



50th FALL SESSION RESOLUTIONS

FOR DISCUSSION ON

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2017

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 November 4, 2017.

Resolutions Committee 2017-18

Ginni May, ASCCC Area A Representative (Chair)

Rebecca Eikay, 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 #.

- *2.01 F17 Request Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) to Readdress Bachelor Degree Program Requirements
- *3.01 F17 Support for DACA Students
- *4.01 F17 Support Students Transferring to UC, CSU, and Private and Out-of-State Institutions
- *7.02 F17 Identify and Remove Barriers to Offering Noncredit Distance Education Courses
- *7.03 F17 Evaluation and Certification of Coursework from Home Schools
- *7.04 F17 Internship Opportunities for Students Enrolled in Noncredit Courses and Programs
- *7.05 F17 Student Accountability Model Codes - CB09 Revision
- *9.01 F17 College Autonomy and Faculty Purview for Determining Meta Majors or Areas of Focus
- *10.02 F17 Dialog and Collaboration on Apprenticeship Faculty Minimum Qualifications
- *13.01 F17 Recognition of Course Sections with Low-Cost Text Options
- *14.01 F17 Allow Students to Repeat Substandard Grades at Other Regionally Accredited Institutions
- *15.01 F17 Aligning Transfer Pathways for the California State University and University of California Systems
 - *15.01.01 F17 Amend Resolution 15.01
- *17.01 F17 Faculty Involvement in Scheduling of Courses
- *17.02 F17 Local Academic Senate Role in Developing and Implementing Guided Pathways Frameworks
- *17.03 F17 Application of Faculty Policies to Apprenticeship Instructors
- *17.04 F17 Local Senate Purview Over Placement of Apprenticeship Courses Within Disciplines
- *17.05 F17 Support for Academic Senate Faculty Leadership Training

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1.0 ACADEMIC SENATE

1.01 F17 Emeritus Status for Paul Setziol

Whereas, The Bylaws of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges include procedures and criteria for conferring the status of senator emeritus on individuals;

Whereas, Paul Setziol has satisfied those requirements as a retired faculty member of the California Community College System who has completed the required five (5) years of significant service to the Academic Senate:

- Service on committees including Standards and Practices and Educational Policies
- Participant on ASCCC papers including *Tenure: Towards a Model Four Year Process*
- Author of numerous resolutions and *Rostrum* articles, dating from the 1980s forward
- Participant in numerous presentations at ASCCC institutes, events, and plenary sessions

Whereas, Paul's passion for the California community colleges and his interest in ensuring student access led him to be one of the most vociferous opponents of student fees, as well as a powerful advocate for low and no cost textbooks; and

Whereas, Paul's service on the De Anza College Academic Senate has extended over three decades, providing a level of institutional memory and continuity of service that is the envy of other colleges in the system;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recognize Paul Setziol's extraordinary and distinguished service by awarding him the status of senator emeritus with all rights and privileges thereof; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges convey to Paul Setziol its heartfelt congratulations during his retirement and wish him and his family every happiness in the years to come.

Contact: Area B

2.0 ACCREDITATION

***2.01 F17 Request Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) to Readdress Bachelor's Degree Program Requirements**

Whereas, The Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) at its June 2016 meeting adopted requirements of a minimum of 40 upper division units and 9 upper division general education units for bachelor's degrees granted by the California community colleges resulting in the most prescriptive policy in the country for baccalaureate level education;

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and the Board of Governors have recommended that 24 units of upper division and 6 units of general education are more appropriate for the variety of programs of study;

Whereas, Students enrolling in the California Community College Bachelor's Degree Program are seeking bachelor's level degrees to provide professional advancement in areas with demonstrable industry need in programs of study that require significant lower division preparation to enroll in upper division courses similar to typical science and engineering programs of study; and

Whereas, Healthcare and other career education associate degree programs require a high number of units to ensure competency, meet external accreditation requirements, and adequately prepare for national credentialing/licensing exams for entry to the profession, and other systems of higher education with different regional accreditors do not adhere to ACCJC's requirements without sacrificing quality or rigor;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges engage the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges (ACCJC) to readdress the minimum thresholds of upper division units for bachelor's degree programs to reflect the variety of curricular designs required by different programs of study.

