



Academic Senate
for California Community Colleges

LEADERSHIP. EMPOWERMENT. VOICE.

51st SPRING SESSION RESOLUTIONS

FOR DISCUSSION ON

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 2018

Disclaimer: The enclosed resolutions do not reflect the position of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, its Executive Committee, or standing committees. They are presented for the purpose of discussion by the field, and to be debated and voted on by academic senate delegates at the Plenary Session on April 14, 2018.

Resolutions Committee 2017-18

Ginni May, ASCCC Area A Representative (Chair)

Rebecca Eikey, ASCCC Area C Representative

Carrie Roberson, ASCCC North Representative

Geoffrey Dyer, Taft College, Area A

Leigh Anne Shaw, Skyline College, Area B

Michael Dighera, Rio Hondo College, Area C

Donna Greene, College of the Desert, Area D

RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

In order to ensure that deliberations are organized, effective, and meaningful, the Academic Senate uses the following resolution procedure:

- Pre-session resolutions are developed by the Executive Committee (through its committees) and submitted to the pre-session Area Meetings for review.
- Amendments and new pre-session resolutions are generated in the Area Meetings.
- The Resolutions Committee meets to review all pre-session resolutions and combine, re-word, append, or render moot these resolutions as necessary.
- Members of the Senate meet during the session in topic breakouts and give thoughtful consideration to the need for new resolutions and/or amendments.
- After all Session presentations are finished each day, members meet during the resolutions breakouts to discuss the need for new resolutions and/or amendments. Each resolution or amendment must be submitted to the Resolutions Chair before the posted deadlines each day. There are also Area meetings at the Session for discussing, writing, or amending resolutions.
- New resolutions submitted on the second day of session are held to the next session unless the resolution is declared urgent.
- The Resolutions Committee meets again to review all resolutions and amendments and to combine, re-word, append, or render moot the resolutions as necessary.
- The resolutions re debated and voted upon in the general sessions on the last day of the Plenary Session.
- All appendices are available on the ASCCC website.

Prior to plenary session, it is each attendee's responsibility to read the following documents:

- Senate Delegate Roles and Responsibilities (link in Local Senates Handbook or click [here](#))
- Resolution Procedures (Part II in Resolutions Handbook)
- Resolution Writing and General Advice (Part III in Resolutions Handbook)

New delegates are strongly encouraged to attend the New Delegate Orientation on Thursday morning prior to the first breakout session.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The resolutions that have been placed on the Consent Calendar 1) were believed to be noncontroversial, 2) do not potentially reverse a previous position, and 3) do not compete with another proposed resolution. Resolutions that meet these criteria and any subsequent clarifying amendments have been included on the Consent Calendar. To remove a resolution from the Consent Calendar, please see the Consent Calendar section of the *Resolutions Procedures for the Plenary Session*.

Consent Calendar resolutions and amendments are marked with an *.
Resolutions and amendments submitted on Thursday are marked with a +.
Resolutions and amendments submitted on Friday are marked with a #.

- *+7.08 S18 Local Determination of Degree Emphasis and Titles for ADT Social Justice Studies: General
- *9.01 S18 Adopt the Paper *Effective Practices for Educational Program Development*
- *13.02 S18 Guided Pathways Handbook and Training Manual
- *13.03 S18 Research on Guided Pathways Outcomes in California
- *+13.05 S18 Develop a Paper on Career and Technical Education, Cooperative Work Experience, Internship, and Apprenticeship Programs

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1.0 ACADEMIC SENATE

1.01 S18 Adopt the 2018-2023 ASCCC Strategic Plan

Whereas, Strategic planning is an important activity for any successful organization, as this activity provides clear direction and stability and ensures that the organization's leadership is responsive to its members;

Whereas, The initial draft of the strategic plan for the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) was created by the elected representatives of the ASCCC, the Executive Committee, with careful thought regarding the organization's mission and purpose as well as consideration of the ASCCC Executive Committee members' perceptions of the wishes of faculty statewide and with attention to the future health and growth of the ASCCC; and

Whereas, The current Strategic Plan of the ASCCC expires in 2018;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the 2018-2023 ASCCC Strategic Plan.¹

Contact: Executive Committee

1.02 S18 Resolution Honoring Rich Hansen

Whereas, Rich Hansen ably served the California Community Colleges for more than two decades as a faculty member in the De Anza mathematics department, the president of the Foothill-De Anza Faculty Association, and the president and treasurer of the Faculty Association of California Community Colleges;

Whereas, Rich Hansen was first and foremost an advocate of students, always reminding those who worked with him that students must be at the center of everything we do;

Whereas, Rich Hansen represented faculty with distinction alongside Academic Senate for California Community Colleges representatives on the Student Success Task Force as well as all three California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Accreditation Task Forces;

Whereas, Rich Hansen is a team player whose calm and logical reasoning style won the respect of his colleagues as well as a wide range of other constituents involved in state level policy-making; and

Whereas, The fact that Rich Hansen taught mathematics did not cancel out the fact that his undergraduate degree was in history, and he always had historical perspective in mind, leading to his work on the ASCCC History Project as well as his willingness to work on the Accreditation History Project;

¹ <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/ASCCC%20Strategic%20Plan%202018-2021%20for%20Area%20Meetings%20Discussion.pdf>

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges thank Rich Hansen for his leadership, service, and contributions to the California Community College system and to the field; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges wish Rich Hansen a negotiation-free retirement.

Contact: Foothill-DeAnza District Academic Senate, Area B

3.0 DIVERSITY AND EQUITY

3.01 S18 Adopt the Paper *A Re-examination of Faculty Hiring Processes and Procedures*

Whereas, Resolution 3.01 S17 directed the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges to “update the paper *A Re-examination of Faculty Hiring Processes and Procedures* and bring it to the Spring 2018 Plenary Session for discussion and possible adoption”;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the paper *A Re-examination of Faculty Hiring Processes and Procedures*² and disseminate to local senates and curriculum committees upon its adoption.

Contact: Dolores Davison, Equity and Diversity Action Committee

4.0 ARTICULATION AND TRANSFER

4.01 S18 Develop a Paper on Effective Transfer Practices

Whereas, California Education Code, Title 5 regulations, local policies and procedures, and restrictions placed on colleges by the California State University (CSU), the University of California (UC), independent institutions, and out-of-state institutions result in a wide variety of transfer practices and standards around the state leading to confusion among colleges as well as the exclusion and inequitable treatment of transfer-bound students across the system; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has numerous resolutions in support of transfer opportunities for students such as Resolution 4.01 F17 “Support Students Transferring to UC, CSU, and Private and Out-of-State Institutions”;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges develop a paper identifying effective practices around transfer to assist colleges to create and apply uniform and equitable transfer policies and bring the paper to the Fall 2019 Plenary Session for adoption.

