

UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (UEC) 28 Feb 2014 - 10:00 A225

AGENDA

Page

1. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

1.1. MOTION: To approve the agenda as presented.

2. APPROVAL OF UEC MINUTES

4 - 13 **2.1.** UEC draft minutes: January 31, 2014

MOTION: To approve the draft minutes as presented.

3. COURSE OUTLINES

The following courses are ready for publication following UEC approval.

14 - 3.1. Applied Business Technology

39

Changes including title, calendar description, prerequisites, and total hours per term: ART 110 and 111

term: ABT 110 and 111

Changes including calendar description, prerequisites, and synonymous courses: ABT 131

<u>Changes including title, calendar description, prerequisites, synonymous courses, and total hours per term</u>: ABT 133 and 137

<u>Changes including credits, calendar description, prerequisites, synonymous</u> courses, and total hours per term: ABT 135

<u>Changes including calendar description, prerequisites, synonymous courses,</u> and total hours per term: ABT 143

New course: ABT 160, Web-based Business Communications

Changes including calendar description, prerequisites, and synonymous

courses: ABT 187

MOTION: To approve the changes to the Applied Business Technology course outlines as presented.

40 - **3.2.** Biology

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74

Changes including prerequisites: BIO 415

MOTION: To approve the changes to the BIO 415 course outline as presented.

43 - **3.3. Computer Information Systems**

Review including changes to calendar description and prerequisites: CIS 110/BUS 160

MOTION: To approve the changes to the CIS 110/BUS 160 course outlines as presented.

48 - **3.4. Theatre**

Changes including maximum enrolment: THEA 199

Changes including credits, total hours per term, and maximum enrolment:

THEA 290 and 295

Changes including prerequisites and maximum enrolment: THEA 299

MOTION: To approve the changes to the Theatre course outlines as presented.

4. PROGRAMS

59 - **4.1. Theatre**

<u>Changes including entrance and program requirements</u>: Theatre diploma (formerly Theatre Arts diploma)

MOTION: To recommend the approval of the changes to the Theatre diploma (formerly Theatre Arts diploma) entrance requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

MOTION: To recommend the approval of the changes to the Theatre diploma (formerly Theatre Arts diploma) program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

5. OTHER BUSINESS/DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 5.1. Admissions Subcommittee report
- 5.2. Transfer Credit Subcommittee report
- 5.3. Policy Subcommittee report
- 75 **5.4. Course Outline Subcommittee** 79

6. INFORMATION ITEMS

6.1. Minor course changes (outlines will be available at www.ufv.ca/calendar/courseoutlines)

7. ADJOURNMENT

Page		
		CMNS 212 ENPH 310 and 320 VA 283 and 284
80 - 82	6.2.	Course Outline Style Guide
83 - 106	6.3.	BCCAT learning outcomes and credit transfer report
107 - 109	6.4.	Revised UEC membership composition and terms of reference



UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE (UEC) MEETING

January 31, 2014 10:00 am – A225 Abbotsford Campus

DRAFT MINUTES

PRESENT: M. Bos-Chan, R. Colwell, H. Compeau, J. English, S. Fisher, D. Francis, N. Goad, A. Iliev, S.

Manu, D. McGuire, R. McLeod, S. Pattridge, J. White

ABSENT: S. Bains, S. Brigden, V. Dvoracek, S. Hardman, J. Larsen, S. Marsh, E. Spalding, L. Stagg, M.

Wideman, A. Wiseman, S. Xi

GUESTS: T. Anzai, T. Cooper, C. Forster, K. Jager, B. Kirkley, V. Krahn, S. Murray, T. Piper, A. Prevost

RECORDER: A. Hoogendoorn

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

MOTION:

To approve the agenda as amended:

4.9: Continuing Studies Applied Business Technology

S. Fisher/ M. Bos-Chan

2. APPROVAL OF UEC MINUTES

2.1. UEC draft minutes: December 13, 2013

MOTION:

To approve the draft minutes as presented.

R. Colwell/ M. Bos-Chan

3. COURSE OUTLINES

The following courses are ready for publication following UEC approval.

3.1. History

<u>Changes including cross-listing new LAS 358 course</u>: HIST 358/LAS 358, African Slavery in the Americas

MOTION:

To approve the new cross-listing of the HIST 358 and LAS 358 course outlines as presented.

R. McLeod/ M. Bos-Chan

In a wider discussion about UFV's practice of cross-listing, D. Francis explained that he has received feedback from BCCAT that cross-listed courses cause problems in its transfer system. He suggested that UEC evaluate the institution's

practice of cross-listing and determine if this is having a negative impact on students.

D. Francis pointed out that the Registrar's Office is currently participating in a transcript study, which should provide more information on the practice of cross-listing.

3.2. Physics

Review including changes to calendar description and pre or corequisites: PHYS 231

Review including changes to calendar description and prerequisites: PHYS 311 Changes including calendar description, prerequisites, and pre or corequisites: PHYS 351, 455

<u>Changes including course number, title, calendar description, prerequisites, corequisites, pre or corequisites, and synonymous courses</u>: PHYS 402 (formerly PHYS 302)

Review including changes to calendar description: PHYS 451 Review including changes to calendar description, prerequisites, and corequisites: PHYS 458

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Physics course outlines as presented as amended:

PHYS 455-Interim prerequisites: (A course involving PDE's such as one of (PHYS 222, PHYS 381, or CHEM 322) and (a course involving thermodynamics, such as one of (PHYS 231 or PHYS 311, PHYS 381, or CHEM 222) and (a course involving quantum mechanics, such as one of (PHYS 252, PHYS 351, or CHEM 322) and (a course involving vectors, such as one of MATH 152, MATH 211, or PHYS 221). Note: As of May 2015, prerequisites will change to the following: (PHYS 231) and (PHYS 351).

M. Bos-Chan/ A. Iliev

3.3. Theatre

New course: THEA 203/ENGL 233, History of Theatre and Drama: Antiquity to 1642

New course: THEA 204/ENGL 234, History of Theatre and Drama: 1642 to 1914 Changes including title and prerequisites: THEA 215

New course: THEA 301/ENGL 365, History of Theatre and Drama: 1914 to the present

New course: THEA 316, Special Topics in Acting and Performance

<u>Changes including title, calendar description, prerequisites, and total hours per term:</u> THEA 360

Changes including calendar description and prerequisites: THEA 490

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Theatre course outlines as amended:

THEA 215 prerequisites: THEA 112 or audition. Note: As of September 2015,

prerequisites will change to the following: THEA 111 with a minimum grade of B or THEA 112.

H. Compeau/ R. McLeod

3.4. Health Sciences

<u>Changes including credits, calendar description, and total hours per term</u>: NURS 104, NURS 106, NURS 211, and NURS 401 <u>Changes including calendar description and total hours per term</u>: NURS 403

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Nursing course outlines as amended:

NURS 401- learning outcome 11: Consider Explore the needs of specific populations within the community.