Contact: Isaac Escoto, Foothill College, Area B

3.0 DIVERSITY AND EQUITY

***3.01 F17 Support for DACA Students**

Whereas, On September 5, 2017, the United States' Attorney General announced the intent of the federal government to eliminate the Deferred Action on Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, effective six months from the day of announcement;

Whereas, More than 222,000 DACA recipients currently reside in California, making California the single largest DACA state, and an estimated 60,000 of those students are currently enrolled in a California community college¹;

Whereas, Faculty in the California Community College system have requested guidance and resources from the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges to assist their DACA students;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges reaffirm its support of and commitment to DACA students who are attending our colleges; and

¹ <https://edsources.org/2017/california-colleges-undaunted-by-trumps-threat-to-end-daca/586746>

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges provide resources and assistance to colleges to ensure that they are able to assist their DACA students to reach their educational goals.

Contact: Dolores Davison, Executive Committee, Equity and Diversity Action Committee

4.0 ARTICULATION AND TRANSFER

***4.01 F17 Support Students Transferring to UC, CSU, and Private and Out-of-State Institutions**

Whereas, At the September meeting, the Board of Governors adopted the systemwide goals outlined in the California Community Colleges (CCC) *Vision for Success*, including a goal which states “Increase by 35 percent the number of CCC students systemwide transferring annually to a UC or CSU.”;

Whereas, The Associate Degrees for Transfer have created significant opportunities for California community college students to transfer into the California State University (CSU) system;

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and the Academic Senate for University of California (UC), in cooperation with the California Community College Chancellor’s Office and UC Office of the President, are facilitating the transfer of CCC students to the UC by establishing a pilot program that will define the parameters for local development of associate degrees based on the UC Transfer Pathways and include guaranteed admission to a UC campus for students who complete the degree with a minimum grade point average in the transfer pathway courses; and

Whereas, Local community colleges establish transfer agreements with private and out-of-state institutions to serve students in attaining their educational goals, and the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office has established transfer agreements with institutions such as Historically Black Colleges and Universities²;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support the increase in the number of students transferring to a University of California or California State University campus; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges affirm its support for students transferring to private non-profit and out-of-state institutions.

Contact: Executive Committee

² <http://extranet.cccco.edu/HBCUTransfer.aspx>

7.0 CONSULTATION WITH THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

7.01 F17 Creating Guidelines for Veteran Resource Centers

Whereas, Approximately 89,000 veterans and their dependents attended a California community college during the 2015-16 academic year³;

Whereas, Senate Bill 694 (Newman, as of September 21, 2017) would require that all California community colleges, “ensure that each of its campuses provides a dedicated on-campus Veteran Resource Center that offers services to help student veterans transition successfully from military life to educational success through the core components of academics, wellness, and camaraderie”; and

Whereas, Many colleges would benefit from information regarding how to establish veteran resource centers;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges research effective practices and models of veteran resource centers that exist in California and at other community colleges nationwide; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the Chancellor's Office and other interested stakeholders to create guidelines for the establishment of veteran resource centers at all 114 colleges in the California Community College System.

Contact: Michael Wyly, Solano College, Equity and Diversity Action Committee

***7.02 F17 Identify and Remove Barriers to Offering Noncredit Distance Education Courses**

Whereas, There is increased interest in expanding noncredit course offerings as a means to provide students who are not college-ready with pathways into college programs of study that lead to transfer and/or employment;

Whereas, A recent survey conducted by the San Diego Continuing Education Office of Institutional Effectiveness on noncredit offerings in the California community colleges revealed that while 104 colleges offer distance education courses (credit or noncredit), only 29 of those institutions offer noncredit instruction via distance education⁴, signifying a significant and inequitable difference in access to distance education opportunities for credit and noncredit student populations;

³ <http://extranet.cccco.edu/Divisions/StudentServices/VETS.aspx>

⁴ The survey methodology and results are described in the report *The Past, Present and Future of Noncredit Education in California* (San Diego Continuing Education, November 2016). The report also notes that according to the survey results, 81 colleges offer noncredit instruction. The report is available at https://sdce.edu/sites/default/files/iep/The_Past_Present_and_Future_of_Noncredit_in_CA.pdf.