Contact: Executive Committee

² <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/Hiring%20Paper%20Final%203.12.18.pdf>

5.0 BUDGET AND FINANCE

+5.01 S18 Funding for Apprenticeship Courses

Whereas, Apprenticeship programs have traditionally been offered in the construction and industrial trades, with related and supplemental instruction (RSI) courses for apprentices, which are typically offered at apprenticeship training centers operated by the trades, funded by the program, employer, and “Montoya Funds”³;

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office is engaged in efforts to expand apprenticeship offered by colleges into areas such as child development, health care, and other areas that overlap with college Career and Technical Education programs through grants awarded through the California Apprenticeship Initiative (CAI);

Whereas, In order to provide ongoing funding for the expansion of apprenticeship programs offered by colleges, the 2018 Education Budget Trailer Bill⁴ includes language to allow courses required for apprenticeship programs to be offered at the community colleges and claim apportionment at the credit full-time equivalent student (FTES) rate, a proposal which was not vetted with representatives of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the California Apprenticeship Council; and

Whereas, The Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) in its 2018-2019 Budget Higher Education Analysis⁵ recommends that the proposal to allow credit FTES apportionment to be claimed for apprenticeship courses be rejected because it is not necessary, would result in different rules for different apprenticeship providers, and could result in inconsistencies in apprenticeship instructor qualifications, and instead recommends approving an increase to \$23.6 million for Montoya Funds for 2018-2019, which is \$5.8 million more than proposed in the Governor’s budget, so that all projected related and supplemental instruction hours for 2018-2019 are funded;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges oppose the 2018 Education Budget Trailer Bill language that amends Education Code sections 76350 and 79149.1 that permits the claiming of apportionment for apprenticeship courses offered at community colleges at the credit full-time equivalent student (FTES) rate;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support the Legislative Analyst’s Office recommendation to augment Montoya Funds in order to ensure funding for all projected related and supplemental instruction hours for 2018-2019; and

³ Montoya Funds is the common term for Related and Supplemental Instruction Funds. For more information, go to https://www.dir.ca.gov/das/Funding_Source.htm.

⁴ The trailer bill language is available at http://www.dof.ca.gov/budget/Trailer_Bill_Language/documents/ApprenticeshipPrograms-ClaimingFTES.pdf.

⁵ The LAO 2018-2019 Budget Higher Education Analysis is available at http://www.lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3748#California_Community_Colleges_1

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) urge the Chancellor's Office to work with representatives of the ASCCC, Department of Industrial Relations, California Apprenticeship Council, and other interested parties to address stakeholders' concerns before proposing any legislative revisions to the apprenticeship instruction funding formula.

Contact: John Freitas, Los Angeles City College

6.0 STATE AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

6.01 S18 Oppose Proposed Consolidation of Categorical Program Funding

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office recently distributed a survey⁶ to the system about the consolidation of categorical programs to prepare a proposal for the May revision to the Governor's 2018-19 budget proposal;

Whereas, Categorical programs were established to guarantee support services and open access to students with disabilities and students who are educationally and financially disadvantaged;

Whereas, Consolidation of categorical program funding could easily result in a reduction of services for the colleges' most marginalized and disproportionately impacted students; and

Whereas, Each categorical program requires continued funding so that colleges comply with state and federal directives;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges oppose any consolidation of categorical programs' funds because it diminishes the colleges' ability to meet their commitment to student success; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges continue to advocate for the protection of marginalized groups.

Contact: Josh Ashenmiller, Fullerton College, Area D

6.02 S18 Opposition to the Proposed California Online Community College District

Whereas, The proposed California Online Community College District represents an investment in a new enterprise that expands the scope of the work of the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) such that a regulatory agency tasked with ensuring the compliance of the colleges with regulation and law would be in competition with the colleges by potentially drawing students away from existing California community college districts and puts limited state educational resources into duplicating efforts already underway;

⁶ <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/February%2028%202018%20Memo%20.pdf>

Whereas, Title 5 §53200 defines academic and professional matters to include degree and certificate requirements and educational program development, and the trailer bill language for the California Online Community College District offers no assurance that curriculum and programs will be developed by the faculty experts;⁷

Whereas, Title 5 §53203 requires “the governing board or its designees will consult collegially with the academic senate when adopting policies and procedures on academic and professional matters,” and the proposed governance structure for California Online Community College District offers no assurance of an effective academic senate; and

Whereas, The California Online Community College District “shall seek accreditation and meet requirements for students to become eligible for federal and state financial aid,” yet students of the new California Online Community College District will be ineligible for many years before the California Online Community College District is accredited;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for the California Community Colleges strongly urge the California Community College Chancellor’s Office and legislature to make more efficient use of state educational resources by utilizing the existing community college districts and expertise as opposed to creating a new California Online Community College District.

Contact: Wendy Brill-Wynkoop, College of the Canyons, Area C

+6.02.01 S18 Amend Resolution 6.02 S18

Add a second Resolved:

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges oppose the creation of a fully online California community college.

Contact: Michael Wyly, Solano Community College

+6.03 S18 Support AB 2767 (Medina, as amended April 4, 2018) California Community Colleges: Funding Formula: Study

Whereas, The 2018-19 Governor’s Budget for the California Community Colleges (CCC) proposes a radical change to the system’s funding formula that would limit apportionment based on enrollment, provide funding in support for low-income students, and implement performance based funding to incentivize increasing the number of certificates and degrees awarded⁸;

Whereas, The Advisory Workgroup on Fiscal Affairs that advised the California Community College Chancellor’s Office on development of the new funding formula

⁷ http://dof.ca.gov/Budget/Trailer_Bill_Language/documents/CCC-CaliforniaOnlineCommunityCollege.pdf

⁸ California Governor’s 2018-19 Budget Proposal
<http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2018-19/pdf/BudgetSummary/HigherEducation.pdf>

consisted of college chief business officials and did not include faculty yet Title 5 §53200 states “standards or policies regarding student preparation and success” and “processes for institutional planning and budget development” are “academic and professional matters” and Title 5 §53206 establishes the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges “so that the community college faculty of California may have a formal and effective procedure for participating in the formation of state policies on academic and professional matters” and “The Board of Governors recognizes the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges as the representative...before the Board of Governors and Chancellor’s Office”⁹;

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges opposes incentivized funding as there is little to no scholarly research that indicates performance based funding increases student success over time, and moreover there is strong evidence that performance based funding reduces access and opportunity for many students creating greater inequity¹⁰; and

Whereas, AB 2767 (Medina, as amended April 4, 2018)¹¹ calls for the Legislative Analyst’s Office to conduct a study of the funding formula used by the California Community Colleges for the 2017–18 fiscal year, submit a report to the Legislature containing its findings from the study, and provide recommendations as to various funding formula models the Legislature may wish to adopt for use by the California Community Colleges;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for the California Community Colleges support AB 2767 (Medina, as amended April 4, 2018) and communicate that support to the legislature and other constituents as appropriate.

Contact: Wendy Brill-Wynkoop, College of the Canyons

+6.04 S18 Support SB 1009 (Wilk, as amended April 3, 2018) Community Colleges: Tutoring

Whereas, Numerous studies have demonstrated the positive effects of expanded tutoring on student success¹² and, “the value of learning support and tutoring services to student

⁹ California Code of Regulations, Title 5 §53200

<http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Ops/OpsArchive/97-20.pdf>;

California Code of Regulations Title 5 §53206 – Academic Senate for California Community Colleges
[https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I751B6470B6CB11DFB199EEE3FF08959C?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I751B6470B6CB11DFB199EEE3FF08959C?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))

¹⁰ ASCCC Community College Budget Proposal, February 2018

https://www.asccc.org/sites/default/files/Budgetf_02012018_Sen.pdf;

Why Performance-Based College Funding Doesn’t Work, May, 2016

<https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/production.tcf.org/app/uploads/2016/05/24182205/Why-Performance-Based-Funding-Doesnt-Work.pdf>;

Resolution 06.05 F 2010 Accountability Measures of Student Success

<https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/accountability-measures-student-success>

¹¹ AB 2767 (Medina, as amended April 4, 2018)

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billCompareClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2767

¹² The Effects of Tutoring on Academic Performance

success cannot be overestimated given the various levels of preparation our students bring to the classroom.”¹³;

Whereas, The California Community College Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) in the *Vision for Success* has tasked the California Community College (CCC) system with aspirational goals of increased student success and completion¹⁴;

Whereas, California Education Code §84757 limits the CCC districts to collect apportionment for tutoring in the subject of basic skills¹⁵ and allowing districts to claim apportionment for tutoring in all subjects would expand tutoring services on campuses¹⁶; and

Whereas, Allowing students to self-refer for tutoring, in addition to teacher referral, would remove a barrier to obtaining access to tutoring¹⁷;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support SB 1009 (Wilk, amended as of April 3, 2018) and communicate that support to the legislature and other constituents as appropriate.