N. Goad/ M. Bos-Chan

3.5. Criminology

New course: CRIM 403, Advanced Studies in Youth Crime and Justice

MOTION:

To approve the new CRIM 403 course outline as presented.

R. Colwell/ M. Bos-Chan

3.6. Modern Languages

Changes including prerequisites: FREN 342

Changes including calendar description and total hours per term: GERM 101

and GERM 102

New course: SPAN 280, Spanish Practicum I New course: SPAN 380, Spanish Practicum II

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the French and German course outlines as presented.

R. Colwell/ S. Fisher

MOTION:

To approve the new Spanish course outlines as amended:

- SPAN 280:
 - o renumbered to SPAN 380.
 - Student evaluation: <u>Credit for this course is awarded on a credit or no credit basis.</u>
 - Calendar description: Note: Students cannot take SPAN 380 and SPAN 381 concurrently.
- SPAN 380
 - o renumbered to SPAN 381

- Student evaluation: <u>Credit for this course is awarded on a credit or no credit basis.</u>
- Calendar description: <u>Note: Students cannot take SPAN 380 and SPAN</u>
 381 concurrently.

CARRIED

Abstentions: 1

M. Bos-Chan/ S. Fisher

SPAN 280 and 380 both have the same prerequisites, but one is a 200-level course and the other is a 300-level course. T. Piper explained that students are not required to take SPAN 280 before SPAN 380. SPAN 280 has 120 hours and is worth 3 credits, whereas SPAN 380 has 240 hours and is worth 6 credits. The amount of time that a student spends immersed in the language reflects the level of learning.

It was agreed that both of these courses should be 300-level courses because they do not need to be taken in a predetermined order, credit can be obtained for both courses, and the high amount of overlap between the learning outcomes.

3.7. Visual Arts

New course: GD 303, Dynamic Media II: Storytelling

New course: GD 375, Packaging

New course: GD 498, Directed Study in Graphic and Digital Design I New course: GD 499, Directed Study in Graphic and Digital Design II

MOTION:

To approve the new Graphic Design course outlines as presented.

M. Bos-Chan/ S. Fisher

3.8. Mathematics and Statistics

New course: MATH 368, Operations Research

MOTION:

To approve the new MATH 368 course outline as presented.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

4. PROGRAMS

4.1. Mathematics and Statistics

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Mathematics minor (Statistics option) in Science

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Mathematics minor (Statistics option) in Science program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ S. Manu

4.2. Visual Arts

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Visual Arts diploma (residency policy)

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Visual Arts major (declaration policy)

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Graphic and Digital Design diploma

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Graphic and Digital Design extended minor

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the addition of the residency policy to the Visual Arts diploma as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ N. Goad

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Visual Arts major declaration policy as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Graphic and Digital Design diploma program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

R. McLeod/ M. Bos-Chan

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the addition of the residency policy to the Graphic and Digital Design diploma as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. McLeod

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Graphic and Digital Design extended minor program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ J. White

4.3. Fine Arts

Change to program requirements: Bachelor of Fine Arts degree

<u>MOTION:</u>

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Bachelor of Fine Arts degree declaration policy as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. McLeod

4.4. Arts

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Liberal Arts diploma <u>Change to program requirements</u>: Associate of Arts degree

MOTION:

To approve the addition of GEOG 103 as a laboratory science requirement option for the Liberal Arts diploma as presented, effective September 2014.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

MOTION:

To approve the addition of GEOG 103 as a laboratory science requirement option for the Associate of Arts degree as presented, effective September 2014.

R. Colwell/S. Fisher

4.5. Modern Languages

<u>Change to program requirements</u>: Intermediate certificate in Spanish <u>Change to program requirements</u>: Advanced certificate in Spanish

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Intermediate certificate in Spanish program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

R. McLeod/ S. Fisher

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Advanced certificate in Spanish program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

S. Fisher/ R. Colwell

4.6. Criminology/Criminal Justice

<u>Change to entrance and program requirements</u>: Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice) degree

Change to entrance and program requirements: Criminal Justice diploma

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice) degree entrance requirements as presented, effective September 2015.

R. Colwell/ R. McLeod

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice) degree program requirements as amended, effective September 2014:

Upon acceptance to the Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice) program and in accordance with B.C. Government's Criminal Record Review Act, UFV requires all students to complete a criminal record check through the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. students will be required to complete a criminal record check.

In accordance with the B.C. Government's Criminal Record Review Act, UFV requires all School of Criminology and Criminal Justice students to complete

a criminal record check through the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. For clarification and more details, please visit the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General's website.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Criminal Justice diploma entrance requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

CARRIED

Abstentions: 1

M. Bos-Chan/ N. Goad

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Criminal Justice diploma program requirements as amended, effective September 2014:

Upon acceptance to the Criminal Justice diploma program and in accordance with B.C. Government's Criminal Record Review Act, UFV requires all students to complete a criminal record check through the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. students will be required to complete a criminal record check.

In accordance with the B.C. Government's Criminal Record Review Act, UFV requires all School of Criminology and Criminal Justice students to complete a criminal record check through the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. For clarification and more details, please visit the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General's website.

CARRIED

Abstentions: 1

R. Colwell/ M. Bos-Chan

There was discussion about the different selection processes within the Bachelor of Arts (Criminal Justice) degree entrance options. The university entrance option is selective, whereas the high school option is not. It was pointed out that this may appear to be an unfair process.

C. Forster explained that this practice has been in place for a long time. To admit high school students into the program on a competitive basis presents an administrative issue as high school grades arrive late and interim grades are not done anymore.

4.7. Health Sciences

Change to entrance requirements: Health Care Assistant certificate

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Health Care Assistant certificate entrance requirements as amended, effective September 2015:

- The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL): test must be within the last two years, IBT only – Overall score of 76 88 with no score lower than 20 in Speaking and Listening and no score lower than 20 in Reading and Writing.
- Canadian Language Benchmark Placement Test (CLB PT): test must be within the last six months: Listening 7 8, Speaking 7 8, Reading 6 8, and Writing 6 8
- Canadian English Language Proficiency Index Program (CELPIP): Academic or General – Aggregate score of 4LH or better, with 4LH or better in Speaking and Listening and 34H or better in Reading and Writing
- International English Language Testing System (IELTS): Academic or General – test must be within the last two years: Overall score of 6 with a minimum of 6 6.5 in Speaking and Listening and no score lower than 5.5 6 in Reading and Writing.
- Canadian Academic English Language Assessment (CAEL): Overall Score of 60 70, with no section less than 50.

N. Goad/ H. Compeau

4.8. Social Work and Human Services

Change to entrance and program requirements: Bachelor of Social Work degree

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Bachelor of Social Work degree entrance requirements as presented, effective September 2015.

