an appropriately scoped set of rights automatically for articles covered by the policy. The Harvard DASH terms of use (http://osc.hul.harvard.edu/dash/termsofuse) provides an example. Most importantly, the transferability provision allows the university to transfer the broad rights in the policy back to the author, so that authors can legally distribute their articles from their own web sites, to use them for their classes, to develop derivative works, and the like. In that sense, the policy leads to authors retaining rights, not just universities obtaining rights.

Grant of License and Limitations, “do the same”: This ordering of phraseology, introduced in the MIT policy, makes clear that the transferability provision applies both to the retained rights and the noncommercial limitation.

Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “articles completed before the adoption”: Application of the license retroactively is problematic, and in any case suspect. This clause makes clear that the license applies only prospectively.

Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “will waive”: Not “may waive”. The waiver is at the sole discretion of the author. This broad waiver policy is important for the palatability of the policy. It is perhaps the most important aspect of this approach to open access policies. The ability to waive the license means that the policy is not a mandate for rights retention, but merely a change in the default rights retention from opt-in to opt-out. Many of the concerns that faculty have about such policies are assuaged by this broad waiver. These include concerns about academic freedom, unintended effects on junior faculty, principled libertarian objections, freedom to accommodate publisher policies, and the like. Some may think that the policy would be “stronger” without the broad waiver provision, for instance, if waivers were vetted on some basis or other. In fact, regardless of what restrictions are made on waivers (including eliminating them entirely) there is always a de facto possibility of a waiver by virtue of individual faculty member action demanding an exception to the policy. It is far better to build a safety valve into the policy, and offer the solution in advance, than to offer the same solution only under the pressure of a morale-draining confrontation in which one or more piqued faculty members demand an exception to a putatively exception-less policy. In any case, with several years of experience with these policies, it has become clear that waiver rates are exceptionally low even with this completely open waiver provision.

Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “license”: The waiver applies to the license, not the policy as a whole. The distinction is not crucial in a pragmatic sense, as it is generally the license that leads to waiver requests, not the deposit aspect of the policy, and in any case, an author has a
de facto waiver possibility for the deposit aspect by merely refraining from making a manuscript available. Nonetheless, if it is possible to use this more limited formulation, it is preferable in reinforcing the idea that all articles should be deposited, whether or not a waiver is granted and whether or not they can be distributed.

**Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “delay access”:** Duke University pioneered the incorporation of an author-directed embargo period for particular articles as a way of adhering to publisher wishes without requiring a full waiver. This allows the full range of rights to be taken advantage of after the embargo period ends, rather than having to fall back on what the publisher may happen to allow. Since this is still an opt-out option, it does not materially weaken the policy. An explicit mention of embargoes in this way may appeal to faculty members as an acknowledgement of the prevalence of embargoes in journals they are familiar with.

**Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “express”:** An author must direct that a waiver be granted in a concrete way, but the term “express” is preferred to “written” in allowing, e.g., use of a web form for directing a waiver.

**Scope and Waiver (Opt-Out), “direction”:** This term replaced an earlier term “request” so as to make clear that the request cannot be denied.

**Deposit of Articles, “author’s final version”:** The author’s final version—the version after the article has gone through peer review and the revisions responsive thereto and any further copyediting in which the author has participated—is the appropriate version to request for distribution. Authors may legitimately not want to provide versions earlier than the final version, and insofar as there are additional rights in the publisher’s definitive version beyond the author’s final version, that version would not fall within the license that the author grants.

**Deposit of Articles, “no later than the date of its publication”:** The distribution of articles pursuant to this policy is not intended to preempt journal publication but to supplement it. This also makes the policy consistent with the small set of journals that still follow the Ingelfinger rule. An alternative is to require submission at the time of acceptance for publication, with a statement that distribution can be postponed until the date of publication.

**Deposit of Articles, “may make the article available”:** The word “may” is used in a permissive sense. In some circumstances (e.g., retractions), an article may not be made available or may be archived without open accessibility. Authors may also opt to delay access to an article.

**Deposit of Articles, “open access repository”:** For IUPUI this will be IUPUIScholarWorks (https://scholarworks.iupui.edu).
Deposit of Articles, “reviewed”: Specifying a review makes clear that there will be a clear opportunity for adjusting the policy in light of any problems that may arise.
A University/Member-Owned Service

a Digital Learning Ecosystem for member use and/or collaborations
PRESENT STATE
- Highly fragmented ecosystem
- No .edu Path to Intentionally Create and Direct Digital Scale

Each University...
Each locally spending to solve similar problems via disparate choices over time.

