



ACADEMIC SENATE
for California Community Colleges
LEADERSHIP • EMPOWERMENT • VOICE

2023 Spring Plenary Session Resolutions

For Discussion
Thursday, April 20, 2023

Resolutions Committee

Michelle Velasquez Bean, ASCCC Resolutions Chair

Juan Arzola, ASCCC Resolutions Second Chair

Kim Dozier, College of the Desert, Area D

Peter Fulks, Cerro Coso College, Area A

Mark Edward Osea, Mendocino College, Area B

Michael Stewart, Calbright College, Area A

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 are to be debated and voted on by academic senate delegates at the Academic Senate Spring Plenary Session held on April 22, 2023, in Anaheim, CA.

PLENARY RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

In order to ensure that deliberations are organized, effective, and meaningful, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges 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, reword, append, or render moot these resolutions as necessary.
- Resolutions and amendments must be submitted to the Resolutions Committee using the online form before the posted deadlines each day.
- New resolutions submitted on the second day of the plenary session are held to the next session unless the resolution is declared urgent by the Executive Committee.
- The resolutions are debated and voted upon in the general sessions on the last day of the plenary session by the delegates.
- All resources and 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 (found in [Local Senates Handbook](#))
- Resolution Procedures (Part II in [Resolutions Handbook](#))
- Resolution Writing and General Advice (Part III in [Resolutions Handbook](#))

CONSENT CALENDAR

Resolutions may be placed on the Consent Calendar by the Resolutions Committee for any of the following criteria: 1) believed noncontroversial, 2) do not potentially reverse a previous position of the Academic Senate, 3) do not compete with another proposed plenary session resolution. Resolutions and any subsequent clarifying amendments that meet these criteria have been included on the Consent Calendar. If an amendment is submitted that proposes to substantially change a resolution on the Consent Calendar, that resolution will be removed from 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. Reasons for removing a resolution from the Consent Calendar may include moving of a substantial amendment, a desire to debate the resolution, a desire to divide the motion, a desire to vote against the resolution, or even a desire to move for the adoption by the body by acclamation.

The following legend has been used to identify consent calendar items, new resolutions, and new amendments:

- Consent Calendar resolutions and amendments are marked with *
- Resolutions and amendments submitted at Area Meetings are marked with +
- Resolutions and amendments submitted during the plenary session are marked with #

*1.02 S23 Adopt the 2023–2026 ASCCC Strategic Goals

*1.03 S23 Flexible Area Meetings

*+1.04 S23 Remote Attendance and Presentation Guidance for Virtual Events

*+1.05 S23 Higher Education and the Health of Democracy: In Solidarity with CSU Faculty Colleagues to Preserve the American Institutions Requirement

*6.01 S23 Support AB 607 (Kalra, 2023), If Amended

*+6.02 S23 Centering Inclusion and Access for Local Academic Senate and Academic Subcommittee Meetings Governed by the Brown Act

*+6.03 S23 Support for Additional Exemptions for AB 1887

*+6.04 S23 Support for AB 811 (Fong, 2023)

*+7.03 S23 Ensuring Anti-racist California Community College Online Faculty Training Materials

*+7.04 S23 Defining Success for Part-Time Students

*10.01 S23 Disciplines List–Ethnic Studies

*+10.02 S23 Clarify Local Control Regarding the Application of the Disciplines List

*13.02 S23 Adopt “Enrollment Management Revisited Again: Post Pandemic” Paper

*13.03 S23 Adopt “Effective and Equitable Online Education: A Faculty Perspective” Paper

*+13.05 S23 Resolution in Support of Academic Freedom/Solidarity with Florida Faculty

*+13.06 S23 Considering the Merits and Faults of Artificial Intelligence in the Community College Classroom

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1.0 Academic Senate

1.01 S23 Add a Designated At-Large Part-Time Representative to the Executive Committee

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) has had a long-standing commitment to participation of part-time faculty as demonstrated in resolutions¹ and papers, as they bring vital and unique authentic voices and experiences to discussions of academic and professional matters in alignment with the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, Antiracism and Accessibility commitment of the ASCCC;

Whereas, Resolution S96 01.05² called for the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) to develop a proposal to ensure participation of part-time faculty on the Executive Committee and a paper titled "Participation of Part-time Faculty on the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges" was developed in 1998 with recommendations to support the opportunity for part-time faculty inclusion, the paper recommended several changes to the ASCCC bylaws to make it possible for part-time faculty to run for election, yet the paper fell short of "assuring participation on the Executive Committee"³;

Whereas, Since the 1998 paper "Participation of Part-time Faculty on the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges" only one known part-time faculty member has successfully run for a seat on the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) Executive Committee, showing that changes to the bylaws alone will not ensure that there will be a part-time faculty voice on the ASCCC Executive Committee and there are still significant barriers to part-time faculty running for election including the qualification requirements; and

Whereas, According to the California Community Colleges Datamart Dashboard, in Fall 2022 part-time faculty (labeled as "academic, temporary" in Dashboard) made up approximately 67% of the faculty workforce encompassing over half of the faculty in the California Community College system,⁴ and part-time faculty are important voices that are currently not represented on the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges Executive Committee;

¹ Resolution F95 17.02 Part-time Faculty Involvement in Local Senates: <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/part-time-faculty-involvement-local-senates>.

² Resolution S96 01.05 Participation of Part-time Faculty on the Executive Committee: <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/participation-part-time-faculty-executive-committee>.

³ "Participation of Part-time Faculty on the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges." (1998). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. <https://www.asccc.org/papers/participation-part-time-faculty-executive-committee-academic-senate-california-community>.

⁴ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. *Management Information Systems Datamart*. "Faculty & Staff Demographics Report." Retrieved March 10, 2023, from https://datamart.cccco.edu/Faculty-Staff/Staff_Demo.aspx. Data table can be found at https://drive.google.com/file/d/10PwvOLbRqlyPoF-gvU_Az70_ecs4KnNn/view?usp=sharing.

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) revise its bylaws to create a fifteenth elected member of the Executive Committee as a designated at-large part-time faculty member and review policies to support part-time faculty's ability to run for the ASCCC Executive Committee and that these changes be brought back to the body by the 2024 Spring Plenary Session;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) review its eligibility requirements for Executive Committee members and support equitable opportunities for part-time faculty to run for the ASCCC Executive Committee; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges provide professional development opportunities for part-time faculty on the role of the Executive Committee and opportunities for participation to encourage part-time faculty to run for any position for which they qualify.

Contact: Anastasia Zavodny, Palomar College, Part-time Faculty Committee

***1.02 S23 Adopt the 2023–2026 ASCCC Strategic Directions**

Whereas, Strategic planning is a critical component of successful organizations, which provides clear direction and stability and ensures that the organization's leadership is responsive to its members;

Whereas, Since the 2018–2023 Strategic Plan⁵ of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) is set to expire in 2023, the ASCCC Executive Committee engaged in comprehensive and public strategic planning sessions from December 2022 through February 2023;⁶

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) Executive Committee considered ASCCC's mission and vision, resolutions, recommendations from the periodic reviews, as well as current issues impacting academic and professional matters to guide the planning; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) Executive Committee has proposed the 2023–2026 Strategic Directions⁷ for consideration and adoption by the delegates of the ASCCC to be actualized annually through a planning process;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the 2023–2026 ASCCC Strategic Directions.