R. McLeod/ R. Colwell

MOTION:

To recommend the approval of the changes to the Bachelor of Social Work degree program requirements as amended, effective September 2014:

- Graduate requirements:
 - 1. 60 credits of 1st 100- and 2nd year 200-level courses:
 - 2. 60 credits of 3rd 300- and 4th year 400-level courses:
 - 6 credits of 3rd 300- and 4th year 400-level qualifying Arts & Science electives
 - 54 credits of 3rd 300 and 4th year 400-level SOWK courses

R. Colwell/ M. Bos-Chan

The calendar copy for the Bachelor of Social Work degree does not specify any program paths that should be taken before entry into the program. V. Krahn pointed that although this information could be helpful to students, there are a variety of courses that students can select, as long as the entrance requirements are met. It was suggested that in the future, it would be helpful to students to make program path suggestions in the calendar copy.

4.9. Continuing Studies Applied Business Technology

Change to program requirements: Applied Business Technology certificate

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the Applied Business Technology certificate program requirements as presented, effective September 2014.

R. McLeod/ R. Colwell

5. OTHER BUSINESS/DISCUSSION ITEMS

5.1. Undergraduate Course and Program Approval policy (21) proposed changes

MOTION:

To approve the changes to the revised draft of the Undergraduate Course and Program Approval policy (21) to be sent out for consultation.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

The proposed changes to the Undergraduate Course and Program Approval policy (21) will be sent out for a 30-day consultation.

5.2. Block Transfer Agreement

MOTION:

To approve the proposed block transfer agreement from the Okanagan College Diploma in Writing and Publishing to the UFV Bachelor of Arts English major, Creative Writing concentration as presented, effective September 2014 to September 2020.

M. Bos-Chan/ R. Colwell

Currently, no process exists that specifies a block transfer approval process. Typically, departments make these types of decisions. However, this can be problematic as departments may not always have the institutional background to make decisions that can potentially impact the whole institution. Since this is a large block transfer agreement, both the English and Communications departments decided it would be beneficial for UEC to provide some oversight.

There was a suggestion that as the Transfer Credit policy is currently under review, a process for approving block transfer agreements should be written into the policy. D. Francis stated that BCCAT and the ministry is in favor of block transfers, so it would make sense to clarify the process.

5.3. Transfer Credit Subcommittee report

There is no report for this month.

5.4. Admissions Subcommittee report

There is no report for this month.

5.5. Policy Subcommittee report

- S. Manu reported that the group working on the revisions to Policy 101 plans to discuss the feedback that was received during the consultation.
- R. McLeod reported that the UEC Policy Subcommittee will be working with E. Harris to develop a draft version of Policy 105 that can be sent out for consultation.

5.6. Course Outline Subcommittee report

SGC determined that UEC has the authority to approve and implement the new course outline form and that it does not need to go to Senate for approval. Information will be sent out to the UFV community, informing departments that the new course outline is ready for implementation. The expectation at the March UEC meeting is that all new and revised courses should be on the new course outline form.

6. INFORMATION ITEMS

6.1. Minor course changes (outlines will be available at www.ufv.ca/calendar/courseoutlines)

ENGL 099

6.2. Automotive Apprenticeship program

Level 2, line E ITA-mandated change

- 6.3. Welding Level C, Level B, and Level A
- 6.4. Heavy Duty/Commercial Transport certificate
- 6.5. UEC Membership Composition

SGC has recommended to Senate that instead of moving to a Co-Chair structure, UEC should instead have a voting faculty member as Chair, and the University Secretariat and Registrar (or designate) as the Vice-Chair (voting member). This structure is consistent with other how other committee membership compositions are structured.

- 6.6. Rules for the Conduct of Business review
- 6.7. UEC Terms of Reference

Addition of: 10. Provide annual reports to Senate.

7. ADJOURNMENT

This meeting was adjourned at 12:08pm.

Memo

To: Ashley Hoogendoorn–Undergraduate Education Committee Assistant

Sue Brigden-Dean, Faculty of Access and Open Studies

From: Christine Nehring-Department Head, ABT

Date: December 8, 2013

Subject: Changes to Existing ABT Courses

The following courses have been reviewed and updated to conform to university policy on course outline structure. As the proposed changes are similar between courses, seven course outline revisions will be addressed in this memo.

ABT 110-Database Management

ABT 111–Office Practices and Management¹

ABT 131–Keyboarding

- ABT 133–Word Processing
- ABT 137-Spreadsheets
- ABT 143-Bookkeeping
- ABT 187-Work Experience

A. Course Revision

1. Rationale for change

The ABT courses have been in existence in their current configuration since the program's restructuring in 2002. As part of ABT's move into the Faculty of Access and Open Studies, a program revision was undertaken and the course outlines were updated to reflect current practices.

2. Summary of substantive changes

Course Outline Section	Rationale		
Calendar Description	Descriptions were revised to be more concise yet still outline the scope of each course.		
Total Hours	Hours were revised to reflect student contact hours. (Hours reflecting independent study were removed).		
Learning Outcomes	Outcomes were revised to ensure the use of measurable and specific verbs and to correlate with UFV's Institutional Learning Outcomes. (Itemized tasks/skills were moved into the course content sections.)		
Other Sections (Shaded Headings)	Departmental-discretion sections were revised to reflect current textbook editions, data storage standards, and course content.		

¹ As there is no historical record of official documents for ABT 110 and 111, course outlines were created using information from the academic calendar, Banner, and departmental course outlines.

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C. Budget and Learning Outcome Issues

1. How does your course address the UFV Learning Outcomes?

When the learning outcomes for each course were revised, the Institutional Learning Outcomes were taken into consideration. ABT students are provided with many opportunities to demonstrate their applied learning, communication, and critical thinking skills, and to integrate that knowledge both across subject areas and into their communities and places of work.

2. Is this course required by any program beyond the discipline? $\ensuremath{\mathsf{N}/\mathsf{A}}$

3. What consideration has been given to indigenizing the curriculum?

As ABT is an applied program with a focus on businesses/organizations, efforts will continue to use First Nations' businesses and opportunities as case-study examples where possible.

4. If any of the following items on the OCO have changed, or this course is new, explain how the change will affect the budget for your area or any other area:

As the scope of the courses, class sizes, frequency of offering, and required resources have not changed, there are no budget implications.

5. If this course is not eligible for PLAR, explain why.

The courses are all eligible for PLAR.

6. Are field trips required for this course? Will the dates be announced in the timetable? How are the trips funded?

N/A

Please provide an estimate of the typical costs for this course, including textbooks and other materials.

Materials	Costs
8 GB Flashdrive	\$10–15
Rolling backpack	\$25–40
Misc. Supplies (binder, pens, etc)	\$25–50
Textbooks	\$1,100 (for entire program)

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Campus-Wide Consultation Questions and Responses

From: Rhonda Colwell

Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2013 9:57 AM

To: Christine Nehring

Subject: RE: [CWC] ABT Course and Program Changes

Hi everyone,

I have read this proposal and I have noted a couple of items, as follows:

The ABT 111 file when opened shows "ABT 133" in the Course Name/Number section.