Whereas, The required method for calculating weekly student contact hours (WSCH) for noncredit distance education courses stated in Title 5 §58003.1(f)⁵, which includes accounting for the total hours of outside-of-class work and instructor contact in addition to the total hours of instruction, are confusing because outside-of-class-work is not a required element of noncredit course outlines of record per Title 5 §55002(c)⁶ and instructor contact is typically not quantified by curriculum committees separately from the total hours of instruction required by Title 5 §55002(c);

Whereas, The method for calculating WSCH for noncredit distance education courses in Title 5 §58003.1(f) may not be well understood and thus may be regarded as a fiscal disincentive to offering distance education noncredit courses, thus creating barriers to access to students who may benefit from such educational opportunities that could provide a pathway to transfer and/or employment;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and other system partners to identify and eliminate regulatory and fiscal barriers to offering noncredit courses via distance education.

Contact: Curtis Martin, Modesto Junior College, Noncredit Committee

***7.03 F17 Evaluation and Certification of Coursework from Home Schools**

Whereas, A California community college was recently ordered by a superior court judge to certify and accept a high school language course from an unaccredited home school for Intersegemental General Education Transfer Curriculum (IGETC) purposes;

Whereas, A California Department of Education registration number does not ensure the quality of instruction at a registered, unaccredited home school, and it is increasingly difficult to verify the authenticity of transcripts submitted for evaluation from unaccredited home schools;

Whereas, The fiscal and personnel impact of asking discipline faculty to evaluate coursework, textbooks, curriculum, contact hours and other elements for each course from unaccredited home schools for certification are unclear; and

Whereas, General education requirements are established by California community college districts in accordance to Title 5 §55063 as well as agreements with University of California, California State University, and other transfer institutions, and a court

⁵ Title 5 §58003.1(f) can be accessed at [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=IAFF40F80D48511DEBC02831C6D6C108E&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=IAFF40F80D48511DEBC02831C6D6C108E&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default))

⁶ Title 5 §55002(c) can be accessed at [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=IA71E3580D48411DEBC02831C6D6C108E&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Browse/Home/California/CaliforniaCodeofRegulations?guid=IA71E3580D48411DEBC02831C6D6C108E&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default))

injunction ordering a college to accept and certify work from an unaccredited home school has overruled local judgment based on faculty expertise;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to explore a process and guidelines for college evaluation and/or certification of coursework from home schools.

Contact: John Freytag, Diablo Valley College, Area B

***7.04 F17 Internship Opportunities for Students Enrolled in Noncredit Courses and Programs**

Whereas, Student internships offered through mechanisms such as cooperative work experience provide valuable opportunities for students to gain on-site work experience directly related to their programs of study;

Whereas, Title 5 §55253 allows students to earn units of college credit for internships through cooperative work experience, yet there appears to be no allowance for providing students enrolled in noncredit courses and programs comparable cooperative work experience opportunities, which is inherently inequitable; and

Whereas, Local and state-level barriers to providing students enrolled in noncredit courses similar internship opportunities as those offered to students enrolled in credit courses may exist and need to be identified;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges investigate local and statewide barriers to providing internship opportunities for students enrolled in noncredit courses and programs; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and other system partners to identify and eliminate state-level barriers to providing internship opportunities for students enrolled in noncredit courses and programs.

Contact: Bernie Rodriguez, San Diego Continuing Education, Area D

***7.05 F17 Student Accountability Model Codes - CB09 Revision**

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Course Basic Element (CB) 09 is designed to indicate the career technical education (CTE) status of courses and serves to meet the CTE Student Accountability Model (SAM) requirements for various forms of CTE funding that seek to ensure student progress through CTE programs;

Whereas, There are five possible codes for CB09, E - not occupational, D - possibly occupational/introductory, C - clearly occupational, B - advanced occupational, A - apprenticeship, and the descriptions provided for some levels are so restrictive that users typically do not use them in a way that actually shows CTE students' progress both

within and tangential to CTE programs (e.g. basic skills, fulfilling other degree requirements);