Contact: Wendy Brill-Wynkoop, College of the Canyons

+6.05 S18 Oppose AB 2248 (McCarty, as of March 23, 2018)

Whereas, Current California law defines, for the purpose of Cal Grant eligibility, a full-time student enrolled in any segment of higher education in California as being enrolled in “12 or more semester units or the equivalent”;

Whereas, AB 2248 (McCarty, as of March 23, 2018)¹⁸ would define full-time commencing with the start of the 2019-2020 academic year to mean students must complete at least “thirty or more semester units or the equivalent, in an academic year” for students enrolled in any segment of higher education in California, with the exception of California community college students; and

<https://www.valleycollege.edu/about-sbvc/offices/office-research-planning/reports/tutoring-performance-measures-final-revisions-review.pdf> and The Learning Center (TLC) Retention and Success Analysis – Fall 2012

https://intranet.canyons.edu/offices/instdev/ResearchBriefs/TheLearningCenterRetentionAndSuccessAnalysisFall2012_64_02_14.pdf

¹³ Senate Rostrum, April 2018, “Supplemental Instruction Revisited”

¹⁴ The Vision for Success <http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/Reports/vision-for-success.pdf>

¹⁵ California Education Code. EDC § 84757

¹⁶ Resolution 18.01 F 2012, “Support the Elimination of the Basic Skills Restriction for Tutoring Apportionment” <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/support-elimination-basic-skills-restriction-tutoring-apportionment>

¹⁷ Resolution 20.01 F 2016, “Supporting Student Self-Referral for Tutoring Services” <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/supporting-student-self-referral-tutoring-services>

¹⁸ The text of the bill as amended 3/23/2018 is available at http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2248&version=20170AB224898AMD.

Whereas, Although AB 2248 (McCarty, as of March 23, 2018) creates an exception for California community college students to the requirement of completing thirty or more semester units or the equivalent, the provisions of this bill would restrict access to Cal Grant awards for all students enrolled in four-year institutions, including those who transfer from California community colleges;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges oppose AB 2248 (McCarty, as of March 23, 2018).

Contact: John Freitas, Los Angeles City College

+6.06 S18 Oppose AB 1786 (Cervantes, as of April 10, 2018)

Whereas, AB 1786 (Cervantes, as of April 10, 2018)¹⁹, would “require a statewide articulation officer at the Office of the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, who would be designated by the chancellor under the bill’s provisions by March 31, 2019, to, using common course descriptors and pertinent recommendations of the American Council on Education, determine, by July 1, 2019, for which courses credit should be awarded for prior military experience”;

Whereas, Articulation officers are, at most colleges, faculty, and the bill as written fails to specify whether the proposed statewide articulation officer would be faculty or how this individual would be hired and evaluated;

Whereas, The creation of a statewide articulation officer who would be determining course credit would be in direct conflict with local academic senate purview over curriculum and could potentially jeopardize articulation agreements for the 2.1 million students currently enrolled in California community colleges; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has previously expressed its support for credit for prior military service, including resolution 18.04 S11 and its involvement in the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office Credit for Prior Learning Workgroup;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges oppose AB 1786 (Cervantes, as of April 10, 2018); and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support the ongoing efforts of the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office Credit for Prior Learning Workgroup to determine the most effective way to provide credit for prior military service.

Contact: Dolores Davison, Foothill College

¹⁹ AB 1786 (Cervantes, as of April 10, 2018)
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1786

+6.07 S18 Support AB 2621 (Medina, as of April 10, 2018)

Whereas, AB 2621 (Medina, as of April 10, 2018)²⁰, would require the Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) to conduct a study on the feasibility of creating an exclusively online California community college and report its findings to the Legislature on or before July, 1 2019; and

Whereas, Statewide faculty groups, including the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, the Faculty Association for California Community Colleges, and the bargaining units for the faculty of the California community colleges, have expressed concern regarding the cost and feasibility of the creation of a fully online community college in California;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support AB 2621 (Medina, as of April, 10 2018).

Contact: Dolores Davison, Foothill College

+6.08 S18 Support for Changes to Title 5 §§ 55200-55210

Whereas, The Title 5 language around distance education classes has not been updated since 2008, and significant changes have occurred during that time that warrant a reexamination and updating of the language;

Whereas, The Distance Education and Educational Technology Advisory Committee (DEETAC) has proposed changes to Title 5 §§55200-55210 regarding requirements for distance education classes, and those changes were sent to the field for comment; and

Whereas, The new Title 5 language around regular and substantive interaction and the definition of distance education complies with both the federal and the Accrediting Commission of Colleges and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) language about distance education courses;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges endorse the changes to Title 5 §§55200-55210 regarding distance education classes.

Contact: Kathy O'Connor, Santa Barbara City College

²⁰ AB 2621 (Medina, as of April 10, 2018)

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2621

7.0 CONSULTATION WITH THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

7.01 S18 Support Equity-Minded Funding That Relies on Locally Identified Goals

Whereas, The 2018-2019 Governor's Budget Trailer Bill Language (February 20, 2018) proposes a new "student centered" college funding formula with metrics²¹ including the number of disadvantaged students and number of completions that may result in competition among the 114 California community colleges for funds;

Whereas, The proposed performance-based model funding is in disagreement with Academic Senate for California Community Colleges positions opposing performance-based funding models, including Resolution 5.01 S11 on success-based metrics that asserts "that any such proposed funding modifications should be additive and above base funding;" and

Whereas, The proposed funding formula in the 2018-2019 Governor's Budget Trailer Bill Language (February 20, 2018) calls for system-wide consultation in developing criteria and standards for making the annual budget requests;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and system partners to establish equity-minded funding approaches that rely primarily on progress toward locally identified goals while ensuring access for all students and maintaining instructional quality and rigor.

Contact: Executive Committee

7.02 S18 Wrap-Around Services and Online Student Success

Whereas, The 2018-2019 Governor's Budget Trailer Bill Language (February 23, 2018) calls for creation of a new California Online Community College District for "working adults to access high-quality, affordable and flexible opportunities to pursue postsecondary education that does not conflict with their work and familial obligations";

Whereas, The Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges requires that student support services comparable to those for face-to-face students exist for students taking courses online;

Whereas, Numerous studies have demonstrated that students taking online courses require significant support services, to the point that the Online Education Initiative (OEI) states on its "Student Success" homepage²² that "increasing student success involves many aspects of student support beyond that provided by the classroom instructor"; and

²¹ pp 2-5: http://dof.ca.gov/Budget/Trailer_Bill_Language/documents/CCC-CommunityCollegeStudent-FocusedApportionmentsFormula.pdf

²² <http://ccconlineed.org/student-success-resources/>

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, in its most recent online education report²³ makes it clear that the growth of online courses and programs, "creates new challenges for colleges that must now provide student services and other support in a virtual world";

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to support wrap-around student services²⁴ as an essential component for the success of online students.