There are no prerequisites stated for ABT 110, 111, 131, 133, 137, and 143. My understanding of this program is that it is based on a cohort-model, so a BA student would not be able to register in these courses. I am suggesting that the prereqs state – Admission to the ABT Certificate. If you do want to leave these courses accessible to more than just the ABT students, then the prereq could be – Admission to the ABT Certificate or department head's permission.

Thanks,

Rhonda

From: Christine Nehring

Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2013 10:10 AM

To: Rhonda Colwell

Subject: RE: [CWC] ABT Course and Program Changes

Hi Rhonda,

Your point about prerequisites is an excellent one, and I will incorporate that change. You are correct; ABT is a cohort-model, and students must be admitted into the program to take the courses.

I have noted the ABT 111 course name/number correction. Thank you for spotting that!

Regards,

Christine

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COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: September 2002 COURSE REVISED IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (month, year) (six years after UEC approval) OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE INFORMATION Students are advised to keep course outlines in personal files for future use. Shaded headings are subject to change at the discretion of the department – see course syllabus available from instructor **ABT 110** Applied Business Technology 1.5 COURSE NAME/NUMBER FACULTY/DEPARTMENT **UFV CREDITS** Database Management COURSE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE **CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:** Skill development and application of introductory database concepts using Microsoft [®] Access. Topics include designing, creating, maintaining, editing, and querying a database; and creating reports and forms. PREREQUISITES: Admission to the ABT program. COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES: **SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): SERVICE COURSE TO:** (department/program) (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: Cannot take: for further credit. TRAINING DAY-BASED INSTRUCTION: **TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 22.5** STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Length of course: Hours per day: Lectures: Hrs Seminar: Hrs Laboratory: Hrs OTHER: Field experience: Hrs Maximum enrolment: 24 Expected frequency of course offerings: Twice a year Student directed learning: Hrs (every semester, annually, every other year, etc.) Other (specify): Hrs WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (lower-level courses only) 🛛 No __ Yes WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (upper-level requested by department) ⊠ No Yes TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSFER GUIDE: Yes ⊠ No Course designer(s): Christine Nehring, Liana Thompson Department Head: Christine Nehring Date approved: December 8, 2013 Date of meeting: December 13, 2013 Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly Jones Redekop February 4, 2014 Date approved: Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Date approved: February 17, 2014 Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Date of meeting: February 28, 2014

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ABT 110 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Design and create a database using appropriate tables, fields, and primary keys.
- 2. Create queries to locate, sort, and manipulate database data.
- Maintain the database by updating and filtering records, modifying database structure, and setting validation rules.
- 4. Construct business-ready reports and forms.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lecture, applied practice

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

□ Examination(s)	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded fo	r this course for the following rea	son(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Shelley, G. B., Pratt, P. J., & Last, M. Z. (2011). *Microsoft[®] Access[®] 2010 Complete*. Boston, MA: Course Technology Cengage Learning.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Assignments: 40% Exams: 60%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Design, create, and save a database table.
- Add records to the database and print.
- Create a form to view the data.
- Create and print a report.
- Use the Access Help feature.
- Create a simple query using the Select Query window.
- Use criteria to create more complex queries.
- Sort data, join tables, and perform calculations in a query.
- Find statistics in a query.
- Create crosstab queries.
- Add, change, and delete records in the database.
- Change the structure of a table.
- · Search and filter records.
- Use action queries to update/delete records.
- · Create and use validation rules.
- Specify referential integrity.
- Use Access tools to create reports and forms.

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UNIVERSITY OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE REVIS COURSE TO BE		
	(six years after UE	C approval)	(month, year)
OFFICIAL UNI	DERGRADUATE COURSI	E OUTLINE INFORMATION	
Students Shaded headings are subject to change		utlines in personal files for future u	
ABT 111 COURSE NAME/NUMBER	Applied Busine FACULTY/DE	ss rechnology EPARTMENT	1.5 UFV CREDITS
	Office Practices and Ma	ınagement	
	COURSE DESCRIPTIV	/E TITLE	
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
Introduction to common office procedure administrative professional in an office services. PREREQUISITES: Admission			
COREQUISITES: Admission PRE or COREQUISITES:	i to the ABT program.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S):		SERVICE COURSE TO:	(department/program)
(a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with:			
(c) Cannot take:	for further cree	dit.	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 22.5 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 22.5 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify):	Hrs Hours per day: Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enro Hrs Expected frequ		ce a year
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	STED? (upper-level reque:	es only) sted by department) [☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Christine Nehrir	ng, Liana Thompson, Mar	ry Higgins	
Department Head: Christine Nehring	9	Date approved: December	er 8, 2013
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)		Date of meeting: December	er 13, 2013
Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly	Jones Redekop	_ Date approved: February	
Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Undergraduate Education Committee (Date approved: February Date of meeting: February	

COURSE OUTLINES Page 19 of 109

ABT 111 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Complete and manage office documents, records, systems, and financial information
- 2. Arrange and document meetings and employ common meeting practices
- 3. Use and maintain business office equipment
- 4. Identify career path and set short- and long-term career goals
- 5. Develop and demonstrate self-awareness and self-management skills
- 6. Identify and implement strategies for being part of an effective team
- 7. Develop conflict-resolution skills and positive working relationships
- 8. Interact and collaborate effectively with others

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lecture, group work

METHODS OF ORTAINING	PRIOR LEARNING ASS	SESSMENT RECOGNITION (F	I AR

	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for	r this course for the following rea	son(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Fulton-Calkins, P. & Blaney, D. (2013). *The Administrative Professional: Procedures and Skills*. Second Canadian Edition. Toronto, ON: Nelson Education Ltd.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Assignments 30% Projects 30% Exams 40%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Customer service
- Career management
- Records and systems management
- Meetings and minute taking (Robert's Rules of Order)
- Systems management: Purchasing cycles
- Office documents: purchase/sales invoices, expense claims/forms, bank reconciliation
- Self-management skills: time, stress, anger, work ethic, self- and other awareness
- Office equipment: scanner, photocopier, multi-line phone
- · Electronic scheduling: meetings and appointments
- Team work