Contact: Ginni May, Executive Committee

⁵ "The Academic Senate for California Community College [sic] Strategic Plan, 2018-2023." (Power Point). https://www.asccc.org/sites/default/files/ASCCC_Strategic_Plan_2018-2023_final.pdf.

⁶ "Reimagining with Purpose: ASCCC 2023 - 2026 Strategic Planning December 2022 to February 2023." (Power Point). <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/ASCCC%202023-2026%20Strategic%20Planning%20R.pdf>.

⁷ 2023—2026 ASCCC Strategic Directions—see slide titled "Academic Senate for California Community Colleges Strategic Plan Directions 2023–2026." (Power Point). <https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/23-26%20Strategic%20Plan%20Directions%20ASCCC.pdf>.

***1.03 S23 Flexible Area Meetings**

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges Area A and Area B meetings have been consistently held on a Friday, and the Area C and Area D meetings have been consistently held on a Saturday, which is often outside of the traditional work week;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) explore options for Area meetings that align with the needs and best interest of each individual Area while also balancing logistical considerations of the ASCCC Executive Committee and ASCCC office team starting with the Fall 2023 Area meetings.

Contact: Pablo Martin, San Diego Miramar College

***+1.04 S23 Remote Attendance and Presentation Guidance for Virtual Events**

Whereas, Resolution F21 1.05 states in-part “the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges should make remote attendance an option at all Academic Senate for California Community Colleges-organized events⁸” without consideration of resources and technology requirements associated with the provision of remote attendance;

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges promote and provide a variety of organized events in addition to plenary sessions, such as regional events, institutes, conferences, workshops, and other forums through the most appropriate format available given resource considerations including financial and technology support costs; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges desires to ensure access to members while supporting opportunities for interaction in-person to the fullest extent possible;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) provide guidance and consideration factors for deciding when remote options should be available and when remote options place undue challenges on the ASCCC; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges provide guidance and support for presenters and attendees when remote attendance options are provided, including posting of recordings or asynchronous access for which remote attendance for the event was an option.

Contact: Sharyn Eveland, Taft College, Area A

***+1.05 S23 Higher Education and the Health of Democracy: In Solidarity with CSU Faculty Colleagues to Preserve the American Institutions Requirement**

⁸ Resolutions F21 01.05 Remote Attendance Option for ASCCC Events: <https://asccc.org/resolutions/remote-attendance-option-asccc-events>

Whereas, The California Community College system, with 1.8 million students at 116 colleges, is the largest system of higher education in the country⁹ empowered with the Vision for Success from the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office to remain “accessible and personal institutions that can help students on an individual level regain their hopes and rebuild their futures” and the “California Community Colleges have always been an instrument for achieving broad access to higher education,”¹⁰ where the core vision of the California Community Colleges is to put students first;

Whereas, The United States History, Constitution and American Ideals Requirement, commonly known as the American Institutions Requirement, in California Code of Regulations, title 5 §40404, “ensure(s) that students acquire knowledge and skills that will help them to comprehend the workings of American democracy and of the society in which they live to enable them to contribute to that society as responsible and constructive citizens”¹¹ is a vital part of the California Community College mission, not just California State University system, and is as vital today as it was 60 years ago when it was written into law to ensure an educated, empowered, and informed citizenry contributing to public life¹² and civic engagement;¹³

⁹ “Key Facts” (2023). *California Community Colleges*. California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office. <https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/Key-Facts>.

¹⁰ “Update to the Vision for Success: Reaffirming Equity in a Time of Recovery.” (July 2021). pg. 5. <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCO-Website/Reports/vision-for-success-update-2021-a11y.pdf>.

¹¹ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §40404: <https://casetext.com/regulation/california-code-of-regulations/title-5-education/division-5-board-of-trustees-of-the-california-state-universities/chapter-1-california-state-university/subchapter-2-educational-program/article-5-general-requirements-for-graduation/section-40404-requirements-in-united-states-history-constitution-and-american-ideals>.

¹² Based upon a 2022 survey conducted, employers ranked critical thinking, communication, and teamwork—complex skills fundamental to historical study—as the most important competencies for job candidates. See source: Gray, K. and Collins, M. (18 October 2022). “New College Graduates and Employers Agree on Key Competencies, But at Odds About New Grad Proficiency.” National Association of Colleges and Employers. <https://www.naceweb.org/about-us/press/new-college-graduates-and-employers-agree-on-key-competencies-but-at-odds-about-new-grad-proficiency/>.

¹³ “Americans’ Civics Knowledge Drops on First Amendment and Branches of Government.” (13 September 2022). Annenberg Constitution Day Civics Survey. Annenberg Public Policy Center. <https://www.asc.upenn.edu/news-events/news/americans-civics-knowledge-drops-first-amendment-and-branches-government>.

Whereas, The California State University (CSU) History Council, a group of historians from across the CSU system, have published in their March 2023 American Institutions Memo (“CSU History Council, American Institutions Memo Opposing Changes to American Institutions Requirement”¹⁴) “insist[ing] that the American Institutions requirement is an essential requirement, and is more important than ever to an accessible, equitable, and comprehensive higher-level education for California’s diverse college students” and “contends that understanding the history and government of American Institutions and values as mandated by Title 5 has become even more important to the education of all students of California’s public colleges and universities and should be preserved in a manner that effectively meets the needs of all students”¹⁵; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges in 2019 resolved¹⁶ its support for and belief in the importance of the current United States History, Constitution and American Ideals Requirement and committed to explore possibilities to add a similar requirement to the associate’s degree requirements for the California Community Colleges;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges renew its commitment to the importance of the current United States History, Constitution and American Ideals Requirement and communicate to the Academic Senate of the California State University its support for this as lower division requirement, accessible to the greatest number of students in or college systems;

Resolved, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges stand with the hundreds of history and political science faculty from throughout the California Community Colleges who have signed a petition¹⁷ to support the California State University History Council’s memo in recognition of the essential role these American Institutions courses provide for our students as pathways to understanding their essential rights and responsibilities in this polity; and

¹⁴ California State University History Council, March 2023:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1O6ZcNrBURhwgaDeLhAtcD9y5bgTiAhcLdSfx7EJzQ/edit?usp=sharing>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Resolution S19 15.09 Support for the CSU United States History, Constitution and American Ideals Requirement, Commonly Known as the American Institutions Requirement: <https://www.Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.org/resolutions/support-csu-united-states-history-constitution-and-american-ideals-requirement-commonly+fn1>.