Whereas, Assigning a CB09 code D to a course does not qualify that course as CTE for the purposes of funding and tracking when many of the students enrolled in these courses are CTE students, assigning code B mandates a requisite or capstone relationship to other CTE courses which imposes an unnecessary reduction in program course-offering flexibility, and assigning code A is restricted to apprenticeship courses when there are many courses that are intended for post-employment/hiring career technical training, all of which lead most faculty to code their courses using CB09 C; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, other System stakeholders, and Strong Workforce partners are currently working with colleges to review and evaluate their CTE course and program coding, as part of the TOP Code Alignment Project, and have identified a need to revise the CB09 code definitions and categories for courses;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with System stakeholders to revise Course Basic Element CB09 definitions and categories to better reflect student progress through CTE programs and into post-hiring training/retraining.

Contact: Marie McMahon, San Diego Miramar College, Area D

9.0 CURRICULUM

***9.01 F17 College Autonomy and Faculty Purview for Determining Meta Majors or Areas of Focus**

Whereas, Title 5 §53200 defines academic and professional matters to include degree and certificate requirements and educational program development and 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”;

Whereas, A “meta major” or an “area of focus”, a recommended element of any guided pathways framework, is a grouping of majors in a broad field of interest for students who have not decided upon a specific major, but are looking to sample some courses in an area of interest⁷; and

⁷<https://www2.calstate.edu/csu-system/news/Pages/Meet-the-Meta-Major.aspx>,
<http://doingwhatmatters.cccco.edu/portals/6/docs/sw/Redesigning%20CC%20for%20Student%20Success%20Jenkins%20August%202014.pdf>,

Whereas, Colleges nation-wide are determining locally “meta majors” or “areas of focus” to support local programs, community needs, and student interest⁸;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge local senates to assert that determining the content, categories, and titles of the “meta majors” or “areas of focus” is a local curricular and educational program decision that falls within academic senate purview as defined by Title 5 §53200.

Contact: Executive Committee

10.0 DISCIPLINES LIST

10.01 F17 Revise the Minimum Qualifications for Credit Apprenticeship Faculty

Whereas, Education Code §87357 states that the Board of Governors “shall consult with, and rely primarily on the advice and judgment of, appropriate apprenticeship teaching faculty and labor organization representatives” when establishing minimum qualifications for apprenticeship instructors;

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office recognizes the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges as the appropriate representative of apprenticeship teaching faculty and agreed to a process⁹ where representatives of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges would collaborate with apprenticeship instructors to draft a recommendation for revisions to the credit apprenticeship faculty minimum qualifications outlined in Title 5 §53413(a);

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges engaged in the agreed-upon process in good faith to review and revise the minimum qualifications for instructors teaching credit apprenticeship courses by working with apprenticeship instructors at a meeting on April 6, 2017 to develop the following proposed revision to Title 5 §53413(a):

(a) The minimum qualifications for service as a community college faculty member teaching credit apprenticeship courses shall be satisfied by meeting one of the following 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 where available in the subject matter area to be taught, and completion of at least ~~eighteen (18)~~ twelve (12) semester units of degree applicable college level course work, in addition to apprenticeship credits.

(A) The 12 units may be completed within two years of the date of hire; or

⁸<http://www.jff.org/publications/meta-majors-essential-first-step-path-college-completion>, <http://valenciacollege.edu/academic-affairs/new-student-experience/meta-majors.cfm>, http://www.mtsac.edu/instruction/guided_pathways_of_study.html

⁹ For more information, go to <http://asccc.org/apprenticeship-minimum-qualifications>.

(3) Six years of occupational experience in the subject matter to be taught, and served as an apprenticeship instructor for an approved apprenticeship training for a minimum of ten years; or

(4) The equivalent; and

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has deemed that the process for working with apprenticeship instructors was followed and endorsed the outcome of the April 6, 2017 meeting between apprenticeship instructors and representatives of the ASCCC;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recommend that the California Community Colleges Board of Governors amend Title 5 §53413(a) by adopting the proposed revision to the minimum qualifications for teaching credit apprenticeship courses.