Learning Analytics
- Datasets
- Policies
- Models
- Expert Staff

Other Commercial Tech
- Cloud Services
- Video
- LMS, Blackboard, etc.
- Etc.

Publisher Content
- eTextbooks
- Adaptive Tutors
- One-off deals

Campus Content System(s)
- Lessons, videos, lectures
- Modules, quizzes, etc.
- Varied Accessibility
- Limited Meta Data/Rights

Production costs for online content are rising per course.
Disparate “shoeboxes” of campus-based content inhibits discovery/reuse.
Inter-institutional Challenges

Institutions need to solve two parallel, related sets of multi-institutional challenges:

Harnessing scale, protecting university brands, and controlling destiny while partnering to

1) Grant credit, share revenue, enroll, create efficiencies, drive innovation etc.

2) Direct Content, Platforms, and Analytics as a malleable service that supports (1) and campuses’ local needs.
   • Enabling faculty/institutional IP rights
   • Setting policies for data privacy, use, research

Can universities jointly invest in, own, and operate a scaled, shared service that solves campus problems?
Unizin Operated Service for Content, Platform(s), Analytics

**Owned Content System(s)**
- Rights management for free and for-fee sharing
- Repository for Lessons, videos, lectures, modules, quizzes, etc.
- Courses

**Integrated Software Platform**
*Blend of Open Source, Licensed, & Developed*

**Analytics Service**
- Datasets
- Policies
- Models
- Assessment
- Expert Staff Consulting

LMS/Flipped, Distance Ed, Badges, & MOOCs

**University Member Owners**

**Unizin Community**

**Capitalize, Own, Set Direction, and Buy Services**

**Receive Integrated Content, Platform, and Analytics Services**
Unizin

Drawing on the insights from Internet2 and other successful consortia efforts, Unizin is being created by a group of university investors

• Membership-based model with an executive director and staff
• Some services would be in-house and others contracted out; Unizin is an integrator and service provider – not a software project
• Aggregated demand for volume contracts with commercial providers for content and software
• Reduces institutional IT integration costs by moving extensive software integration work from campuses to a shared service
• Like Internet2 for networks, Unizin is a path to control the Ecosystem
Unizin as Service Provider to \textit{Clubs} for Innovation

Unizin could also be a \textit{service} provider to various institutional consortial \textit{clubs} that wish to collaborate on content, courses, credit-granting, and/or degrees. Maximizes each institutions’ options over time.

\textbf{Illustrative Examples of Clubs}

- The CIC might use Unizin for its already successful \textit{CourseShare} collaboration in Less Commonly Taught Languages and other goals.
- Various state systems or multi-campus institutions may build communities on Unizin, e.g. University of California, etc.
- Institutions can easily opt in to multiple clubs that run on Unizin since they can already use Unizin for campus needs.
- Innovative clubs may emerge at the \textit{faculty/school/departmental level} to combine strengths (great departments) or heterogeneity (engineering and arts)
- Unizin is \textit{not} a public-facing brand. It is like \textit{Intel Inside} for university brands that have various digital learning offers.
University members can use Unizin as a platform for campus-based uses and/or as a multi-institutional platform for the CIC.

### Primary Focus: Service Operator

- **Unizin Operated Service for Content, Platform(s), Analytics**
  - Owned Content System(s)
    - Rights management for free and for-fee sharing
    - Repository for Lessons, videos, lectures, modules, quizzes, etc.
    - Courses
  - Integrated Software Platform
    - Bernard Open Source, licensed & developed
  - Analytics Service
    - Datasets
    - Policies
    - Models
    - Assessment
    - Expert Staff Consulting

- Costs spread among many institutions like Internet2

### Etc...

### Primary Focus: Sharing, Enrollment, Credit, Revenue, Integration

Illustrating possible example of the Service and the Club for CIC Consortium
University members can use Unizin as a platform for campus-based uses and/or as a multi-institutional platform for existing or new collaborative alliances.

Primary Focus: Service Operator

Unizin Operated Service for Content, Platform(s), Analytics

- Owned Content System(s)
  - Rights management for free and for-fee sharing
  - Repository for lessons, videos, lectures, modules, quizzes, etc.
  - Courses

- Integrated Software Platform
  - World of Open Source, Shared & Developed

- Analytics Service
  - Datasets
  - Policies
  - Models
  - Assessment
  - Expert Staff Consulting

Costs spread among many institutions like Internet2

Illustrative Possible Clubs for expanded .edu course sharing
Discussion