¹⁷ Petition of California Community College Faculty to Support the CSU History Council on American Institutions AI/Title 5 Outreach to California Community Colleges:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g4o0og8W9z9B6BsXKp1C998GV7Zxvw-/edit?usp=sharing&oid=115492749693624265068&rtpof=true&sd=true>.

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges stand in solidarity with the message articulated in the March 2023 American Institutions Memo from the California State University (CSU) History Council to oppose “any reduction to or weakening of the American Institutions requirement and strongly oppose a wholesale move of American Institutions to an upper-division requirement”¹⁸ and call for “transparency with the CSU Chancellor’s Office, the CSU Academic Senate, and respective representatives in the California State Assembly . . . to actively seek input and guidance from stakeholders and disciplinary experts from all three segments of public higher education in California, as curricular discussions continue”¹⁹ and report the message of solidarity to all intersegmental committees and workgroups by fall of 2023.

Contact: Kelly Rivera, Mt. San Antonio College, Area C

6.0 State and Legislative Issues

*6.01 S23 Support AB 607 (Kalra, 2023), If Amended

Whereas, AB 607 (Kalra, as of February 17, 2023)²⁰ proposes to modify California Education Code §66406.9²¹ by adding the requirement that the California Community Colleges “prominently display, by means that may include a link to a separate internet web page, the estimated costs for each course of all required course materials and fees directly related to those materials, for no less than 75 percent of the total number of courses on the online campus course schedule. ‘Course materials’ as used in this paragraph includes digital or physical textbooks, devices such as calculators and remote attendance platforms, and software subscriptions”;

Whereas, California Education Code §66406.9²² currently uses the term “course materials” and “digital course materials” to refer to course resources that are exclusive of devices and supplies such as calculators;

Whereas, Resolution F20 20.02 Ensure Course Cost Transparency for Students encourages “local academic senates to advocate for the implementation of a process for consistent, clear, and transparent messaging to students prior to registration regarding all material and supply costs in appropriate locations including the schedule of classes and the bookstore”²³; and

¹⁸ California State University History Council, March 2023: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1O6ZcNrBURhwgaDeLhAtcD9y5bgTiAhclLdSfx7EJzQ/edit?usp=sharing>.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ AB 607 (Kalra): https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB607.

²¹ California Education Code §66406.9: <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/education-code/edc-sect-66406-9.html>.

²² Ibid.

²³ Resolution F20 20.02 Ensure Course Cost Transparency for Students: <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/ensure-course-cost-transparency-students>.

Whereas, California Code of Regulations, title 5 §59402²⁴ states that required instructional materials “means any materials which a student must procure or possess as a condition of registration, enrollment or entry into a class; or any such material which is necessary to achieve the required objectives of a course,” establishing “instructional materials” as inclusive of textbooks, supplemental materials, and course supplies;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support AB 607 (Kalra, as of February 17, 2023), if amended to replace “course materials” with “instructional materials” to ensure that definitions within California Education Code §66406.9²⁵ are consistent to prevent the introduction of a definition into law that is inconsistent with a definition that is presently in regulation.

Contact: Michelle Pilati, Open Educational Resources Initiative

***+6.02 S23 Centering Inclusion and Access for Local Academic Senate and Academic Subcommittee Meetings Governed by the Brown Act**

Whereas, On September 14, 2022, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 2449 (Rubio)²⁶ (scheduled to sunset in January of 2026) authorizing guidance for videoconferencing guidelines for local Brown Act bodies that impact local academic senate meeting modalities, per California Government Code §§54950—54963,²⁷ requiring open meetings of groups to whom boards have delegated authority, such as the academic senate;

²⁴ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §59402: <https://casetext.com/regulation/california-code-of-regulations/title-5-education/division-6-california-community-colleges/chapter-10-community-college-administration/subchapter-7-instructional-materials/section-59402-definitions>.

²⁵ California Education Code §66406.9: <https://codes.findlaw.com/ca/education-code/edc-sect-66406-9.html>.

²⁶ AB 2449 (Rubio): https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB2449.

²⁷ California Government Code §§54950-5496: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=2.&title=5.&part=1.&chapter=9.&article=

Whereas, Education Code §70902(b)(7)²⁸ calls on the California Community Colleges Board of Governors to enact regulations to “ensure faculty, staff, and students...the right to participate effectively in district and college governance” while California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023.7²⁹ and §51023.5³⁰ state requirements for the “effective participation” of students and staff, in the development of recommendations to the governing board”;³¹

Whereas, Some California community colleges report experiencing unprecedented levels of participation since the Covid-19 state of emergency required virtual and hybrid meeting options that have enabled fuller interdepartmental representation, fuller participation of more diverse voices, and fuller institutionalization of equity and inclusion providing greater public access to academic senate and subcommittee meeting agendas, materials, and live sessions through digital platforms, with the understanding that technological resources and meeting facilities for colleges varies widely, resulting in different access to hybrid meeting options; and

Whereas, AB 1275 (Arambula, as of March 28, 2023) would “authorize the recognized statewide community college student organization and other student-run community college organizations to use teleconferencing for their meetings without having to (1) post agendas at all teleconferencing locations, (2) identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, (3) make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and (4) require that a quorum of the student organization’s members participate from a singular physical location”;³²

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges advocate for state legislation, similar to AB 1275 (Arambula, as of March 28, 2023),³³ to allow local academic senate bodies, to use teleconferencing for their meetings without having to (1) post agendas at all teleconferencing locations, (2) identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, (3) make each teleconference location accessible to the public, and (4) require that a quorum of California community college or district academic senate members participate from a singular physical location;

²⁸Education Code §70902(b)(7):

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=EDC&division=7.&title=3.&part=43.&chapter&article.

²⁹California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023.7:

[https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I5F3700C34C6911EC93A8000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I5F3700C34C6911EC93A8000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)).

³⁰ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023.5:

[https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I5F3CA6134C6911EC93A8000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&bhcp=1](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I5F3CA6134C6911EC93A8000D3A7C4BC3?viewType=FullText&originContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)&bhcp=1).

³¹ “Participating Effectively in District and College Governance” (2020). Academic Senate for California Colleges.

https://AcademicSenateforCaliforniaCommunityColleges.org/sites/default/files/Participating_Effectively_200503.pdf.

³² AB 1275 (Arambula): https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB1275.

³³ Ibid.

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to advocate for resources to ensure all colleges have access to technological resources and facilities to enable effective meetings regardless of modality, including a publicly accessible physical campus space to view streamed meetings and interact with committees in place of a physical room with an in-person quorum; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work to support legislation that requires local academic senate bodies to sustain and maintain the ethics of the Brown Act by adopting meeting modalities that maximize inclusivity, transparency, and access at each individual institution.

