Scholarship Guidelines
Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Consistent with recommendations of the American Society of Civil Engineers Task Force on Redefining Scholarly Work[1], and in keeping with the scholarship guidelines of the College, the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering (CEE) defines scholarship as activities that meet the following conditions:

- require discipline-related expertise;
- break new ground or are innovative; and
- have significance or impact.

The department values traditional research in the sub-disciplines of civil engineering and also values interdisciplinary research, research related to civil engineering practice, community-based research (CBR), and the scholarship of teaching and learning. In these less traditional areas of research, research that is more closely related to civil and environmental engineering is valued by the department more highly than research that is less directly related. In keeping with our mission statement, the department places a particularly high value on research involving student collaborators.

The CEE department recognizes diverse forms of scholarship and gives greater weight to scholarship that successfully undergoes peer-review. The department has identified three levels of scholarship based on the extent of peer-review. Examples from each of these levels are listed below[2]:

I. Rigorous peer-review

- Publication in high-level archival journals
- Competitive external research grants[3]

II. Moderate peer-review

- Chapters in edited volumes
- Editing of conference proceedings
- Engineering design guidance or standards of practice (e.g. AASHTO, ACI, AISC, ASTM, etc.)
- Exhibits and similar creative products (juried)
- Patents

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[1] "The Scholarship Landscape in Civil Engineering: A Bridge Between Rhetoric and Reality," Report of the American Society of Civil Engineers Task Force on redefining Scholarly Work, September, 1998

[2] The examples listed are not exhaustive, and specific scholarly products may in some situations fall under a different level of peer-review than shown here.

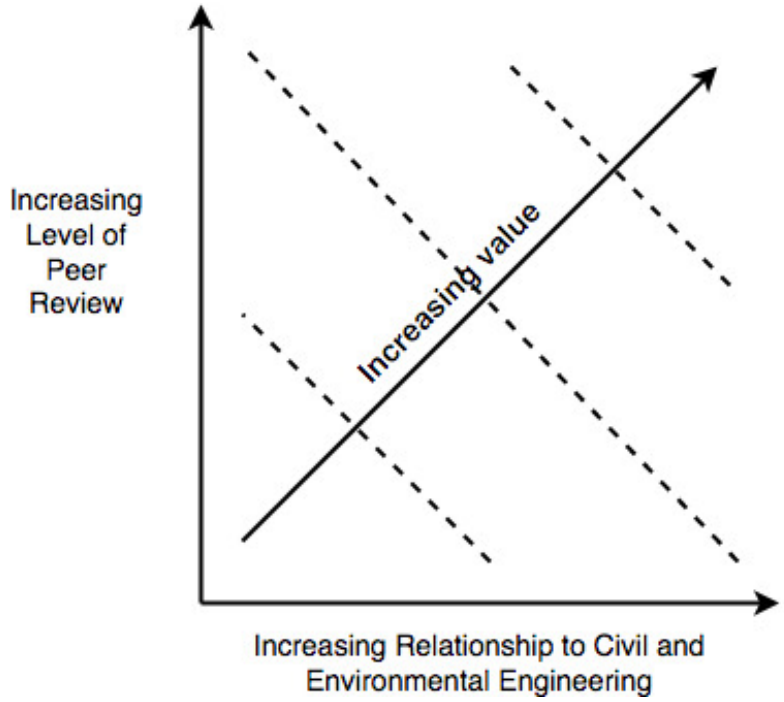
[3] Because of very low success rates for competitive external grants, in addition to funded external grants, unfunded grant proposals that receive strong reviews are counted as scholarship.

- Technical reports resulting from consulting or other sponsored work (peer-reviewed)
- Professional society conference publications (peer-reviewed)
- Publications in trade journals and magazines
- Textbooks

III. Minimal or no peer-review

- Digital engineering data archives
- Exhibits and similar creative products (not juried)
- Expert witness testimony
- Internal research grants awarded
- Invited lectures
- Professional society conference presentations and workshops (not peer-reviewed)

The figure below illustrates potential combinations of the department's values described above. The overall value of a particular piece of scholarship will depends both on where it falls with respect to extent of peer review and with respect to its relationship to civil and environmental engineering (both the practice of and the teaching of). For example, a published article that has been rigorously reviewed but that is not related to civil engineering has value but may not be valued as highly as a peer-reviewed conference publication in civil engineering.



At the time of tenure review, the department expects faculty members to show evidence of a range of scholarly activity including several publications in the rigorous peer-review category and evidence of scholarship from one or both of the other levels. Faculty members are also expected to describe and show evidence of a coherent and established research program that extends beyond work done during the dissertation research or previous employment.

At the time of post-tenure review for promotion, the department expects faculty members to show continued evidence of scholarly activity of moderate to high value as shown in the above figure with at least one publication or external research grant at the highest level of peer review; however, it is recognized that service commitments generally increase after tenure and therefore the amount of scholarship over a similar time frame may be reduced in comparison to the pre-tenure period. It is understood that faculty members may branch into new research areas after tenure and the values applied to scholarship described above are still applicable.

Manuscripts that are accepted or in-press at the time of the review are counted as published scholarship. In the field of civil engineering, first authorship is typically considered more important than second author, and second more important than third and so on. Co-authored papers with undergraduates are encouraged, and it is understood that in such cases even though the candidate may be listed as second or third author they have made a significant contribution to such research. It is also recognized that interdisciplinary work may involve multiple co-authors and that order of authorship may not reflect contributions to the work. The candidate for tenure and/or promotion should explicitly discuss their role in any co-authored publications or research proposals.

It is the responsibility of the faculty member under review to provide evidence to show how his or her scholarship package meets these guidelines, both in regards to the extent of peer-review and the relationship of the scholarship to civil and environmental engineering.

Endorsed by unanimous vote of the CEE Department, October 30, 2017