Contact: Executive Committee

7.03 S18 Including Noncredit in All Student Success Statewide Initiatives

Whereas, Career Development and College Preparation noncredit instruction serves as an integral part of current and future student success efforts by providing pathways to college credit programs that lead to completion of degree and certificate programs in transfer and Career and Technical Education programs for students who are unprepared or underprepared for college; and

Whereas, Student success initiatives such as the Guided Pathways Award Program and Student Equity did not explicitly identify noncredit programs as integral components of such student success efforts;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to explicitly identify noncredit programs as integral components of all current and future student success efforts, including the guided pathways frameworks colleges are working to develop and implement; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and system partners to ensure the inclusion of noncredit allocation in the initial release of statewide initiatives and include provisions allowing colleges and districts to include noncredit programs in their planning and implementation efforts.

Contact: Curtis Martin, Noncredit Committee, Modesto Junior College

7.04 S18 Identifying Appropriate Assessment Measures

Whereas, California Education Code §66010.4 (a)(2)(A) stipulates that community colleges shall offer "remedial instruction for those in need of it";

²³ Page 16:

http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/portals/0/reportstb/report_distanceeducation2013_090313.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.nea.org/assets/docs/Wraparound-Services-05142013.pdf>

Whereas, Curriculum, including establishing prerequisites and standards or policies regarding student preparation and success fall under the purview of local academic senates as academic and professional matters per Title 5 §53200, and as such administrators should defer to the expertise of discipline faculty and the academic senate to develop placement models that comply with all legal requirements, and that may include some courses in remediation for students who need it;

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) states that “‘assessment’ means the process of gathering information about a student regarding the student’s study skills, English language proficiency, computational skills, aptitudes, goals, learning skills, career aspirations, academic performance, and need for special services. Assessment methods may include, but not necessarily be limited to, interviews, standardized tests, attitude surveys, vocational or career aptitude and interest inventories, high school or postsecondary transcripts, specialized certificates or licenses, educational histories, and other measures of performance”, thus an assessment instrument used along with other measures for assisting students will help students make informed decisions regarding how to begin and successfully complete their mathematics, reading, writing, and/or English as a second language (ESL) sequences; and

Whereas, California Education Code §78213 2(c) stipulates that “The Board of Governors shall establish an advisory committee to review and make recommendations concerning all assessment instruments used by districts and colleges” as one component of a multiple measures placement model;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) and other stakeholders to ensure the right and responsibility of local academic senates to work with discipline faculty to use appropriate assessment instruments, as part of a multiple measures placement process, to help students make informed decisions as to how to begin and complete their mathematics, reading, writing, and/or English as a second language (ESL) sequences;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges assert the right and responsibility of individual California community colleges to make the local decisions to continue to offer appropriate classes below transfer level in mathematics, reading, writing, and ESL for those students that prefer to take a more measured approach to their education or need some remediation to ensure success at the transfer level; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges request that the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office convene the Chancellor’s Office Assessment Workgroup required by Title 5 §78213 2(c) and rely primarily upon recommendations of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.

Contact: Gayle Pitman, Sacramento City College, Area A

7.05 S18 Legal Interpretation of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017)

Whereas, The changes to California Education Code Section §78213(d)(1)(E) resulting from the passage of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) stipulate regarding multiple measures that “The board of governors may establish regulations governing the use of these and other measures, instruments, and placement models to ensure that the measures, instruments, and placement models selected by a community college demonstrate that they guide English and mathematics placements to achieve the goal of maximizing the probability that a student will enter and complete transfer-level coursework in English and mathematics within a one-year timeframe and credit English as a second language (ESL) students will complete transfer-level coursework in English within a timeframe of three years”; and

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office has released AB 705 guidelines for English placement²⁵ and will soon be releasing guidelines for math placement, although no regulations have been established, and genuine and meaningful collegial consultation with the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges as the legally recognized voice of faculty in academic and professional matters has not occurred;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with system partners, as appropriate, to seek a legal opinion to determine whether or not AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) allows students to be placed into courses below transfer-level if local faculty determine, based on local research, that these students would be best served by such placement.

Contact: Troy Myers, Sacramento City College, Area A

7.06 S18 Support Students’ Rights to Enroll in English as a Second Language (ESL) Coursework

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) rightfully distinguishes English as a Second Language (ESL) students as “foreign language learners who require additional language training in English” with needs separate from those of native English speakers in California Community College English pathways, and therefore intentionally provides English language learners (ELLs) in credit ESL with up to three years to achieve language proficiency before being mainstreamed into native-speaker transfer-level English;

Whereas, The pathway to academic proficiency in English is not identical for every student and is dependent upon length of time and quality instruction at an appropriate level as well as additional factors far beyond the control of the classroom;

Whereas, The Multiple Measures Assessment Project (MMAAP) has the potential to be applied in such a manner as to sweep high school ELLs into transfer-level English despite not having spent sufficient time in English language learning and despite the fact that GPAs of ELLs from the varied and inconsistent ESL models across California high

²⁵ https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/English705Guidance_CCCCO_03_22_18.pdf

schools (which include sheltered, pull-out, inclusion, transitional bilingual, structured immersion, and others²⁶) may not accurately predict success in the same way as with their native-speaking cohorts; and

Whereas, While some high school senior ELLs may indeed be ready for mainstreaming into transfer-level English, credit ESL at the community college is designed to enhance proficiency in English at a level of academic rigor that can better serve many ELLs who may have completed three or four years of high school English in the United States but whose language proficiency may still require attention to specific needs that are not met in transfer-level English, even with co-requisite or other support;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and the AB 705 Implementation Committee and Work Groups to ensure that students who will be best served by credit academic ESL courses be distinguished in the implementation of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017); and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and ESL professionals to ensure that MMAP placement options provide ample opportunity for ELLs to know their rights to enroll in credit academic ESL coursework that may better ensure their success in pursuing their transfer and career goals.

Contact: Leigh Anne Shaw, Skyline College, Area B

7.07 S18 Maintain Language Placement Tests as a Multiple Measure Option for English as a Second Language (ESL)

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) stipulates that “Colleges shall use evidence-based multiple measures for placing students into English-as-a-second-language (ESL) coursework. For those students placed into credit ESL coursework, their placement should maximize the probability that they will complete degree and transfer requirements in English within three years”;

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) also states that “Instruction in English as a second language (ESL) is distinct from remediation in English. Students enrolled in ESL credit coursework are foreign language learners who require additional language training in English [and] require support to successfully complete degree and transfer requirements in English”;

Whereas, The purpose of language placement assessments for ESL, as with all foreign languages, is to align a language-learning curriculum with the needs of a language learner in order to maximize success in achieving language proficiency;

²⁶ Rennie, Jeanne. 1993. *ESL and Bilingual Program Models*. ERIC Digest: ED362072. Accessed March 14, 2018. <<https://www.ericdigests.org/1994/esl.htm>>

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) states that “‘assessment’ means the process of gathering information about a student regarding the student’s study skills, English language proficiency, computational skills, aptitudes, goals, learning skills, career aspirations, academic performance, and need for special services. Assessment methods may include, but not necessarily be limited to, interviews, standardized tests, attitude surveys, vocational or career aptitude and interest inventories, high school or postsecondary transcripts, specialized certificates or licenses, educational histories, and other measures of performance”;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office and the Board of Governors as the approving body of all placement instruments to refrain from disallowing all placement instruments as a multiple measure; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office and the Board of Governors to ensure that credit ESL departments are afforded the opportunity to provide language proficiency assessment via multiple measures that may include quality standardized assessment tests for the purpose of aligning college language-learning curriculum with the needs of the English language learners who seek English proficiency at the advanced post-secondary level.