Contact: Executive Committee

***10.02 F17 Dialog and Collaboration on Apprenticeship Faculty Minimum Qualifications**

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community College believes that students are best served by well-qualified faculty members who exemplify the value of an education that is both well-rounded and specialized and who act as models for students by demonstrating a breadth of general education knowledge and a depth of knowledge in a specific discipline;

Whereas, While the general oversight of apprenticeship programs operated by local education agencies (LEAs)¹⁰ is the domain of the California Department of Industrial Relations and the California Apprenticeship Council (CAC), faculty minimum qualifications for service in the California community colleges, including those for teaching of apprenticeship courses, is an academic and professional matter under the purview of the Academic Senate; and

Whereas, Recent efforts¹¹ by the California Apprenticeship Council to recommend significant revisions to the credit apprenticeship faculty minimum qualifications that were in conflict with the Academic Senate's principles, and the subsequent efforts by the Academic Senate¹² to work with apprenticeship faculty to propose revisions to the credit apprenticeship minimum qualifications and engage in dialog with representatives of the California Apprenticeship Council and the apprenticeship community have revealed the critical need for the Academic Senate to engage in sustained dialog and collaborate with

¹⁰ Local education agencies (LEAs) include school districts, community college districts, and regional occupational programs.

¹¹ The California Apprenticeship Council approved a recommend change to Title 5 section 53413 at its meeting January 25-26, 2017. For more information, go to <https://www.dir.ca.gov/das/DASMeetings.html#1>.

¹² For more information go to <http://asccc.org/apprenticeship-minimum-qualifications>.

apprenticeship faculty, the California Apprenticeship Council, and the Department of Industrial Relations;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, as the representative of all faculty on academic and professional matters, 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.

Contact: Executive Committee

13.0 GENERAL CONCERNS

***13.01 F17 Recognition of Course Sections with Low-Cost Course Material Options**

Whereas, The significant rise in costs of textbooks is a barrier to college attendance, student access, and student success, and many colleges are interested in reducing the cost of textbooks to increase student access to necessary course materials;

Whereas, The intent of the College Textbook Affordability Act of 2015 (AB 798, Bonilla, 2015) is to reduce costs for college students by encouraging faculty to accelerate the adoption of lower cost, high-quality, open educational resources (OER), and the Zero-Textbook-Cost Degree Grant Program focuses on the development of degrees with no associated text costs;

Whereas, Senate Bill 1359 (Block, 2016) requires all segments of public higher education in California to “Clearly highlight, by means that may include a symbol or logo in a conspicuous place on the online campus course schedule, the courses that exclusively use digital course materials that are free of charge to students and may have a low-cost option for print versions.” (CEC 66406.9.) as of January, 2018; and

Whereas, Efforts to substantially decrease the costs of course materials should be recognized and, in some instances, reducing costs to zero may not be immediately possible;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support efforts to increase student access to high-quality open educational resources and reduce the cost of course materials and supplies for students in course sections for which open educational resources may not be available to accomplish zero cost for students; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage colleges to implement a mechanism for identifying course sections that employ low-cost course materials.

Contact: Michelle Pilati, Rio Hondo College, Open Educational Resources Task Force

14.0 GRADING

***14.01 F17 Effective Practices for Allowing Students to Repeat Courses to Alleviate Substandard Grades**

Whereas, Many California community colleges allow students to repeat courses with substandard grades in order for students to improve their grade point average (GPA) and move closer to completion of their educational goals if the course is deemed equivalent and repeated at another regionally accredited institution;

Whereas, California community colleges apply a wide range of policies regarding course repetition for substandard grades and some have more punitive policies that only allow students to repeat courses with substandard grades if they do so at the college/district in which they earned the substandard grade, which is impractical for students since they may no longer be enrolled at the college, the course has been deleted, or the course is only offered once a year;

Whereas, The California State University (CSU) system announced at the 2017 CSU Counselor Conference their intention to enforce a policy to not consider the grade of a repeated course when reviewing for transfer admission if a course with a substandard grade is not annotated as repeated on the student's community college transcript; and

Whereas, Both the California Community Colleges system and the CSU system have committed to increasing the number of graduating students, moving students more efficiently towards completion of their educational and career goals, and improving overall student success, and the practice of disallowing grade forgiveness for a repeated course that was not repeated at the campus the substandard grade was earned is inconsistent with these commitments and harms students;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for Community Colleges investigate and disseminate by Spring 2019 effective practices and policies surrounding the repetition of courses where students earned substandard grades.