Contact: Mitra Sapienza, City College of San Francisco, Area B

***+6.03 S23 Support for Additional Exemptions for AB 1887**

Whereas, AB 1887 (Low, 2016) "prohibits California from approving a request for state-funded or state-sponsored travel to such a state [with laws discriminating against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people]"³⁴ and California community college districts have enacted measures that align with AB 1887 prohibitions;

Whereas, AB 1887 and similar measures enacted at California community college districts may result in the denying of funding for transfer center directors or coordinators to visit many out-of-state campuses, including visits to affordable Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are primarily located in states covered by AB 1887's prohibitions, for the purpose of arranging transfer and scholarship agreements;

Whereas, California community college students have been denied much needed funding from their colleges to attend out-of-state campus visits that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion, including visits to affordable Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are primarily located in states covered by AB 1887's prohibitions; and

Whereas, AB 1887 and similar measures enacted at California community college districts deny funding to employees and students for the purpose of attending events promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion when such events are held in states covered by AB 1887's prohibitions, such as the 2023 National Conference on Race and Ethnicity that will be held in New Orleans, LA;³⁵

Resolved, That Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support an additional exemption to AB 1887 that would allow students and college employees to receive funding for travel to states covered by AB 1887's prohibitions when such travel promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion; and

³⁴ AB 1887 (Low, 2016): <https://openstates.org/ca/bills/20152016/AB1887/>.

³⁵ 2023 National Conference on Race and Ethnicity conference information: <https://web.cvent.com/event/af7553a8-de0d-4284-a3b9-3b09317aa3e0/summary?environment=P2>.

Resolved, That Academic Senate for California Community Colleges ask the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to encourage local districts to provide exemptions for employees and students for travel to states covered by AB 1887's prohibitions when such travel promotes diversity, equity, and inclusion.

Contact: John Crocitti, San Diego Mesa College, Area D

***+6.04 S23 Support for AB 811 (Fong, as of March 28, 2023)**

Whereas, AB 811 (Fong, as of March 28, 2023)³⁶ calls for

1) Authorization for a student to repeat, no less than five times, a credit course for which the student previously received a grade indicating substandard academic work. "Substandard academic work" means coursework for which the grading symbols "D," "F," "FW," or "NP" have been recorded. If the repeated course is a transfer-level mathematics or English course pursuant to Section 78213, the policies shall require a community college to inform the student of the concurrent supports available to the student pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 78213.

(2) Authorization for a student to repeat, no less than three times, a credit course for which the student previously received a satisfactory grade and which the student is retaking for enrichment and skill-building purposes, with "Satisfactory grade" means that for the course in question, the student's academic record has been annotated with the symbol "A," "B," "C," or "P";

Whereas, California community college students often face challenges, such as food and housing instability, changing employment conditions, mental health, and longstanding systemic inequity³⁷ which impact their ability for success under present course repetition policy; and

Whereas, Allowing a student to repeat a credit course for which they have secured a satisfactory grade gives them the additional enrichment and skills that can significantly augment their personal and professional skills, aiding their employability along with emotional, mental, and physical well-being;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate For California Community Colleges support AB 811 (Fong, as of March 28, 2023).

Contact: Geoffrey Johnson, San Diego Mesa College, Area D

³⁶ AB 811 (Fong, 2023): <https://legiscan.com/CA/text/AB811/2023>.

³⁷ "#RealCollege. Real Hunger." California Community Colleges. California Community Colleges Chancellors Office. <https://www.cccco.edu/About-Us/News-and-Media/California-Community-Colleges-Outlook-Newsletter/College-News>.

"Meeting Basic Needs to Support Student's Mental Health and Success." California Community College Student Mental Health Program. California Community College Chancellor's Office. <http://www.cccstudentmentalhealth.org/docs/CCCSMHP-Students-Basic-Needs-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.

7.0 Consultation with the Chancellor's Office

7.01 S23 Destigmatize Academic Probation Language and Processes

Whereas, Current California Code of Regulations, title 5 §55031 Standards for Probation³⁸ requires colleges to place students on Academic or Progress Probation if they fall below Grade Point Average (GPA) or successful course completion standards;

Whereas, The term “probation” is a deficit-minded principle that is associated with criminal activity and this term and current practices are perpetuating trauma for students who identify as Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) as well as justice-impacted students;³⁹

Whereas, Studies such as the Research and Planning Group's *The African American Transfer Tipping Point: Identifying the Factors that Impact Transfer Among African American/Black Community College Students* (2022) show that being put on academic probation “presents a significant barrier to making it near the transfer gate for students of all races/ethnicities”⁴⁰; and

Whereas, The Research and Planning Group study also showed that practices like putting students on academic and/or progress probation disproportionately impacted Black students as they found that 41% of Black students were placed on probation versus 24% of white students in California Community Colleges from 2011 and 2016;⁴¹

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to overhaul the title 5 language on probation including a name change and updating the language and processes to be asset-minded, not punitive; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges support local academic senates with professional development and resources to encourage reviewing local policies and practices with an aim of mitigating local processes that may negatively impact students who are on academic and/or progress probation while title 5 changes are in progress.

Contact: Stephanie Curry, Executive Committee, Transfer, Articulation, and Student Services Committee

7.02 S23 Replace TOP Code with CIP Code

³⁸ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §55031 Standards for Probation:

<https://casetext.com/regulation/california-code-of-regulations/title-5-education/division-6-california-community-colleges/chapter-6-curriculum-and-instruction/subchapter-1-programs-courses-and-classes/article-3-probation-and-dismissal/section-55031-standards-for-probation+~:text=A%20student%20who%20has%20attempted,system%20described%20in%20section%2055023.>

³⁹ “The African American Tipping Point: Identifying the Factors that Impact Transfer Among African American/Black Community College Students.” Brief 1 of 3. (October 2022).

[https://rpgroup.org/Portals/0/Documents/Projects/African_American_Transfer_Tipping_Point-\(AATTP\)-Study/AATTP_Brief1_Fall2022.pdf](https://rpgroup.org/Portals/0/Documents/Projects/African_American_Transfer_Tipping_Point-(AATTP)-Study/AATTP_Brief1_Fall2022.pdf).

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

Whereas, The California Community Colleges system has made numerous unsuccessful efforts in the past decade to move the system of identifying programs/courses with the Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) codes to Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes⁴²;

Whereas, The 2004 Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) manual is outdated and not aligned with the *Program and Course Approval Handbook* (PCAH) and converting to the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes will align California Community Colleges with other educational partners and employment data outcomes, while eliminating the issues with the PCAH, such as Career Technical Education (CTE) limited TOP codes, incongruence with non-CTE degree or certificate outcomes, and mismatched terminology; and

Whereas, The California Community College Curriculum Committee in conjunction with West Ed and the Centers for Excellence and other system stakeholders have already been in discussions regarding the steps and factors that would be necessary to convert from the use of Taxonomy of Programs code to Classification of Instructional Programs code in the California community colleges and have made significant progress but not with all colleges/districts and programs;

Resolved, that the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to develop a strategy, work plan, and timeline for switching course and award codes from Taxonomy of Programs (TOP) code to Classification of Instructional Programs codes while considering how this change will affect Guided Pathways-related program mapping, Chancellor's Office Curriculum Inventory specifications, local and statewide Management Information System structures, technical assistance requirements, and implications of TOP code conversion for other use; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recommend the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office create a taskforce to finalize the plan of action⁴³ by fall of 2024 and set a completion date for discontinuing Taxonomy of Programs codes and convert to Classification of Instructional Programs codes.