COURSE OUTLINES Page 20 of 109



OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE REVISE COURSE TO BE F	COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE REVISED IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)	
OFFICIAL UNDE	RGRADUATE COURSE	OUTLINE INFORMATION	
Students are Shaded headings are subject to change a		tlines in personal files for future tment – see course syllabus ava	
ABT 131 COURSE NAME/NUMBER	Applied Busines: FACULTY/DEF Keyboarding COURSE DESCRIPTIVE	PARTMENT	3 UFV CREDITS
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
Introduction to the fundamentals of correct achieved through directed drills, corrective speed of 40 nwpm (net words per minute).	practice, and timed testing	Improvement in speed and a ng. Emphasis is on accuracy	ccuracy will be with a minimum
PREREQUISITES: Admission to COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES	the ABT program.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further credi	t.	(department/prograr
Seminar: H Laboratory: 90 H Field experience: H Student directed learning: H	Length of course Hours per day: Irs OTHER: Maximum enroln Expected freque		
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUEST WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUEST TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT T	ED? (upper-level request	only) ed by department)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Christine Nohring			
Course designer(s): Christine Nehring		Data annualis Decemb	er 8, 2013
Department Head: Christine Nehring			
Department Head: Christine Nehring Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	anga Padakan	Date of meeting: Decemb	per 13, 2013
Department Head: Christine Nehring	ones Redekop	Date of meeting: December Date approved: Februar	per 13, 2013

COURSE OUTLINES Page 21 of 109

ABT 131 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Apply the principles of proper keyboarding technique.
- 2. Use diagnostic charts to analyse errors and speed deficiencies.
- 3. Select appropriate corrective practice to improve speed and accuracy.
- 4. Key at a speed of 40 nwpm (net words per minute) with an average of five or fewer errors.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Drills and timed writings

☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)	
☐ Other (specify): Timing	writing testing		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarde	ed for this course for the following	reason(s):	

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Peters, C. (2005). Cortez Peters' Championship Keyboarding Drills, Fourth Edition. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Irwin.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

In the last month of the program, the student will be evaluated based on his or her three best five-minute timings. A letter grade will be assigned based on the average error rate on any three papers that meet the speed requirement of 40 nwpm (net words per minute).

0.0 – 0.5 errors	A+	3.0 – 3.5 errors	B-
0.6 – 1.1 errors	Α	3.6 – 4.1 errors	C+
1.2 – 1.7 errors	A-	4.2 – 4.7 errors	С
1.8 – 2.3 errors	B+	4.8 – 5.5 errors	C-
2.4 – 2.9 errors	В	more than 6 errors	NC

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

See Learning Outcomes. The student is expected to attend all assigned drill sessions and spend additional time doing corrective practice as suggested by the diagnostic procedures.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 22 of 109



OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE REVIS COURSE TO BE		September 2002
	(six years after UE	C approval)	(month, year)
OFFICIAL UN	DERGRADUATE COURSI	E OUTLINE INFORMATION	
		utlines in personal files for future u	
Shaded headings are subject to chan	ge at the discretion of the department	artment – see course syllabus ava	ilable from instructor
ABT 133	Applied Busine	ss Technology	4.5
COURSE NAME/NUMBER	FACULTY/DE		UFV CREDITS
	Word Processin		
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION: Skill development and application of act is on creating business documents with	a high standard of profess	sionalism and attention to detail	software. Emphasis . Integration of
concepts across multiple software appl	ications is also studied and	арріїеа.	
PREREQUISITES: Admission COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	n to the ABT program.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further cre	SERVICE COURSE TO:	(department/program)
(c) Carriot take.		uit.	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify):	Hrs Hours per day: Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enro Hrs Expected frequ		
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	STED? (upper-level reques		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Christine Nehri			
Department Head: Christine Nehrin	g		er 8, 2013
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	, Jamas Badelier	Date of meeting: December	•
Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly	y Jones Kedekop	_ Date approved: February	
Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Undergraduate Education Committee	(UEC) approval	Date approved: February Date of meeting: February	

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ABT 133 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Apply advanced formatting concepts and data management techniques to business documents.
- 2. Demonstrate the integration of Word skills and concepts across multiple applications (e.g. with Outlook and Publisher).
- 3. Analyze documents for professionalism, ease of navigation, appropriate content, and visual appeal.
- 4. Prepare business-ready forms, reports, brochures, newsletters, and mail-merge documents.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lectures, applied practice

	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)	
☐ Other (specify):			
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for this course for the following reason(s):			

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Rutkosky, N. & Rutkosky Roggenkamp, A. (2011). *Microsoft® Word 2010, Signature Series*. St. Paul, MN: Paradigm, Publishing, Inc.

Cram, C. M. (2012). Microsoft® Office 2010: Illustrated Projects. Boston, MA: Course Technology Cengage Learning.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Assignments: 40% Projects: 10% Exams: 50%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Formatting characters and paragraphs
- Inserting and modifying images, shapes, and WordArt
- Creating and enhancing tables
- Merging documents
- Creating and managing multi-level lists
- Customizing themes; creating and managing styles
- Using track changes and comments
- Inserting and customizing Quick Parts
- Creating, modifying, and protecting forms, reports, brochures, and newsletters

COURSE OUTLINES Page 24 of 109



COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: September 2002 COURSE REVISED IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (month, year) (six years after UEC approval) OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE INFORMATION Students are advised to keep course outlines in personal files for future use. Shaded headings are subject to change at the discretion of the department - see course syllabus available from instructor **ABT 137** Applied Business Technology 3 COURSE NAME/NUMBER FACULTY/DEPARTMENT **UFV CREDITS** Spreadsheets COURSE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE **CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:** Skill development and application of advanced spreadsheets concepts using Microsoft® Excel software. Emphasis is on creating spreadsheets with a business focus and analysing spreadsheet data when making business decisions. PREREQUISITES: Admission to the ABT program. **COREQUISITES:** PRE or COREQUISITES: SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): SERVICE COURSE TO: (department/program) (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: for further credit. (c) Cannot take: **TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45** TRAINING DAY-BASED INSTRUCTION: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Length of course: Lectures: Hrs Hours per day: Seminar: Hrs OTHER: Laboratory: Hrs Maximum enrolment: 24 Field experience: Hrs Expected frequency of course offerings: Twice a year Student directed learning: Hrs (every semester, annually, every other year, etc.) Other (specify): Hrs WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (lower-level courses only) ∃Yes 🛛 No WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (upper-level requested by department) Yes ⊠ No TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSFER GUIDE: Yes ⊠ No Course designer(s): Christine Nehring, Mary Higgins Department Head: Christine Nehring Date approved: **December 8, 2013** Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) **December 13, 2013** Date of meeting: Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly Jones Redekop Date approved: January 4, 2014 Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Date approved: February 17, 2014 Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Date of meeting: February 28, 2014

COURSE OUTLINES Page 25 of 109

ABT 137 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Apply advanced formatting concepts to workbooks and worksheets
- 2. Plan and develop Excel applications
- 3. Analyze and evaluate business data using a variety of Excel statistical tools
- 4. Demonstrate the integration of Excel skills across applications and subject areas

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lectures, applied practice

METHODS OF	OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLA	۱R

		☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded fo	r this course for the following rea	son(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Parson, J. J., Oja, D., Ageloff, R., & Carey, P. (2011). New Perspectives on Microsoft® Excel® 2010, Introductory.

