

UCSB Policies and Procedures

DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of policies and procedures, the following definitions apply:

Degree Programs are identified both by the title of the degree conferred and by the disciplinary area in which the degree is awarded.

- **Degree** -- A degree is certification awarded upon satisfactory completion of a specific academic or professional program of courses and other requirements. Degree titles are posted on transcripts and diplomas. UCSB is currently authorized to confer the following degrees:

Academic Degree Titles

Professional Degree Titles

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)	Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.)
Bachelor of Science (B.S.)	Bachelor of Music (B.M.)
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Master of Education (M.Ed.)
Master of Science (M.S.)	Master of Environmental Science & Management (M.E.S.M.)
Candidate in Philosophy (C.Phil.)*	Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.)
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)	Master of Music (M.M.)
	Doctor of Education (Ed.D.)
	Doctor of Musical Arts (D.M.A.)

- **Degree Program** -- A degree program is an approved set of course, examination, and other requirements within a discipline or across disciplines, that leads to a degree, commonly referred to as a “major” at the undergraduate level. The names of degree programs are posted on transcripts and diplomas.
- **Minor** -- A minor is a set of courses that taken together provide a systematic understanding of a subject or some specified part of it, but provide less depth and breadth than a degree (major) program. Minors are posted on transcripts and on diplomas.
- **Emphasis** -- An emphasis is a focused area of study that may be offered as a track within a department's degree program, or as an optional interdisciplinary addition to an existing graduate degree program in one or more departments. An emphasis is noted on transcripts but does not appear on diplomas.
- **Graduate Certificate Program** -- A graduate certificate program is an approved set of courses and other requirements in a specific area of enquiry, not covered by a degree program, which leads to a formal certificate of completion of graduate studies.
- **Specialization**** -- A specialization is a component of a degree program often indicating a department's strength in a particular area. Specializations do not appear on transcripts or diplomas.

Academic Units -- Academic Units are interdisciplinary groups, programs, departments, schools, colleges, and divisions within schools and colleges, whose mission is to provide academic-degree and other instructional programs.

- **College** -- A college is an academic unit typically comprising one or more departments offering academic degree programs. A college is headed by a dean or provost. The Faculty of the college is established by the Academic Senate.

- School -- A school is an academic unit typically comprising one or more departments that also offer one or more professional degree programs. A school is headed by a dean or provost. The Faculty of the school is established by the Academic Senate.
- Division -- A division is an academic unit comprising a portion of a college or school. A division is typically headed by a dean. In rare instances, when there is a distinct delineation within the discipline, a department may be divided into administrative components called divisions.
- Department -- A department is an academic unit that typically offers baccalaureate, master's and doctoral degree programs, headed by a chair. A department typically represents a field of knowledge that is well established.
- Program -- A program is an academic unit that usually offers at least one interdisciplinary degree program. It is headed by a chair and has permanent faculty. The interdisciplinary area of study offered by a program is of a more established nature than that of an interdisciplinary group.
- Interdisciplinary Group*** -- An interdisciplinary group is headed by a chair, and composed of a number of participating faculty from various departments, that offers at least one interdisciplinary degree program. The Group is governed by an advisory committee and has no permanent faculty. The area of study offered by a Group typically represents a new direction in teaching and scholarship.

Research Units

- Organized Research Unit (ORU) – A center or institute, headed by a director, which provides an infrastructure to further interdisciplinary research interests of faculty in departments and programs. It has no teaching function. Differentiation between center and institute is one of scale and breadth; the latter may comprise several centers and a wider area of intellectual pursuit.
- Non-ORU Center – A small research unit with limited scope, headed by a director, not formally constituted as an ORU.
- National Institute or Center – An entity established as a result of an award by a Federal agency in response to a solicitation to establish an institute or center.
- State Institute or Center – An entity established as a result of an award by a State agency in response to a solicitation to establish an institute or center.

Transfer, Consolidation, Discontinuance, Disestablishment, Reconstitution and Suspension

- Transfer -- A transfer is a movement of an academic program and associated faculty or academic unit to another organizational unit. Transfers may be from one department on a campus to another or from one campus to another.
- Consolidation -- A consolidation is the bringing together of two or more academic programs or units to form a new combined program or unit.
- Discontinuance -- A discontinuance is a doing away with an academic program (degree program, minor, emphasis, or other instructional program).
- Disestablishment -- A disestablishment is a doing away with an academic unit (college, school, division, department, ORU, Program, Group, division within a department).
- Reconstitution -- Reconstitution refers to any combination of actions treated as a unified plan and intended to transfer, consolidate, discontinue, disestablish (TCDD), change the name of, or establish

an academic program and/or academic unit. Most often, one or more TCDD actions are central to the plan, which may include name changes or establishments as concomitant actions.

- Suspension -- A suspension is a temporary cessation of an academic degree program (typically a degree program, but may include other instructional programs). A suspension places a moratorium on the admission of new students into the degree program, as determined by the Graduate or Undergraduate Councils after a programmatic review. Conditions for reversal and a time frame for meeting those conditions are specified by the respective Council.

* Not a terminal degree. It is granted in certain departments upon advancement to candidacy for the PhD degree.

** Informal designation; does not require campus review and approval.

*** Replaces the previously termed “small ‘p’ program.”

Approved: Executive Council, 2/24/04
 Faculty Legislature, 3/4/04
 Executive Vice Chancellor 3/12/04