Contact: Carrie Roberson, Executive Committee, CTE Leadership Committee

***+7.03 S23 Ensuring Anti-racist California Community College Online Faculty Training Materials**

⁴² Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) codes are used nationally by the US Department of Education and only required of California community colleges in contexts such as IPEDs and accreditation. Resolution F10 09.02 Examining Conversion from TOP to CIP asked for the work to begin and to “provide communication and implementation strategies if a greater conversion of TOP to CIP codes is inaugurated”:
<https://asccc.org/resolutions/examining-conversion-top-cip>.

⁴³ The TOP to CIP Plan of Action created by the initial California Community Colleges Curriculum Committee workgroup that began meeting in 2018: https://docs.google.com/document/d/15mjK89tej0tnz-bmr6dhaBgK8pF02uFqNcT_sYWrGVw/edit?usp=sharing.

Whereas, The California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office Call to Action states: “Campuses must audit classroom climate and create an action plan to create inclusive classrooms and anti-racism curriculum”⁴⁴ and current Student Equity and Achievement Plans are required to include action plans around Race Consciousness in their development and implementations;

Whereas, The Center for Urban Education report “California Community College Student Equity Plan Review: A Focus on Racial Equity” states, “The process of achieving racial equity relies on the power of practitioner inquiry, reflective practice, as well as institutional responsibility as drivers of change,” and “practitioners should view racial inequity as a problem of practice, placing the onus of responsibility for student success with the institution, not the student” and that “race consciousness is critical and essential to this work”;⁴⁵

Whereas, In addition to inequities embedded in and operational limitations of some aspects of Canvas, current faculty online teaching training materials adopted by many California Community Colleges contain outdated texts and deficit language regarding students and their success that do not align with anti-racist practices⁴⁶; and

Whereas, rubrics and tools have been created to scrutinize teaching materials faculty produce, such as the Peralta Online Equity Rubric⁴⁷–“a research-based course (re)design evaluation instrument to help teachers make online course experiences more equitable for all students”– the California Community Colleges DEI In Curriculum: Model Principles and Practices tool⁴⁸ and the Academic Senate For California Community Colleges OERI Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Anti-Racism (IDEA) Audit Framework⁴⁹ for faculty to review their own curriculum;

⁴⁴ California Community Colleges June 2020 Call to Action letter: <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Files/Communications/dear-california-community-colleges-family>.

⁴⁵ Chase, M., Felix, E., and Bensimon, E. (September 2020). “California Community College Student Equity Plan Review: A Focus on Racial Equity.” Center for Urban Education, Rossier School of Education, University of Southern California. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5eb5c03682a92c5f96da4fc8/t/600f48b93e23721b6ca72efa/1611614397014/CCC+Equity+Plan+Review_A+Focus+on+Racial+Equity.pdf%5B47%5D.pdf.

⁴⁶ Examples in the online training materials include phrases that assume and problematize students as unprepared for online coursework and center on instructors' comfort over student-centered practices, promoting the instructor as the “one solution” who gives *kindness* in a transactional mindset rather than as a co-learning and facilitator with an equity-mindset who acknowledges the inequities and systemic barriers students face.

⁴⁷ Peralta Community College District Online Rubric: <https://www.peralta.edu/distance-education/online-equity-rubric>.

⁴⁸ DEI in Curriculum Principles and Practices: <https://www.Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.org/sites/default/files/CCC DEI-in-Curriculum Model Principles and Practices June 2022.pdf>.

⁴⁹ OERI IDEA Audit framework: <https://Academic Senate for California Community Colleges-oeri.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Inclusion-Diversity-Equity-and-Anti-Racism-IDEA-3-7-22-V1A-PDF-for-E.pdf>.

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) collaborate with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to conduct and publish a review of all state contracted and required faculty training materials, in order to meet the urgency of promoting anti-racism through institutional inquiry as outlined in the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Call to Action,⁵⁰ the Center for Urban Education report *California Community College Student Equity Plan Review: A Focus on Racial Equity*⁵¹ and the ASCCC adopted paper "Equity Driven Systems: Student Equity and Achievement in the California Community Colleges";⁵²

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to provide recommendations that model the use, impact, and improvements in faculty training materials as a result of a review of the state contracted online faculty training materials; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) work together to facilitate anti-racist, inclusive, and transparent methods for Black, Indigenous, people of color constituents to lead and be included in the review of online faculty training contracted by the CCCCCO.

Contact: Mitra Sapienza, City College of San Francisco, Area B

***+7.04 S23 Defining Success for Part-Time Students**

Whereas, Despite over a decade of policies by the state of California that have implemented strategies and employed metrics applicable to encouraging the success of full-time students, most students continue to attend part-time (over 65% of California community college students in fall 2022 were part-time students, i.e., students who attempted less than 12 units)⁵³ and, undoubtedly, many do so for a diversity of life choices, including, but not limited to, the following:

⁵⁰ California Community Colleges June 2020 Call to Action letter: <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Files/Communications/dear-california-community-colleges-family>.

⁵¹ Chase, M., Felix, E., and Bensimon, E. (September 2020). "California Community College Student Equity Plan Review: A Focus on Racial Equity." Center for Urban Education, Rossier School of Education, University of Southern California. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5eb5c03682a92c5f96da4fc8/t/600f48b93e23721b6ca72efa/1611614397014/CCC+Equity+Plan+Review+A+Focus+on+Racial+Equity.pdf%5B47%5D.pdf>.

⁵² "Equity-Driven Systems: Student Equity and Achievement in the California Community Colleges." (2019). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. <https://AcademicSenateforCaliforniaCommunityColleges.org/sites/default/files/Equity%20Driven%20Systems%20Paper%20-%20for%20Area%20Meetings%20Oct%202019.pdf>.

⁵³ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. *Management Information Systems Datamart*. "Full-time/Part-time (Unit Load) Status Summary Report." Retrieved March 27, 2023, from https://datamart.cccco.edu/Students/Unit_Load_Status.aspx.

- To be able to spend more time with family
- To continue a successful career trajectory
- To earn household income beyond what a normal student budget provides
- To take the one class, or few classes, needed for career development/promotion
- To only seek remediation for skill development for academic or career goals
- To minimize the stress from the student workload while managing stresses from their own health or learning diversity;

Whereas, In light of the diversity of reasons why students attend part-time, part-time students deserve pathways that incorporate a comprehensive set of strategies to support their success as well as new metrics that are not time-bound and not limited simply to the standard completion metrics;

Whereas, The California Community Colleges does not currently have pathways for part-time students that define success based on the ability of students to meet both their academic goals and the diversity of life choices that explain their part-time status; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has historically recognized a diversity of student needs, whether full-time or part-time students;⁵⁴

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges works with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and the California Community Colleges Board of Governors to develop a policy of defining success for part-time students that (1) consists of comprehensive strategies to support their success, (2) includes new metrics for assessing the system support for part-time students, and (3) is based on a holistic definition of student success that incorporates progress towards academic goals and toward life choices that explain their part-time status; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, working with system partners, urges the state legislature to adopt measures to support a policy of defining success for part-time students that (1) consists of comprehensive strategies to support their success, (2) includes new metrics for assessing the system support for part-time students, and (3) is a based on a holistic definition of student success that incorporates progress towards academic goals and toward life choices that explain their part-time status.