Boston, MA: Course Technology Cengage Learning.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Assignments 45% Exams 55%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Create and format business-ready workbooks and worksheets
- Create charts, graphs, tables, PivotTables, and PivotCharts
- Build advanced formulas and functions
- Create and employ an Excel template
- Group, link, and protect workbooks and worksheets
- Plan and assign validation rules
- Build and run macros

COURSE OUTLINES Page 26 of 109



PROBLE WILDET	COURSE IMPLEMENTA COURSE REVISED IMP COURSE TO BE REVIE six years after UEC approx	PLEMENTATION DATE WED:	TE: (month, year)
OFFICIAL UNDERGRAD			
Students are advised Shaded headings are subject to change at the dis	d to keep course outlines i scretion of the department		
ABT 143 COURSE NAME/NUMBER COURSE	Applied Business Tech FACULTY/DEPARTI Bookkeeping SE DESCRIPTIVE TITL	MENT	3 UFV CREDITS
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION: Introduction to the basic principles, concepts, and a service business organized as a sole proprietors		ing. Emphasis is on	the accounting cycle for
PREREQUISITES: Admission to the AB COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	T program.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further credit.	ERVICE COURSE T	O: (department/program)
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): H5 Hrs Hrs Hrs Hrs Hrs Hrs Hrs	TRAINING DAY-BASE Length of course: Hours per day: OTHER: Maximum enrolment: Expected frequency of (every semester, annual)	24 f course offerings: _T	•
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (IO WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (UI TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSI	pper-level requested by		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Christine Nehring Department Head: Christine Nehring Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly Jones Red Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) app	Dat edekop Dat Dat	e of meeting: Decer e approved: Febru	ary 4, 2014 ary 17, 2014

COURSE OUTLINES Page 27 of 109

ABT 143 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Complete all the functions of the accounting cycle from transaction analysis to closing the books.
- 2. Analyze financial statements and the financial position of organizations.
- Prepare a report summarizing the financial position of an organization and making recommendations to the owner.
- 4. Evaluate real-life examples of breach of ethics in accounting practices.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lecture, discussion, group work, lab work

N.	/ETI	SUOF	OF OR	TAINING DDIO	LEVDNING	ACCECCMENT	RECOGNITION	/DI /
IV		าบบอ	UF UB	OLAHNING PRIOR	LEARINING	ASSESSIVIENT	RECOGNITION	IFLE

□ Examination(s)	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for	or this course for the following rea	ason(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Palmer, T., Grace, D. P., & D'Amico, V. (2008). Accounting for Canadian Colleges, Fifth Edition. Toronto, ON: Pearson Education Canada.

Palmer, T., Grace, D. P., & D'Amico, V. (2008). Accounting for Canadian Colleges, Working Papers, Fifth Edition. Toronto, ON: Pearson Education Canada.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Assignments 40% Examinations 60%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Ethics in accounting
- · The balance sheet and the income statement
- Transaction analysis
- Source documents
- T-accounts
- The journal and the ledger
- The work sheet
- · Adjusting and closing the books

COURSE OUTLINES Page 28 of 109



COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: September 2002 COURSE REVISED IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval) (month, year) OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE INFORMATION Students are advised to keep course outlines in personal files for future use. Shaded headings are subject to change at the discretion of the department - see course syllabus available from instructor **ABT 187** Applied Business Technology 3 COURSE NAME/NUMBER FACULTY/DEPARTMENT **UFV CREDITS** Work Experience COURSE DESCRIPTIVE TITLE **CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:** Provides practical experience in Lower Mainland offices. Three weeks are spent undertaking a variety of administrative functions in offices of companies/agencies with whom the Applied Business Technology department liaises. PREREQUISITES: Admission to the ABT program and department permission. COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES: SERVICE COURSE TO: (department/program) **SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S):** (a) Replaces: Cross-listed with: (b) Cannot take: for further credit. TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 90 TRAINING DAY-BASED INSTRUCTION: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Length of course: Lectures: Hours per day: Hrs Seminar: Hrs Laboratory: OTHER: Hrs Field experience: Hrs Maximum enrolment: 24 Expected frequency of course offerings: Twice a year Student directed learning: Hrs Other (specify): (every semester, annually, every other year, etc.) Hrs WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (lower-level courses only) ☐ Yes 🛛 No WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUESTED? (upper-level requested by department) ⊠ No ∃Yes TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCAT TRANSFER GUIDE: Yes ⊠ No Course designer(s): Christine Nehring Department Head: Christine Nehring Date approved: December 8, 2013 Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Date of meeting: December 13, 2013 Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly Jones Redekop Date approved: February 4, 2014 Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Date approved: February 17, 2014 Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Date of meeting: February 28, 2014

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ABT 187 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Identify the key duties of an administrative professional.
- 2. Demonstrate good judgment and critical thinking.
- 3. Apply skills learned in the classroom to the practicum host's place of work.
- 4. Produce business materials as required by the practicum host.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Field experience

METHODS OF OBTAINING PR	RIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT	RECOGNITION (PLAR):
☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)

☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for this course for the following reason(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Student will receive credit/no credit based on satisfactory report from on-site supervisor, submission of a student field report, and instructor's approval.

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Varies according to office.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 30 of 109

Memo

To: Ashley Hoogendoorn–Undergraduate Education Committee Assistant

Sue Brigden-Dean, Faculty of Access and Open Studies

From: Christine Nehring-Department Head, ABT

Date: December 8, 2013

Subject: Changes to ABT 135: Business English and Communications

A. Course Revision

1. Rationale for change

Since the ABT program was last revised (2002), the role of the administrative professional has expanded. The proliferation of online business communication means that administrative personnel are expected to be current and capable in an online environment. ABT 135 is being reduced from 4.5 to 3 credits to accommodate the creation of a new course–ABT 160: Online Business Communications. Much of the business writing developed in ABT 135 will be carried into ABT 160, and the two courses will work in partnership with each other.

2. Summary of substantive changes

Course Outline Section	Rationale
Calendar Description	The description was revised to be more concise yet still outline the
Calendar Description	scope of the course.
Total Hours	Hours were revised to reflect student contact hours and the
Total Hours	reduction from 4.5 to 3 credits.
	Outcomes were revised to ensure the use of measurable and
Learning Outcomes	specific verbs and to correlate with UFV's Institutional Learning
	Outcomes.
Other Sections (Shaded Headings)	Departmental-discretion sections were revised to reflect current
Other Sections (Shaded Headings)	textbook editions, data storage standards, and course content.

C. Budget and Learning Outcome Issues

1. How does your course address the UFV Learning Outcomes?

When the learning outcomes for this course were revised, UFV's Institutional Learning Outcomes were taken into consideration. Studying and applying communication skills provides ABT students with many opportunities to demonstrate their applied learning, inquiry, self-reflective, and critical-thinking skills.