Contact: Leigh Anne Shaw, Skyline College, Area B

***+7.08 S18 Local Determination of Degree Emphasis and Titles for ADT Social Justice Studies: General**

Whereas, The Social Justice Studies “Area of Emphasis” (AOE) Transfer Model Curriculum (TMC) was developed by an intersegmental Faculty Discipline Review Group, vetted by California State University (CSU) and California Community College (CCC) faculty and other interested parties, approved, and posted as final to the C-ID website on September 28, 2015;

Whereas, The Social Justice Studies TMC includes the following stipulation: “*Local associate degrees for transfer (ADTs) based on this AOE TMC may have more specific titles that reflect the orientation of the local ADT or ADTs. A given CCC can offer, for example, “‘Social Justice Studies: Africana Studies’” and/or “‘Social Justice Studies: LGBT Studies’”;*

Whereas, Per the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office’s memo entitled “Associate Degree for Transfer Advisory” dated March 26, 2018²⁷, the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office has responded to the field’s advocacy and established a Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) code for locally developed “general” Social Justice Studies ADTs—and clarified that colleges are allowed to submit more than one degree in this category—along with discrete TOP codes for Social Justice Studies ADTs

²⁷ https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/AA18-10_AD_T_Advisory.pdf

with concentrations in Ethnic Studies, Gender Studies, Chicano Studies, LGBTQ Studies, African American Studies, Asian American Studies, and Native American Studies; and

Whereas, The established TOP codes and corresponding titles still do not reflect the full range of Social Justice Studies concentrations that the California Community Colleges are prepared to offer, and the designation “General” is an inadequate descriptor of the orientation of these degrees;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office to permit California Community Colleges to develop and offer, under the general Social Justice Studies TOP Code, multiple Social Justice Studies degrees with specific emphases and appropriate titles as determined by local colleges.

Contact: Mandy Liang and Maggie Harrison, City College of San Francisco

+7.09 S18 Small and Rural College Participation in Online Education Initiative Course Exchange

Whereas, Online Education Initiative (OEI) Pilot courses that have been reviewed and meet the OEI Course Design Rubric have an average success rate 4.9% above the statewide success rate for online courses,²⁸ correlating with the high quality of materials required to meet the OEI rubric and the resources (or online ecosystem) available to colleges in the OEI Consortium;

Whereas, The OEI announced expansion of its Consortium in late 2017, with a final application deadline of Friday March 9, 2018, and at least 29 colleges applied to join the Consortium, but the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) released a Request For Applications (RFA) to manage the California Virtual Campus/Online Education Initiative (CVC-OEI) on March 8, 2018 including the language that an objective of the grant is to expand the Course Exchange by making “20 seats available to participating students from other colleges by Fall term 2018” in “each course offered through the CVC-OEI,”²⁹ despite the fact that existing colleges in the OEI Consortium have only been required to make five seats available in Course Exchange courses for students from other colleges throughout the application period to join the OEI Consortium, and the Online Education Initiative Advisory Committee (OEIAC) including Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) representatives is tasked in its charter to “Provide recommendations to the OEI project staff and CCCCCO on policies for the Exchange”³⁰ but has made no recommendations regarding the 20 seats indicated in the RFA to manage the CVC-OEI, despite the requirement’s relationship to processes for institutional planning and budget development and processes for predictive scheduling in order for students to achieve their educational goals expeditiously;

²⁸ <http://ccconlineed.org/about-the-oei/governance/consortium-expansion/>

²⁹ <http://extranet.cccco.edu/Divisions/TechResearchInfoSys/Telecom.aspx>

³⁰ <http://ccconlineed.org/about-the-oei/governance/steering-committee/>

Whereas, The OEI website throughout the application period for joining the consortium stated “When a college becomes a member of the OEI consortium, the college and its faculty have the opportunity to participate in the course exchange,”³¹ but the CCCCCO RFA to manage the CVC-OEI extends eligibility to all 114 California community colleges to become home colleges, thereby increasing the number of students who can potentially enroll in the teaching college’s courses; and

Whereas, The new 20-seat requirement may preclude students at teaching colleges, especially those that are small and rural colleges, as well as colleges with small class sizes and limited course offerings, who are at or above cap but whose students might otherwise benefit from the OEI online ecosystem are potentially disadvantaged from enrolling in required coursework which may not be available elsewhere in the Course Exchange, potentially placing students at teaching colleges in competition with students from all California community colleges for seats in Course Exchange courses at their own colleges;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) recommend to the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO) that appropriate mechanisms be identified and implemented by the Online Education Initiative Advisory Committee (OEIAC) to ensure that participation as teaching colleges in the Course Exchange does not impede degree and certificate completion for students at small and rural colleges; and

Resolved, That the ASCCC recommend to the CCCCCO and the OEIAC that, in light of varying class sizes and limited numbers of sections of courses available at small and rural colleges, the requirement of 20 seats for students from other California community colleges in Course Exchange courses be replaced with an appropriate percentage of seats per course.

Contact: Geoffrey Dyer, Taft College

9.0 CURRICULUM

9.01 S18 Adopt the Paper *Effective Practices for Educational Program Development

Whereas, Resolution 9.02 S16 directed the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges to “develop a paper on effective practices for developing and revising all educational programs and bring the paper to the Spring 2017 Plenary Session for approval”;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the paper *Effective Practices for Educational Program Development*³² and disseminate to local senates and curriculum committees upon its adoption.

Contact: Randy Beach, Educational Policies Committee

³¹ <http://ccconlineed.org/oei-course-exchange/>

³² <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/Effective%20Practices%20Paper%203.12.18.pdf>

9.02 S18 Pathways to Meet General Education Requirements of Quantitative Reasoning

Whereas, The California State University (CSU), through CSU Executive Order 1100, no longer requires that a course included in CSU General Education Breadth Area B4, Quantitative Reasoning, have an explicit prerequisite of intermediate algebra;

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) requires that “a community college district or college shall maximize the probability that a student will enter and complete transfer-level coursework in... mathematics within a one-year timeframe” and “for students who seek a goal other than transfer, and who are in certificate or degree programs with specific requirements that are not met with transfer-level coursework, a community college district or college maximizes the probability that a student will enter and complete the required college-level coursework in...mathematics within a one-year timeframe” and mathematics is a required component of all quantitative reasoning courses;

Whereas, Curriculum, including establishing prerequisites, degree and certificate requirements, educational program development, and standards or policies regarding student preparation and success fall under the purview of local academic senates as academic and professional matters as per the “10+1” in Title 5 §53200, and, as such, administrators should defer to the expertise of the academic senate to develop curricular pathways and placement models that serve the needs of students while complying with all legal requirements; and

Whereas, In fall 2017, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC), the California Mathematics Council of Community Colleges (CMC³) and the California Mathematics Council of Community Colleges-South (CMC³-South) joined together and formed a task force to address math and quantitative reasoning education in California community colleges and has provided the California Community Colleges Math and Quantitative Reasoning Task Force Recommendations – Part I³³ as options for colleges to consider in moving toward compliance with AB 705 (Irwin, 2017);

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recognize multiple pathways for students to achieve transfer-level competency in math and quantitative reasoning; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges endorse the California Community Colleges Math and Quantitative Reasoning Task Force Recommendations – Part I as one option that colleges may consider as they implement changes related to AB 705 (Irwin, 2017).

Contact: Executive Committee

³³ <https://asccc.org/events/2018-04-12-150000-2018-04-14-230000/2018-spring-plenary-session-0> (click on Resolutions) or <https://asccc.org/directory/math-and-quantitative-reasoning-task-force>.

+9.02.01 S18 Amend Resolution 9.02 S18

Add a third Resolved,

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recommend that the Math and Quantitative Reasoning Task Force create an additional C-ID descriptor for a pre-statistics course that is not algebra based.