Jeffrey Hernandez, East Los Angeles College, Area C

⁵⁴ Resolution F11 07.02 Community Access and Student Achievement in California Community Colleges: <https://Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.org/resolutions/community-access-and-student-achievement-california-community-colleges>; Resolution F92 13.01 Student Services: <https://Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.org/resolutions/student-services>; and Resolution F92 13.02 Financial Aid: <https://Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.org/resolutions/financial-aid>.

10.0 Disciplines List

*10.01 S23 Disciplines List—Ethnic Studies

Whereas, Oral and written testimony given through the consultation process used for the review of *Minimum Qualifications for Faculty and Administrators in California Community Colleges*, also known as the Disciplines List, supported the following revision of the Ethnic Studies discipline:

Master’s in African American Studies, Black Studies, Africana Studies, Latino Studies, La Raza Studies, Chicana/o Studies, Asian American Studies, Native American Studies, or American Indian Studies

OR

Master’s in Ethnic Studies

OR the equivalent;

and

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has reviewed the proposal and deemed that the process outlined in the *Disciplines List Revision Handbook* was followed;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges recommend that the California Community Colleges Board of Governors adopt the proposed addition to the Disciplines List for Ethnic Studies.

Contact: Tamara Cheshire, Folsom Lake College, Standards and Practices Committee

*+10.02 S23 Clarify Local Control Regarding the Application of the Disciplines List

Whereas, The document *Minimum Qualifications for Faculty and Administrators in California Community Colleges*⁵⁵, commonly referred to as the Disciplines List, establishes the specific degrees that qualify faculty to teach in the California Community Colleges system;

Whereas, At many California community colleges, degree titles that contain minor variations in wording from those included in the Disciplines List—such as “theater” rather than “theater arts,” “counseling and guidance” rather than “guidance counseling,” and “accounting” rather than “accountancy”—are rejected in terms of meeting minimum qualifications even though the degrees are in fact of the same educational content and within the same discipline as those indicated in the Disciplines List;

⁵⁵ *Minimum Qualifications for Faculty and Administrators in California Community Colleges*, 16th ed.: <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/About-Us/Divisions/Educational-Services-and-Support/Academic-Affairs/What-we-do/Curriculum-and-Instruction-Unit/Minimum-Qualifications/cccco-2021-report-min-qualifications-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=AB424D9D2AEDEEBE2A54757BF58ABFC2B852A2F9>.

Whereas, While California community colleges may declare the holders of these degrees with minor title variations to be eligible to teach through equivalency processes, such processes take time and should not be necessarily based on minor technicalities rather than educational content; and

Whereas, Although colleges have the right to determine that degrees with minor language variations from those listed in the Disciplines List do indeed indicate the degrees listed in the Disciplines List and thus do not require the applicants to go through equivalency, some local human resources offices are very conservative regarding such decisions and refuse to allow any variation from the exact wording included in the Disciplines List;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges encourage local academic senates to work with discipline faculty and their colleges to create their own expanded degree title lists to pre-approve degrees with minor language variations in their titles from those in the Disciplines List but that are in fact indicating the same degree with the same educational content from within the same discipline; and

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office and the Association of Chief Human Resources Officers to advise local human resources offices that colleges have the flexibility to determine that minor differences in wording within a discipline may represent the same degree and thus the degree holder may meet the minimum qualifications even when the precise language of the degree title does not exactly match listed degrees.

Contact: Gabriela Segade, Contra Costa College, Area B

12.0 Faculty Development

12.01 S23 Assert the Value of the Work Done by the Online Network of Educators (@ONE)

Whereas, The Online Network of Educators was established in conjunction with the California Virtual Campus-Online Education Initiative to provide free or low-cost robust and comprehensive innovative professional learning and development opportunities for California community college faculty, staff, and administrators to increase student engagement and success through the effective use of digital tools and platforms;

Whereas, the Online Network of Educators (@ONE) team of educators provides such innovative pedagogical and technical training that they are routinely called upon as experts in distance education pedagogy, setting the highest standard for the systematic delivery of professional development for online teaching, their catalog of courses and their delivery are instrumental in the delivery of distance education that many colleges have built their entire professional development plans around @ONE's continued offerings, and that @ONE's focus on equitable and culturally responsive distance education practices have supported individual faculty members and colleges to supplement local efforts, especially for smaller colleges that may not have the resources for full-time instructional designers;

Whereas, The Online Network of Educators’ training and support to faculty have been pivotal in the development of Canvas trainings for faculty and colleges that aim to design and implement a local Peer Online Course Review (POCR) process and these trainings were, and continue to be, pivotal to helping faculty across the system pivot quickly to online teaching during the COVID-19 pandemic and continue to increase online learning accessibility and equity-minded online teaching practices, especially since many colleges do not have adequate distance education coordinators, specialists, or instructional designer support for faculty; and

Whereas, Funding for the Online Network of Educators has been provided through the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office and managed by the Foothill-DeAnza Community College District but, as of March 14, 2023, has not been renewed by the California Community College Chancellor's Office for the 2023—2024 academic year, and there is no current plan to address the loss of these resources that are needed to support the increased online instruction that continues after the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges assert the value of the work done by the Online Network of Educators around their student-centered and equity-driven approach to supporting the faculty of the California Community Colleges in creating, innovating, and enhancing online education as important foundational work for online accessibility and equity.

Contact: Amber Gillis, Executive Committee, Online Education Committee

+12.01.01 S23 Amend 12.01 S23 Assert the Value of the Work Done by the Online Network of Educators (@ONE)

Amend the Title:

Assert the Value of the Work Done by the Online Network of Educators (@ONE) and Support Local Senate Reliance on Training Resources

Add a Second Resolved:

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urges the California Community College Chancellor’s Office to include consideration of the need for and local reliance on pedagogical and technical training, including on equity and culturally responsive distance education practices, when evaluating service providers associated with faculty professional development, including for distance education.