Contact: Dave DeGroot, Allan Hancock College, Transfer, Articulation, and Student Services Committee

15.0 INTERSEGMENTAL ISSUES

***15.01 F17 Aligning Transfer Pathways for the California State University and University of California Systems**

Whereas, Preparing students to transfer into baccalaureate degree programs is one of the primary missions of the California community colleges;

Whereas, The majority of transfer students are transferring to either a California State University (CSU) or University of California (UC) campus, and colleges must develop courses that satisfy the expectations of and articulate to both systems;

Whereas, Associate Degrees for Transfer (ADTs) that guarantee student admission to the CSU system do not always align with the major preparation expected by UC campuses outlined in the UC Transfer Pathways (UCTP) for 21 majors; and

Whereas, The different expectation from the UC and CSU systems for transfer students often force students to choose which system they plan to transfer to, which could limit their options when they are ready to transfer;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges strongly encourage local senates and curriculum committees to maintain sufficient rigor in all courses to ensure that they will articulate for students transferring to the California State University or University of California systems; and

Resolved; That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the Academic Senates of the California State University and the University of California to identify a single pathway in each of the majors with an Associate Degree for Transfer to ensure that students will be prepared to transfer into either the California State University or the University of California systems.

Contact: Executive Committee

***15.01.01 F17 Amend Resolution 15.01**

Amend the first Whereas:

Whereas, Preparing students to transfer into baccalaureate degree programs is one of the primary missions of the California community colleges, and local senates and curriculum committees ensure sufficient rigor in all courses that articulate for transfer;

Strike the first Resolved:

~~Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges strongly encourage local senates and curriculum committees to maintain sufficient rigor in all courses to ensure that they will articulate for students transferring to the California State University or University of California systems; and~~

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

17.0 LOCAL SENATES

***17.01 F17 Faculty Involvement in Scheduling of Courses**

Whereas, Many California community colleges are in various stages of implementing institution-wide reforms based on the California Community Colleges *Vision for Success* and the Chancellor's emphasis on the Guided Pathways framework, on their campuses;

Whereas, The implementation of local initiatives and reforms based on a guided pathways framework may result in changes in course section scheduling procedures that potentially infringe on areas of faculty purview such as curriculum development, student preparation and success, and educational program development, which are academic and professional matters with academic senate primacy as defined in California Education Code section 70902(b)(7) and Title 5 §53200;

Whereas, Resolution 6.02 S91 stated, “shared governance should include faculty involvement in deciding the scheduling of classes,” and local senates should “develop a procedure whereby faculty are involved in scheduling classes and determining which courses are offered”; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges is developing resources to highlight effective practices to assist community colleges that are exploring and implementing pathway models per Resolution 9.03 S16 including resources related to scheduling and curriculum development;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate of California Community Colleges urge local senates to continue to assert their purview in the development of procedures for scheduling classes and the faculty role in determining which courses are offered within programs to support student achievement of their academic goals.

Contact: Executive Committee

***17.02 F17 Local Academic Senate Role in Developing and Implementing Guided Pathways Frameworks**

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office has stated in the recently approved *Vision for Success* that “Colleges can use the Guided Pathways framework to bring about transformational change” and “the entire system is expected to adopt Guided Pathways over time”;

Whereas, A guided pathways framework calls on colleges to make significant change to processes that support existing curriculum and academic standards that have been agreed upon through governance processes that respect and uphold local districts’ 10+1 agreements;

Whereas, Education Code §70902 (B)(7) states “The governing board shall ... ensure the right of academic senates to assume primary responsibility for making recommendations in the areas of curriculum and academic standards” and Title 5 §53203 requires that a local college governing board shall adopt policies delegating authority and responsibility to its academic senate and those policies are adopted through collegial consultation with the academic senate; and

Whereas, Resolution FA14 17.01 “Consulting Collegially with Local Senates on Participation in Statewide Initiatives” reminds “governing boards and their designees that they must engage in collegial consultation with local senates before and during

participation in any current or future statewide initiatives which encompass academic and professional matters;”

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges affirm the right of local academic senates and senate leaders to play central roles in the development of all elements of a guided pathways framework at their college that are relevant to academic and professional matters; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support local senates with information and resources to help faculty understand their role in developing guided pathways frameworks and the reforms that grow from those frameworks.