2. Is this course required by any program beyond the discipline?

N/A

COURSE OUTLINES Page 31 of 109

3. What consideration has been given to indigenizing the curriculum?

As ABT is an applied program with a focus on businesses/organizations, efforts will continue to use First Nations' businesses and opportunities as case-study examples where possible. In the current academic year, ABT 135 students wrote a report that examined ways in which First Nations' sites and exhibits could be integrated appropriately and respectfully into a tour company's itinerary.

- 4. If any of the following items on the OCO have changed, or this course is new, explain how the change will affect the budget for your area or any other area:
 - a. Credit value—as the 1.5 credits removed from this course are being transferred to a new ABT course (ABT 160), there are no budget implications to the reduction in this course's credit value.
 - b. Class size limit–remains the same as previous.
 - c. Frequency of offering-remains the same as previous.
 - d. Resources required-remain the same as previous.
- 5. If this course is not eligible for PLAR, explain why.

The course is eligible for PLAR.

6. Are field trips required for this course? Will the dates be announced in the timetable? How are the trips funded?

N/A

7. Please provide an estimate of the typical costs for this course, including textbooks and other materials.

The costs for this course remain as previous. The two textbooks are the largest expense, totalling approximately \$170. The other costs (flashdrive, binder, pens, backpack, etc.) are shared across the ABT courses.

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Campus-Wide Consultation Questions and Responses

Sent: December-09-13 12:24 PM

On Behalf Of Colleen Bell

Subject: [CWC] FW: ABT Course and Program Changes #2

I see no implications for the library (at least in terms of the collection) in these proposed changes, but I do have a couple of questions:

Re ABT 135 – it seems eerily similar to CMNS 125 (including the language in most of the learning outcomes) ... how is it distinct? (I only ask because I've seen other discussions recently about duplicated content, the APPC is looking at ways to streamline offerings, and this question may come up – I have no personal stake in it.)

Re Institutional Learning Outcomes in general: I'm curious to know more about how you see these courses addressing information competency. This is not a library question, but a general curiosity. I think I see it, but I'm not sure – I'd like to know more. (A little about my perspective: information competency to me does not mean "library" – it speaks to a much broader set of competencies than knowing how to use the library – but I am curious to know more about how ABT sees it fitting the definition we have adopted.)

Thanks, Colleen Bell, MLIS

From: Christine Nehring

Sent: Friday, December 13, 2013 5:28 PM

Subject: RE: ABT Course and Program Changes #2

Hi Colleen,

While CMNS 125 and ABT 135 have commonalities, the ABT program teaches skills specific to the role of an administrative assistant in an office setting. Students cannot use ABT 135 to fulfil CMNS 125 requirements or vice versa.

ABT is a cohort program, where we expect students to integrate concepts and skills from all courses. ABT 135 addresses workplace communications from a content-writing perspective, but it also integrates concepts from other ABT courses, especially ABT 133 (Word). For example, in ABT 135 students are taught how to write a clear, concise, and complete business letter, but they are also expected to apply the formatting skills from ABT 133 to ensure the letter uses appropriate document spacing, font choice, and business-letter style. Students would then run a mail merge on the letter and create addressed envelopes.

Regarding information competency, I see this as guiding students to explore the various ways they would gather and assess information. In ABT, this is information-gathering is often done via the internet; we help students determine how to find credible sources, analyze and evaluate the data gathered, use the information appropriately, and recognize copyright.

Regards, Christine

COURSE OUTLINES Page 33 of 109



UNIVERSITY FRASER VALLEY	COURSE REVISE COURSE TO BE F		
65510141 1111	(six years after UEC		(month, year)
	DERGRADUATE COURSE		
Students Shaded headings are subject to change		tlines in personal files for future u rtment – see course syllabus ava	
ABT 135	Applied Busines	s Technology	3
COURSE NAME/NUMBER	FACULTY/DEF Business English and Comr		UFV CREDITS
	COURSE DESCRIPTIVE		
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
ntroduction to the principles of workplace of workplace of workplace of communication situation or pared.	evelopment and application	of self-editing, proofreading, a	and peer editing skill
PREREQUISITES: Admission COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	to the ABT program.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S):		SERVICE COURSE TO:	(department/prograi
(a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with:			
c) Cannot take: N/A	for further credi	it.	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning:	Length of course Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enroln Hrs Expected freque	ment: 24 ency of course offerings: Twice	
Other (specify):	Hrs (every semester	r, annually, every other year, e	etc.)
VILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE: VILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUE: RANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	STED? (upper-level request		☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Christine Nehrin			
Department Head: Christine Nehring		Date approved: December	er 8, 2013
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)		Date of meeting: December	er 13, 2013
Curriculum Committee chair: Beverly	Jones Redekop	Date approved: January	4, 2014
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigden Undergraduate Education Committee (LIEC) approved	Date approved: February Date of meeting: February	

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ABT 135 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Use appropriate business-style grammar, spelling, and punctuation.
- 2. Demonstrate the elements of business communications.
- 3. Apply the principles of planning, drafting, revising, proofreading, and editing to common business documents.
- 4. Write positive, negative, and persuasive messages, considering tone, style, clarity, completeness, and language mechanics.
- 5. Analyse readers' needs and adapt messages accordingly, considering the perspective of the organization, the employee, and the recipient.
- 6. Identify and employ the appropriate media in various communication situations.
- 7. Prepare resumes, cover letters, follow-up (thank-you) letters, and application forms.
- 8. Participate in a mock employment interview.
- 9. Prepare and deliver short oral presentations.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lecture, discussion, group work, computer lab work, Blackboard

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)	
Other (specify):			
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for this course for the following reason(s):			

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Norton, S. & Green, B. (2014). The Bare Essentials, Form A, Eighth Edition. Toronto, ON: Nelson Education Ltd.

VanHuss, S. H. (2005). Basic Letter & Memo Writing, 5th Edition. Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Presentations 10% Quizzes 15% Exams 30% Assignments 45%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Effective writing guidelines
- Language mechanics
- Drafting, revising, self-editing, peer-editing, proofreading
- · Positive, negative, persuasive messages
- · Memos, letters, reports, emails
- Employment communications
- Mock employment interview
- Group work and professional presentations

COURSE OUTLINES Page 35 of 109

Memo

To: Ashley Hoogendoorn–Undergraduate Education Committee Assistant

Sue Brigden-Dean, Faculty of Access and Open Studies

From: Christine Nehring-Department Head, ABT

Date: December 8, 2013

Subject: New ABT Course–ABT 160: Web-based Business Communications

B. New Course

1. Rationale for new course

Since the ABT program was last revised (2002), the role of the administrative professional has expanded. The proliferation of web-based business communication means that administrative personnel are expected to be current and capable in an online environment. The addition of a web-based communications course will allow ABT students to gain an understanding of the various forms of online media and to apply their skills to building and maintaining an online business presence.