Contact: Sharyn Eveland, Taft College, Area A

13.0 General Concerns

13.01 S23 Low Textbook Cost Designation and Search in CVC Online Course Finder

Whereas, Resolution F22 17.05, “Adopt Student Senate for California Community Colleges Low-Cost Recommendation”⁵⁶ encourages local academic senates to adopt \$30 or less as their locally established cost threshold that must not be exceeded for a course to be considered low-cost for reporting purposes and designation in the class schedule;

Whereas, Establishing a low-cost definition is a local determination yet a single meaning of low-cost is necessary when students are provided the opportunity to select courses from different colleges since various definitions of low-cost at different institutions may be confusing and even misleading for students;

Whereas, The California Virtual Campus Exchange’s online Course Finder enables students to access online courses across the state and both designates when a section is Zero Textbook Cost (ZTC) with a symbol and enables students to limit their search to only those sections that are ZTC; and

Whereas, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has encouraged colleges to implement a mechanism for identifying course sections that employ low-cost course materials and recognizes that although reducing costs to zero may not be immediately possible, efforts to substantially decrease the costs of course materials should be recognized⁵⁷;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges request that the California Virtual Campus (CVC) add a Low Textbook Cost (LTC) symbol to recognize those sections that have a cost of textbooks and supplemental resources that do not exceed \$30 and include the LTC symbol in the search feature in the CVC’s online Course Finder.

Contact: Michelle Pilati, Open Educational Resources Initiative

***13.02 S23 Adopt “Enrollment Management Revisited Again: Post Pandemic” Paper**

Whereas, In fall 2018, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopted Resolution 17.01 Guided Pathways, Strategic Enrollment Management, and Program Planning,⁵⁸ which recognized the significant environmental changes that California community colleges find themselves operating in; and

⁵⁶ Resolution F22 17.05 Adopt Student Senate for California Community Colleges Low-Cost Recommendations: <https://asccc.org/resolutions/adopt-student-senate-california-community-colleges-low-cost-recommendation>.

⁵⁷ Resolution F20 09.01 Recommendations for the Implementation of Zero Textbook Cost (ZTC) Designation in Course Schedules: <https://asccc.org/resolutions/recommendations-implementation-zero-textbook-cost-ztc-designation-course-schedules>.

⁵⁸ Resolution F18 17.01 Guided Pathways, Strategic Enrollment Management, and Program Planning: <https://www.asccc.org/resolutions/guided-pathways-strategic-enrollment-management-and-program-planning>.

Whereas, Faculty leaders, in 1999 and 2009, contributed their expertise on 10 + 1 academic and professional matters as they relate to enrollment management that subsequently resulted in the crafting of a paper titled the “Role of Academic Senates in Enrollment Management”⁵⁹ and a paper titled “Enrollment Management Revisited”⁶⁰

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the paper titled “Enrollment Management Revisited Again: Post Pandemic”⁶¹ and disseminate the paper to local academic senates upon its adoption.

Contact: Carlos R. Guerrero, Los Angeles City College, Educational Policies Committee

***13.03 S23 Adopt “Effective and Equitable Online Education: A Faculty Perspective” Paper**

Whereas, In spring 2022, the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) adopted Resolution S22 13.02 Faculty Responsibility for Equitable, Accessible Learning Environments,⁶² which recognized the need to update the existing ASCCC position paper entitled, “Ensuring Effective Online Programs: A Faculty Perspective” to include current and clarifying information regarding accessibility in online learning environments related to Sections 504⁶³ and 508⁶⁴ of the Rehabilitation Act, as well as faculty responsibility in providing these accessible learning environments for students;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopt the paper titled “Effective and Equitable Online Education: A Faculty Perspective”⁶⁵ and disseminate the paper to local academic senates upon its adoption.

Contact: Amber Gillis, Executive Committee, Online Education Committee

13.04 S23 Define Academic Freedom in Title 5

⁵⁹ “Role of Academic Senates in Enrollment Management.” (1999). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. <https://www.asccc.org/papers/role-academic-senates-enrollment-management>.

⁶⁰ “Enrollment Management Revisited.” (2009). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. <https://www.asccc.org/papers/enrollment-management-revisited>.

⁶¹ “Enrollment Management Revisited Again: Post Pandemic.” (2023). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. <https://www.asccc.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Enrollment%20Management%20Revisited%20Again%20-%2003.17.23.pdf>.

⁶² Resolution S22 13.02 Faculty Responsibility for Equitable, Accessible Learning Environments: <https://asccc.org/resolutions/faculty-responsibility-equitable-accessible-learning-environments>.

⁶³ “Protecting Students With Disabilities.” (10 January 2020). US Department of Education. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/504faq.html>.

⁶⁴ “Section 508 Compliance” (2023). Level Access. <https://www.levelaccess.com/accessibility-regulations/section-508-rehabilitation-act/>.

⁶⁵ “Effective and Equitable Online Education: A Faculty Perspective.” (2023). Academic Senate for California Community Colleges. https://asccc.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/Effective%20and%20Equitable%20Online%20Education_Final_03_16_2023.pdf.

Whereas, In July 2021, the California State Senate passed Senate Resolution 45 (Min, 2021)⁶⁶ “recogniz[ing] the lack of consistent academic freedom policies across the state, [and] declar[ing] that academic freedom is essential for teaching and learning in California’s community colleges”⁶⁷; and

Whereas, California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023 mandates “the governing board of a community college district to adopt a policy statement on academic freedom and make the policy statement available to the faculty,”⁶⁸ yet there remains no statutory or regulatory language that defines academic freedom, which has left California community colleges operating with “inconsistent” and “insufficient” policies related to academic freedom⁶⁹;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges work with the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office to revise California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023 to include a definition for academic freedom needed by California community colleges to establish a standard for their curriculum and classrooms.⁷⁰

Contact: Juan Arzola, Executive Committee, Educational Policies Committee

+13.04.01 S23 Amend 13.04 Define Academic Freedom in Title 5

Add a Third Whereas:

Whereas, Since 1940, the American Association of University Professors, (AAUP) in their Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure⁷¹ defined academic freedom, which continues to serve as the current standard definition that most educators refer to for guidance and direction, yet, the context and demographics of higher education has changed significantly over the last 80 years since the AAUP definition was crafted, showing a need for an updated definition of academic freedom;

⁶⁶ SR 45 (Min, 2021): https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SR45

⁶⁷ “Executive Summary.” SR 45 (Min). March 16, 2022:

https://sjud.senate.ca.gov/sites/sjud.senate.ca.gov/files/sr_45_min_sjud_analysis.pdf.

⁶⁸ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §51023: <https://casetext.com/regulation/california-code-of-regulations/title-5-education/division-6-california-community-colleges/chapter-2-community-college-standards/subchapter-1-minimum-conditions/section-51023-faculty>.

⁶⁹ Senate Resolution 45 (Min). March 16, 2022:

https://sjud.senate.ca.gov/sites/sjud.senate.ca.gov/files/sr_45_min_sjud_analysis.pdf.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ “1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure.” American Association of University Professors. <https://www.aaup.org/report/1940-statement-principles-academic-freedom-and-tenure>.

Add a Second Resolved:

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office consider the AAUP's definition⁷² as a starting point for an updated definition for academic freedom that takes into consideration the current context of higher education and in support of the equity driven mission of the California Community Colleges.