Contact: Executive Committee

***17.03 F17 Application of Faculty Policies to Apprenticeship Instructors**

Whereas, While apprenticeship programs may be operated by colleges, apprenticeship instructors assigned to teach credit and noncredit Related and Supplemental Instruction courses (RSI) within apprenticeship programs are normally selected, trained, and supervised by trade union apprenticeship training center directors, and typically are not integrated into the professional life of the colleges that have apprenticeship programs;

Whereas, A lack of integration of apprenticeship instructors into the professional life of college faculty may result in policies and procedures on faculty hiring and equivalency not being applied to apprenticeship instructors, and furthermore, apprenticeship instructors may not be required to adhere to faculty policies under local academic senate purview, such as faculty professional development requirements and those aspects of faculty evaluation delegated to senates, nor may they be required to adhere to requirements that are the joint responsibilities of local senates and faculty collective bargaining units; and

Whereas, Recent discussions about allowing colleges to change the funding of apprenticeship instruction to full-time equivalent students (FTES), rather than Related and Supplemental Instruction (RSI) funds (also known as Montoya Money) to encourage the expansion of apprenticeship programs beyond the traditional trade unions, shifting the responsibility to the college to directly pay for the cost of instruction of apprenticeship courses, including instructor salaries, raises concerns that local policies and procedures that apply to faculty may be circumvented as new apprenticeship programs are created and existing apprenticeship programs are expanded;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges assert that applicants for faculty positions to teach apprenticeship courses for which full-time equivalent students (FTES) are computed and reported to the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office are subject to all local equivalency processes established pursuant to Education Code §87359, and to all faculty hiring processes established pursuant to Education Code §87360;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges assert that all policies and procedures within the purview of local academic senates that apply to faculty employed by districts, including, but not limited to, the aspects of faculty evaluation processes for which local academic senates are responsible; and faculty professional development requirements, including any flexible calendar¹³ requirements, apply to all faculty assigned to teach apprenticeship courses for which FTES is computed and reported to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge local academic senates to work with local collective bargaining units to ensure that all policies and procedures that apply to faculty employed by districts for which there may be joint senate/union purview are applied to faculty assigned to teach apprenticeship courses for which FTES is computed and reported to the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office.

Contact: Executive Committee

***17.04 F17 Local Senate Purview Over Placement of Apprenticeship Courses Within Disciplines**

Whereas, Title 5 §53200 recognizes the placement of courses within disciplines as a part of curriculum, which is an academic and professional matter under the purview of local academic senates;

Whereas, The placement of courses within disciplines determines the minimum qualifications required for faculty assigned to teach courses in the California community colleges;

Whereas, The purview of local academic senates over the placement of courses within disciplines applies to all courses, including courses required for completion of apprenticeship degrees and certificates; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges approved Resolution 17.03 S17 that asserted "that local academic senate purview over academic and professional matters applies to all academic programs, including apprenticeship";

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge that local academic senates exercise their authority over the placement within disciplines of all courses that are required for completion of apprenticeship degrees and certificates.

Contact: Executive Committee

¹³ http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/AA/FlexCalendar/Flex_Calendar_Guidelines_04-07.docx.pdf

***17.05 F17 Support for Academic Senate Faculty Leadership Training**

Whereas, it is critical for local faculty leaders to attend Plenary and other Academic Senate for California Community College institutes for leadership development and to learn the state landscape;

Whereas, it is necessary to train the next generation of leaders at each college, and recent initiatives, grants, increases in categorical funds, and changes to the curriculum processes all require local senate input and approval; and

Whereas, many local senates may not have sufficient funds to support faculty leadership opportunities;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) strongly encourage local senates to actively work with their local college administration, foundations, grants and other offices to provide funds and other resources specifically for ASCCC-sponsored faculty leadership training opportunities such as the Faculty Leadership Institute, ASCCC Plenaries, and the Curriculum Institute.

Contact: Erik Reese, Moorpark College, Area C