Contact: Gretchen Ehlers, West Valley College

9.03 S18 Effective Practices in Online Communication Courses

Whereas, California Code of Regulations Title 5 §55202 states that distance education courses must adhere to the “same standards of course quality” as traditional classroom courses and that determinations of course standards and quality must be made “with the full involvement of faculty,” and given that the separate course review and approval of distance education courses required by Title 5 §55206 maintains districts’ local authority to determine if courses will “be provided through distance education”;

Whereas, California State University (CSU) Executive Order 1100, section 3.2 states “GE requirements may be satisfied through courses taught in all modalities” including “completely online,”³⁴ and many speech and oral communication classes offered by California community colleges satisfy the A1 Oral Communication requirement of the CSU-Breadth Pattern for General Education;

Whereas, For-profit colleges, CSU campuses, and some California community colleges currently offer communication courses, including public speaking, online; and

Whereas, Many students endeavor to achieve their degrees, including Associate Degrees for Transfer to CSU, completely online, and restricting online course offerings for general education requirements creates a barrier to these students’ success and transfer guarantees;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges through its discipline expert lists and discipline-specific state associations identify and disseminate effective and promising practice to teaching oral communication courses online.

Contact: Geoffrey Dyer, Taft College, Area A

9.04 S18 Effective Practices in Online Lab Science Courses

Whereas, California Code of Regulations Title 5 §55202 states that distance education courses must adhere to the “same standards of course quality” as traditional classroom courses and that determinations of course standards and quality must be made “with the full involvement of faculty,” and given that the separate course review and approval of distance education courses required by Title 5 §55206 maintains districts’ local authority to determine if courses will “be provided through distance education”;

³⁴ <https://www.calstate.edu/eo/EO-1100-rev-8-23-17.html>

Whereas, California State University (CSU) Executive Order 1100, section 3.2 states “GE requirements may be satisfied through courses taught in all modalities” including “completely online,”³⁵ and most lab science classes offered by California community colleges satisfy the B3 Laboratory Activity requirement of the CSU-Breadth Pattern for General Education, with the 1 unit laboratory activity requirement often embedded into a course meeting the requirements for B1 Physical Science or B2 Life Science;

Whereas, For-profit colleges, CSU campuses, and some California community colleges currently offer science courses, including lab sciences, online, and proposed Education Trailer Bill language (February 13, 2018, Dept. of Finance) includes a proposal to establish the California Educational Learning Laboratory with the purpose of increasing outcomes and closing achievement gaps “using learning science and adaptive learning technologies in online and hybrid college-level lower division courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)”³⁶; and

Whereas, Many students endeavor to achieve their degrees, including Associate Degrees for Transfer to CSU, completely online, and restricting online course offerings for general education requirements creates a barrier to these students’ success and transfer guarantees;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges engage science faculty through its discipline expert lists and discipline-specific state associations to make recommendations regarding lab science courses most adaptable to online instruction without compromising student outcomes related to laboratory practices necessary for upper division study or employment and disseminate its findings; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges through its discipline expert lists and discipline-specific state associations identify and disseminate effective and promising practice to teaching appropriate laboratory courses online.

Contact: Cheryl Aschenbach, Lassen College, Area A

10.0 DISCIPLINES LIST

10.01 S18 Revise the Disciplines List Revision Process

Whereas, The original Disciplines List was approved in 1989, with many of the discipline minimum qualifications having remained unchanged since its original publication;

Whereas, Multiple issues with the clarity of the minimum qualifications for disciplines have arisen over time, including changes to the names of degrees, the order of degree

³⁵ <https://www.calstate.edu/eo/EO-1100-rev-8-23-17.html>

³⁶ http://www.dof.ca.gov/Budget/Trailer_Bill_Language/documents/CaliforniaEducationLearningLab_001.pdf

names, punctuation issues, and the lack of consistent clarity provided for the appropriate application of the disciplines not requiring a master’s degree; and

Whereas, The process to revise the Disciplines List occurs annually, but requires proposals to revise existing disciplines and add new disciplines to originate from the field through local senates or discipline organizations, which may result in the lack of a consistent and thorough review of the discipline minimum qualifications;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges revise the Disciplines List Revision Process in order that the Disciplines List is updated to ensure that the minimum qualifications for all disciplines are current and provide clarity to the field; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges convene a task force to initiate a complete and thorough review of the Disciplines List for the purpose of engaging discipline faculty to update and clarify all faculty minimum qualifications.

Contact: John Freitas, Standards and Practices Committee, Executive Committee

10.02 S18 Endorse Proposed Revisions to Apprenticeship Minimum Qualifications

Whereas, The delegates at the Fall 2017 Plenary Session approved Resolution 10.01 F17 which calls for the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges to “continue efforts to engage in sustained and respectful dialog and collaboration with the Department of Industrial Relations, the California Apprenticeship Council, and the broader apprenticeship community to provide the highest quality educational experiences in all apprenticeship programs offered by the California Community Colleges”;

Whereas, Representatives of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and representatives of the California Apprenticeship Council engaged in sustained and respectful dialog and reached agreement on the following revisions to the minimum qualifications for credit apprenticeship instructors stated in Title 5 §53413:

- (a) The minimum qualifications for service as an ~~community college faculty member~~ apprenticeship instructor teaching community college credit apprenticeship courses that are part of an apprenticeship program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards shall be satisfied by meeting one of the following two requirements:*
- (1) Possession of an associate degree, plus four years of occupational experience in the subject matter area to be taught; or*
 - (2) Six years of occupational experience in the subject matter to be taught, a journeyman's certificate in the subject matter area to be taught, and completion of at least ~~eighteen (18)~~ twelve (12) semester units of degree applicable apprenticeship or college level course work, in addition to apprenticeship credits.*

(A) This last requirement may be satisfied concurrently during the first two (2) years of employment as an apprenticeship instructor.

(3) Six years of occupational experience in the subject matter to be taught, and having served as an apprenticeship instructor for an apprenticeship program approved by the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards for a minimum of ten years;

(4) The Board of Trustees of a community college district in consultation with their local academic senate and the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards may adopt policies to authorize a person to serve as an apprenticeship instructor to teach credit apprenticeship courses in an urgency condition.

(A) "Urgency condition" is defined as: A shortage of qualified instructors that would prevent offering classes to students in accordance with the approved education plan for the apprenticeship program adopted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards.

(B) Each instructor hired under this urgency provision must meet the educational requirements of either subdivision (a)(1) or (a)(2) above within two years provided that the instructor possesses:

1. Six (6) years of occupational experience in the subject matter to be taught, and a journeyman's certificate in the subject matter area to be taught; or

2. Four (4) years of occupational experience in the subject matter to be taught, and is within one (1) year of completing an associate's degree.

(C) Until the education requirements are completed, each instructor approved under the provisions of this subdivision shall be employed as a temporary instructor.

(b) The minimum qualifications for service as a ~~community college faculty member~~ apprenticeship instructor teaching Community College noncredit apprenticeship courses that are part of an apprenticeship program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards shall be either of the following:

(1) The minimum qualifications for credit apprenticeship instruction as set forth in this section, or

(2) A high school diploma; and six years of occupational experience in the occupation to be taught, including at least two years at the journeyman level; and sixty clock hours or four semester units in materials, methods, and evaluation of instruction. This last requirement may be satisfied concurrently during the first year of employment as an apprenticeship instructor; and

Whereas, At its January 25, 2018 meeting the California Apprenticeship Council approved recommending to the Board of Governors the revised credit apprenticeship minimum qualifications; and

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges voted at its February 2-3, 2018 meeting to support the proposed revisions to the credit apprenticeship minimum qualifications prior to the February 2018 Consultation Council meeting;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support the revisions to the minimum qualifications for credit apprenticeship instructors stated in Title 5 §53413 as approved by the California Apprenticeship Council and supported by the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and urge approval of the revisions by the Board of Governors.