Contact: Sharyn Eveland, Taft College, Area A

***+13.05 S23 Resolution in Support of Academic Freedom/Solidarity with Faculty Across the Nation**

Whereas, The Academic Senate California Community Colleges recognizes the struggles of all higher education faculty across the country are the struggles of those in California and recognizes the immense value of general education, majors, and minors in and related to the fields of Inclusion, Diversity, Equity, and Accessibility (IDEA), and Critical Race Theory;

Whereas, Academic freedom is defined by the American Association of University Professors , as "indispensable requisite for unfettered teaching and research in institutions of higher education," and that "institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good and not to further the interest of either the individual teacher or the institution as a whole. The common good depends upon the free search for truth and its free exposition"⁷³;

Whereas, The definition of academic freedom, as defined by the American Association of University Professors conveys the importance of academic freedom in relation to free speech and the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges has previously expressed the importance of academic freedom through resolutions and in academic senate position papers such as "Protecting the Future of Academic Freedom During a Time of Significant Change", recognizing that individuals with academic and andragogical expertise should have final say and purview over academic offerings, while still being open to ideas and theories supported by facts and reasoning that are non-traditional or outside the mainstream; and

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ "1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure." American Association of University Professors. <https://www.aaup.org/report/1940-statement-principles-academic-freedom-and-tenure>; https://www.aaup.org/sites/default/files/AAUP_academic_freedom.pdf.

Whereas, Multiple states, counties, cities, and school boards have passed or are debating the passing of legislation to limit academic freedom within primary, secondary, and higher education, specifically targeted at Critical Race Theory and racial and social justice, and where those efforts are not just attempts to remove Critical Race Theory from curriculum, rather they are attempts to remove inclusion, diversity, equity, and accessibility from our educational system, and these efforts are deeply problematic, could stifle a full exploration of the role of race and racism in the history of the United States, and could erase some people from the same classroom in which they have the right to be participants as educators and students;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges condemns political agents and opposes any legislation or codification of documents that undermines academic freedom, limits free speech, and/or seeks to curtail academic self-direction and to censor academic offerings, the historical record, and academic research;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) calls on past and present leaders of the ASCCC, the California Community College Chancellor's Office, local senates of the California community colleges (CCC) and CCC faculty to reject all attempts by external groups to restrict or dictate college curriculum on any matter, including but not limited to, matters related to inclusion, diversity, equity, and accessibility, and racial and social justice and to stand in solidarity with those groups across the nation seeking to bolster academic freedoms, such as the Academic Freedom Alliance, the American Library Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and the American Association of University Professors;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges task its workgroups to research the best practices to bolster academic freedom in higher education through legal, academic, and other mechanisms, with the goal of developing a toolkit to effectively oppose efforts that seek to gut academic freedom, such as Florida's House Bill 999: Public Postsecondary Educational Institutions;⁷⁴ and

⁷⁴ Florida's CS/HB 999: Postsecondary Educational Institutions: <https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2023/999>. The following cites some of the Florida bill to provide some context and perspective: HB 999 specifically bans state colleges and universities from financially supporting any programs or campus activities that "espouse Diversity, Equity, or Inclusion (DEI), or Critical Race Theory (CRT) rhetoric" – even though the bill does not define CRT rhetoric. Postsecondary Educational Institutions: Revises powers & duties of BOG; revises academic & research excellence standards for preeminent state research universities; provides requirements for hiring university faculty; provides requirements for employment, promotion, & evaluation processes for state university employees; authorizes state university boards of trustees to review tenure status of faculty members; requires such boards to confirm selection & reappointment of specified personnel; requires state university presidents to annually present specified information to such boards; creates Institute for Risk Management & Insurance Education within College of Business at UCF; revises requirements for general education core courses. Effective Date: July 1, 2023.

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges stands with our colleagues in higher education and K-12 throughout the state and country who may be affected by similarly harmful legislation.

Contact: Pablo Martin, San Diego Miramar College, Area D

***+13.06 S23 Considering the Merits and Faults of Artificial Intelligence in the Community College Classroom**

Whereas, California Code of Regulations, title 5 §41301⁷⁵ and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Legal Opinions 07-12⁷⁶ and 95-31⁷⁷ promote academic integrity and aim to stymie academic dishonesty by outlining academic and professional ethics and disciplinary actions;

Whereas, Advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have progressed rapidly, with generative technologies such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, AI-powered Bing, and Google's Bard, among other AI technologies, have created powerful tools whereby students and faculty may generate powerful responses to queries that are not a product of the individual's own effort, and could lead to potential questions and ethical dilemmas related to academic integrity; and

Whereas, Generative artificial intelligence is a new technology that could disrupt higher education should it go unregulated;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for the California Community Colleges prioritize the development of resources addressing artificial intelligence and its implications on education and academic integrity, develop a framework for local colleges to use in developing academic and professional policies, and present these resources to the delegates no later than the 2024 Spring Plenary Session or as soon as feasible.

Contact: Raul Madrid, Jr., Mt. San Antonio College, Area C

+13.07 S23 Honoring Wheeler North with Senator Emeritus Status

⁷⁵ California Code of Regulations, title 5 §41301: <https://casetext.com/regulation/california-code-of-regulations/title-5-education/division-5-board-of-trustees-of-the-california-state-universities/chapter-1-california-state-university/subchapter-4-student-affairs/article-2-student-conduct/section-41301-standards-for-student-conduct>.

⁷⁶ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Legal Opinion 07-12: <https://www.cccco.edu/-/media/CCCCO-Website/Files/General-Counsel/2007-12-opinion-assigning-incomplete-or-failing-grade-for-a-cheating-student-a11y.pdf?la=en&hash=733C05A93549EAC60AA41378BB39BA2BC11A8B6F>.

⁷⁷ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office Legal Opinion 95-31: <https://do-prod-webteam-drupalfiles.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/bcedu/s3fs-public/26960-Plagiarism-Grade-to-Fail.pdf>.

Whereas, The bylaws of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges include procedures and criteria for conferring the status of Senator Emeritus for the purpose of recognizing the meritorious service of a faculty member upon or after retirement, and Wheeler North has satisfied those requirements as a faculty member of the California Community Colleges system whose service has well exceeded the required five years of significant service to the Academic Senate;

Whereas, Wheeler North was a tireless advocate for career education programs and ensured that the needs of career education students were part of all campus, district, and statewide discussions;

Whereas, Wheeler North served as chair or co-chair of many statewide committees including the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges' (ASCCC) Curriculum Committee, the ASCCC Vocational Education Committee, and the Technology and Telecommunications Advisory Committee (TTAC); and

Whereas, Wheeler North was always available to provide advice, albeit "weedy" at times, and assistance to any faculty member and could provide them with any needed citation from title 5 and education code;

Resolved, That the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges confer upon Wheeler North their highest honor of Senator Emeritus and thank him for his contributions to the faculty and students of California.

Contact: Pablo Martin, San Diego Miramar College, Area D