Contact: Executive Committee

11.0 TECHNOLOGY

11.01 S18 Adopt the Paper *Ensuring Effective Online Education Programs: A Faculty Perspective*

Whereas, Resolution 11.01 S16 directed the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges to “provide guidance to local senates and colleges on best practices in online education programs, update the 2008 paper *Ensuring the Appropriate Use of Educational Technology: An Update for Local Academic Senates*”;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the paper *Ensuring Effective Online Education Programs: A Faculty Perspective*³⁷ and disseminate to local senates and curriculum committees upon its adoption.

Contact: Conan McKay, Online Education Committee

13.0 GENERAL CONCERNS

13.01 S18 Expanding Competency-Based Instruction through an Online Consortium

Whereas, The 2018-2019 Governor’s Budget Trailer Bill Language (February 20, 2018) calls for creation of a new California Online Community College District for “working adults to access high-quality, affordable and flexible opportunities to pursue postsecondary education that does not conflict with their work and familial obligations”;

Whereas, The faculty in the California Community College system (CCC) recognize the urgent need for expansion of career and technical curriculum offering nontraditional programs focusing on competency-based education that lead to industry recognized credentials, and many of the CCC districts already offer skilled-based, stackable certificates in program pathways identified by the California Community College Chancellor’s Office;

³⁷ <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/OE%20Paper%20Final%203.12.18.pdf>

Whereas, The student population identified for the new California Online Community College District has a significantly wider success gap in the online learning modality³⁸ and therefore would benefit from access to local on campus student support services; and

Whereas, The primary focus of competency-based education is skills development and demonstration, and students would benefit from local access to physical laboratory space and equipment to practice skills relevant to their online education;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges create a task force that includes participation from system partners to explore the design and implementation of online, competency-based instruction by leveraging local resources and utilizing existing talent through a consortium-based approach; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges engage with system partners to explore the feasibility of leveraging local resources and talent at colleges accessible to online consortium students to provide on-campus student support services and physical laboratory space regardless of the location of the teaching college.

Contact: Executive Committee

***13.02 S18 Guided Pathways Handbook and Training Manual**

Whereas, Guided pathways represents an opportunity for the 114 colleges to examine student success, identify invisible barriers accumulated in our institutions and in California's higher education system, and create clear messaging for our students to successfully complete their own educational goals;

Whereas, Faculty participation is essential to a process that builds on and rigorously examines our ability to deliver services and enable students to complete programs of study; and

Whereas, Participatory governance is the vehicle to transform institutions in a sustainable and scalable manner;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges create a handbook of actions local academic senates can use as examples to promote inquiry at their colleges and modify existing practices through participatory governance; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges distribute these materials in a variety of appropriate venues.

Contact: Janet Fulks, ASCCC Guided Pathways Task Force, Area A

³⁸ Jagers (2011). Online Learning: Does It Help Low-Income and Underprepared Students? Community College Research Center Working Paper No. 26. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED515135.pdf>

***13.03 S18 Research on Guided Pathways Outcomes in California**

Whereas, Guided pathways represents an opportunity for California community colleges to carefully examine and transform institutional practices;

Whereas, Recent legislative mandates and external pressures may create an environment of rapid change³⁹; and

Whereas, Faculty are responsible to maintain rigor and quality of curriculum, programs and student success;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with guided pathways liaisons, local academic senates, and system partners to immediately examine needs for change, areas where change has been implemented, and data associated with shifts in practice and report the findings to the field by December 2018.

Contact: Janet Fulks, ASCCC Guided Pathways Task Force, Area A

+13.04 S18 Providing Educational Access and Adequate Support for California Community College Students with Disabilities

Whereas, Federal and state nondiscrimination laws stipulate that students with disabilities must have access to general college services and instructional programs;⁴⁰

Whereas, The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges implemented revisions to Title 5 regulations⁴¹ on July 1, 2016 to address academic adjustments, auxiliary aids, services and/or instruction through Disabled Students Programs and Services (DSPS), on and/or off campus, to students with disabilities;⁴²

Whereas, Implementation of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) may have a significant impact on the ability of California community college students with disabilities to complete transfer-level English, mathematics, and other coursework; and

³⁹ Examples:

(705 creates pressure to act quick . . .)

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB705

(The vision)

<http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/Reports/vision-for-success.pdf>

(CA GP itself)

<http://cccgp.cccco.edu/>

(Info on proposed budget model)

http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/CFFP/Fiscal_Services/Fiscal%20Affairs/CommunityCollegesFundingModelRecommendationwithdisclaimer.pdf

⁴⁰ Section 504, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and California Government Code section 1135 et. seq.

⁴¹ California Title 5 Code of Regulations, §§56000-56076

⁴² California Education Code, §§67310-13 and 84850

Whereas, Faculty and colleges may find it challenging to provide adequate access, sufficient support, and reasonable accommodations while maintaining academic standards both on and off campus to a diverse and growing student population with a wide range of disabilities;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with appropriate stakeholders to provide the needed resources to serve students with disabilities and by Fall 2019 Plenary Session develop a paper that reviews how effectively California community colleges are serving their students with disabilities, shares best practices, and provides guidance on how to ensure access to educational programs and adequate support to students with disabilities, both on and off campus; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recommend that the AB 705 Implementation Task Force take into account and address the unique needs of students with disabilities when developing their implementation guidelines.

Contact: Angela C. Echeverri, Los Angeles Mission College

***+13.05 S18 Develop a Paper on Career and Technical Education, Cooperative Work Experience, Internship, and Apprenticeship Programs**

Whereas, apprenticeship programs are regulated by federal labor laws and are primarily funded by labor unions and/or industry;

Whereas, Career and Technical Education (CTE), Cooperative Work Experience (CWE), and internship programs are regulated by California Education Code and primarily funded by public funds; and

Whereas, CTE, CWE, internship programs and apprenticeship programs are often conflated and no current clear guidelines exist for the use of best practices for setting up these various programs;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges develop a paper that clearly explains and differentiates Career and Technical Education, Cooperative Work Experience, internship, and apprenticeship programs, including their regulations, funding models, and overall guiding principles, and bring the paper to the Spring 2019 Plenary Session for approval.

Contact: Michael Berke, San Jose City College

+13.06 S18 Revision to the Implementation Guidelines for AB 705 (Irwin, 2017)

Whereas, It is critical to assess the impact of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017);

Whereas, AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) is mandated to be implemented within the entire California Community College system; and

Whereas, The implementation of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) is an academic and professional matter impacting curriculum, prerequisites, and educational planning under the purview of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges advise colleges to collect local data to assess the impact of AB 705 (Irwin, 2017), particularly regarding equity; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) urge the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to work with the ASCCC to revise the implementation guidelines for AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) in response to the collected local data.

Contact: Mandy Liang, City College of San Francisco

17.0 LOCAL SENATES

17.01 S18 Noncredit Instruction in Guided Pathways Efforts

Whereas, Career Development and College Preparation noncredit courses that are part of approved noncredit certificates are eligible for apportionment at the same apportionment rate as credit courses; and

Whereas, Career Development and College Preparation noncredit courses provide valuable opportunities that prepare students who are unprepared or underprepared for college-level coursework for entry into the workforce, and provide onramps into credit certificate and degree programs;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recognize the importance of Career Development and College Preparation noncredit instruction as a valuable tool for serving unprepared and underprepared students as part of college guided pathways efforts; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges provide guidance to local senates on the effective use of Career Development and College Preparation noncredit instruction in guided pathways planning and implementation efforts.

Contact: Donna Necke, Noncredit Committee, Mt. San Antonio College

17.02 S18 Increase Participatory Governance on Colleges' Satellite Campuses

Whereas, "Effective participation" means that all stakeholders must be afforded an opportunity to review and comment upon recommendations, proposals, and other matters and to participate effectively in discussions of academic and professional matters delineated in Title 5;

Whereas, Many California community colleges and districts have satellite campuses but hold governance meetings, trainings, and activities primarily or entirely on their “main” campuses; and

Whereas, The significance of location is an issue of equity for faculty, staff, student, and administrative participation in local senate’s governance;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage local senates to rotate their senate meetings to include satellite or alternative campuses for their college;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage the use of technological applications to extend governance access and participation across college campuses when feasible; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) add emphasis on significance of location as an issue of equity in shared governance to the appropriate ASCCC documents, including the *Local Senates Handbook*.

Contact: Fenyx, American River College

+17.03 S18 Reduce Course Enrollment Maximums as Needed to Satisfy New State Directives

Whereas, The AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) requirement that community colleges maximize the probability that students complete transfer-level English and math courses by the end of their first year has resulted in several reforms to address developmental education needs of many students who will be placed in these courses;

Whereas, Active learning practices for developmental education documented by the Research and Planning Group in *Basic Skills as a Foundation for Student Success in California Community Colleges* (2007)⁴³ anticipated greater one-on-one interaction between faculty and students within the classroom;

Whereas, Publicly available data on college websites and other sites, such as collegetuitioncompare.com, collegesimply.com, and cappex.com, show that colleges with smaller class sizes tend to have better graduation, transfer, and retention rates; and

Whereas, The role of administrators outlined in the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges’ paper *Setting Course Enrollment Maximums: Process, Roles, and Principles* (2012)⁴⁴ includes ensuring fiscal viability under enrollment-based funding but does not account for new state directives such as AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) and the *Vision for Success*;⁴⁵

⁴³ <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED496117.pdf>

⁴⁴ <https://www.asccc.org/sites/default/files/ClassCapsS12.pdf>

⁴⁵ <http://californiacommunitycolleges.cccco.edu/Portals/0/Reports/vision-for-success.pdf>

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage local senates, in collaboration with collective bargaining agents, to advocate for reducing course enrollment maximums for courses with enrollment maximums far exceeding discipline faculty recommendations for what is needed to maximize the probability of satisfying new state directives, such as AB 705 (Irwin, 2017) and the *Vision for Success*.

Contact: Jeffrey Hernandez, East Los Angeles College

19.0 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

19.01 S18 Faculty Involvement in Responding to Litigation or Student Complaints

Whereas, Education Code §70902 (b)(7) ensures the right of academic senates to assume primary responsibility for making recommendations in the areas of curriculum and academic standards;

Whereas, Title 5 §53200 includes grading policies and standards or policies regarding student preparation and success as areas in which a college district must rely primarily or reach mutual agreement with the local academic senate based on local policy;

Whereas, Changes in policy or procedures that are initiated in response to legal action regarding civil rights claims, disabled student accommodations, student complaints over grading procedures, or other academic or professional matters may impact the ability of faculty to uphold the academic and professional standards around student preparation and academic rigor; and

Whereas, Faculty can respect the confidentiality and sensitive nature of litigation and student complaints while maintaining their purview in areas of academic standards;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage colleges to respect their collegial consultation process and involve the academic senate and discipline faculty in the development or revision of policies and procedures relevant to all areas of academic and professional matters when responding to legal action regarding civil rights claims, disabled student accommodations, student complaints over grading procedures, or other academic or professional matters that may impact the ability of faculty to uphold the academic and professional standards around student preparation and academic rigor.

Contact: Executive Committee

19.02 S18 Defining Collegiality in the Workplace

Whereas, Concern that the lack of collegiality and incivility has negatively impacted the morale and health of faculty leading to collective bargaining agreement provisions allowing for investigation and mediation to resolve non-collegiality issues, [e.g., Article 5 of Los Angeles Community College District/AFT Faculty Guild Collective Bargaining Agreement];

Whereas, Even though the Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges efforts have advanced the practice of collegial consultation, collective bargaining agreement provisions addressing a lack of workplace collegiality may remain underutilized in the absence of a clear definition of “collegiality” and a thorough description of practicable and observable ways to implement collegiality as a shared responsibility among colleagues toward a common purpose;

Whereas, The Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges adopted Resolution 06.02 (S92) on collegiality out of concern whether “respect for faculty and collegiality in general” were advanced following the passage of AB 1725 (Vasconcellos, 1988), and, since that time, has provided guidance to local senates on advancing professional conduct, e.g., *Faculty as Professionals: Responsibilities, Standards and Ethics* (2002), and on improving collegial consultation, e.g., in collaboration with the Community College League of California, *Participating Effectively in District and College Governance* (1998); and

Whereas, Research has shown that the broader notion of collegiality in a professional workplace is a misunderstood ideal or “a complex and somewhat ‘slippery’ idea that features in academic leadership literature in a variety of, sometimes contradictory, ways”;⁴⁶

Resolved, That the Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges develop a paper by fall 2019 plenary that defines what collegiality in the workplace means for community college faculty, reviews the best practices in the promotion of a collegial workplace, and provides guidance to faculty on facilitating collegial relationships.

Contact: Jeffrey Hernandez, East Los Angeles College, Area C

+19.03 S18 Oppose Efforts to Permit Single-Course Equivalency

Whereas, Representatives of the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office have recently claimed publicly that Legal Opinion L 03-28⁴⁷, which deems single-course equivalency illegal, could be reversed as a means to meet the Strong Workforce Program goal to increase the numbers of industry experts serving as Career and Technical Education (CTE) instructors, a reversal which is contrary to the established Academic Senate for California Community Colleges position in opposition to single-course equivalency as established by its adoption of Resolution 10.09 S02;

⁴⁶ Giedre Kligyte & Simon Barrie (2014) Collegiality: leading us into fantasy – the paradoxical resilience of collegiality in academic leadership, *Higher Education Research & Development*, 33:1, 157-169, DOI: [10.1080/07294360.2013.864613](https://doi.org/10.1080/07294360.2013.864613) See also Shin Freedman, "Collegiality Matters: How Do We Work With Others?" (2009). Proceedings of the Charleston Library Conference. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5703/1288284314771>

⁴⁷ Legal Opinion L 03-28: <http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/Legal/Ops/OpsArchive/03-28.pdf>

Whereas, Single-course equivalency or single-course qualification would result in colleges hiring faculty who are not familiar with the full range of curriculum offered within the discipline, and who would not be able to convey to their students the connections between the single courses they are qualified to teach and the other courses that are part of the broader program of study, which would undermine existing standards for faculty minimum qualifications and the quality of instruction;

Whereas, To be a faculty member in the California Community Colleges is to be a member of a profession that has professional standards, such as minimum qualifications for academic and/or professional experience preparation, which deserve to be respected; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopted Resolution 10.02 S16 which supports working with discipline faculty to identify more narrowly defined disciplines within existing CTE disciplines while ensuring that existing standards for faculty minimum qualifications remain high and the integrity and quality of instruction is not undermined;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges strongly object to efforts by representatives of the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to permit single-course equivalency as established in California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Legal Opinion L 03-28; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges strongly urge the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to support Academic Senate for California Community Colleges' efforts as the representative of all faculty on academic and professional matters to work with CTE discipline faculty to develop solutions that enable more industry experts to teach CTE courses without weakening faculty professional standards and instructional quality.

Contact: John Freitas, Los Angeles City College