2. How new course fits into program

ABT 135 (Business English and Communications) has been scaled back from 4.5 credits to 3 credits to accommodate the creation of ABT 160. ABT 135 will be a prerequisite, as much of the business writing developed in ABT 135 will be continued into ABT 160. The two courses will work in partnership with each other.

3. If a new discipline designation is required, explain why.

N/A

C. Budget and Learning Outcome Issues

1. How does your course address the UFV Learning Outcomes?

This course addresses all of UFV's Institutional Learning Outcomes. Here are several examples: the web-based nature of the course requires students to demonstrate information competency, the evaluation of online marketing strategies requires students to analyze critically and imaginatively, and the applied nature of website creation and maintenance requires students to use knowledge and skills proficiently.

2. Is this course required by any program beyond the discipline? N/A

3. What consideration has been given to indigenizing the curriculum?

When examining real-life case studies, creating web-based marketing images, and evaluating marketing strategies, emphasis will be placed on including First Nations' materials.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 36 of 109

- 4. If any of the following items on the OCO have changed, or this course is new, explain how the change will affect the budget for your area or any other area:
 - a. Credit value—as this course replaces 1.5 credits removed from ABT 135 there are no budget implications to the addition of this course.
 - b. Class size limit—ABT operates as a cohort, so this course will have the same class size limit as all other ABT courses.
 - c. Frequency of offering—this course will be offered twice a year (as are all other ABT courses).
 - d. Resources required—ABT students have access to a computer lab as part of their program; no additional lab resources will be required.
- 5. If this course is not eligible for PLAR, explain why.

This course is eligible for PLAR.

6. Are field trips required for this course? Will the dates be announced in the timetable? How are the trips funded?

N/A

7. Please provide an estimate of the typical costs for this course, including textbooks and other materials.

Costs for this course will be minimal and are in conjunction with other ABT course costs (e.g. flashdrive, binder, pens, etc.) The course will use the textbook students have already purchased for ABT 135. Any additional materials required will be assembled by the instructor and appropriate online materials will be sourced.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 37 of 109



OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 1)

UNIVERSITY OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE IMPLEM COURSE REVISEI COURSE TO BE R (six years after UEC	D IMPLEMENTATION D	ATE:
OFFICIAL	UNDERGRADUATE COURSE	OUTLINE INFORMATIO	N
	ents are advised to keep course out hange at the discretion of the depart		
ABT 160 COURSE NAME/NUMBER	Applied Business FACULTY/DEP Web-based Business Comm COURSE DESCRIPTIVE	ARTMENT nunications	UFV CREDITS
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
Builds on ABT 135 (Business Englis business communication tools such audiences to create effective web co marketing and website maintenance	as social media, websites, and ommunications. Creation of porties.	print. Application of writir	ng principles for different
PREREQUISITES: ABT 1 COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	35.		
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further credit		TO: (department/progran
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify):	Length of course Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolm Expected frequen		
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REC WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REC TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BO	QUESTED? (upper-level requeste	only) ed by department)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
Course designer(s): Mary Higgins			
Department Head: Christine Neh			ember 8, 2013
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	Date of meeting: Dec		
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Undergraduate Education Committ		Date of meeting: Feb	
Curriculum Committee chair: Bev Dean/Associate VP: Sue Brigder Undergraduate Education Committee	n	Date approved: Febr	ruary 4, 2014 ruary 17, 2014 ruary 28, 2014

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ABT 160 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1. Apply principles of web design and maintenance.
- 2. Analyse real-life case studies.
- 3. Create effective content for social media, emails, and websites.
- 4. Create images tailored for online marketing.
- 5. Discriminate between different social media platforms and evaluate the appropriateness of each.
- 6. Evaluate marketing strategies for different business situations.

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lecture, computer lab work, group work

	□ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)	
Other (specify):			
☐ PLAR cannot be awarde	ed for this course for the following	reason(s):	
TEVEDOOKS DEFEDENC	SEC MATERIAL C.		

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Minimum 8 GB flash drive.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Presentations 10% Quizzes 15% Exams 30% Assignments 45%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

- Principles of web design and maintenance
- Social media platform analysis
- Image creation
- Blog posts, status updates, email
- Online marketing strategies

COURSE OUTLINES Page 39 of 109



33844 King Road Abbotsford, BC V2S 7M8 Tel: (604) 504-7441

MEMORANDUM

TO: UEC

FROM: Allan Arndt, Biology Department Head

DATE: November 25, 2013

SUBJECT: BIO 415, Correction to Prerequisites

The BIO 415 prerequisites are correctly listed in CAPP however they are incorrectly listed in the timetable. We would like to correct this and are requesting the addition of BIO 407 to the list of prerequisites. Both areas will then contain the same information. The textbook information has been updated to CBE citation style.

CWC Comments

I have read this proposal and have no concerns.

Budget Implications

None

Q:\UEC\UEC meetings\2014-02-28\Courses\BIO\Memo- BIO 415.doc

COURSE OUTLINES Page 40 of 109



OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 1)

UNIVERSITY OF THE TOPA CERN VALUEY	COURSE IMPLEME	NITATIONI DATE:	January 2000
OF THE FRASER VALLEY		IMPLEMENTATION DATE:	January 2009
	COURSE TO BE RE		·
	(six years after UEC a		(month, year)
OFFICIAL	UNDERGRADUATE COURSE O		(
	ents are advised to keep course outli hange at the discretion of the departi		
BIO 415	Faculty of Scien	ce/Bioloav	3
COURSE NAME/NUMBER	FACULTY/DEP/		UFV CREDITS
	Cancer Biology		
	COURSE DESCRIPTIVE	TITLE	
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
current as well as future anti-cand cell cycle; the role of oncogenes; novel approaches to cancer treati	tumor suppressor genes; ang		
PREREQUISITES: BIO 22 COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	0, and any one of BIO 401, 403,	405 or 407.	
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S).		SERVICE COURSE TO:	/donoutneon//
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces:		SERVICE COURSE TO:	(department/program)
b) Cross-listed with:			
c) Cannot take:	for further credit.		
FOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45	TRAINING DAY-E	BASED INSTRUCTION:	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS:	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course:	BASED INSTRUCTION:	
FOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day:	BASED INSTRUCTION:	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Geminar:	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day:	BASED INSTRUCTION:	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 ETRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Geminar: Laboratory:	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day:	BASED INSTRUCTION:	
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 ESTRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Eseminar: Laboratory: Eield experience:	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme	BASED INSTRUCTION:	ry other year
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning:	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolmed Hrs Expected frequen	BASED INSTRUCTION: ent: 36	ry other year
STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUIRED	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No☐ Yes ☐ No
FOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQU	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.)	☐ Yes No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUIRED TO THE REQUIR	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No☐ Yes ☐ No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: _Evenually, every other year, etc.) nly) by department)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Lec	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Maximum enrolme Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requested)	ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.) This is a second of the second o	Yes No No Yes No No Yes No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolm: Hrs Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requester) CAT TRANSFER GUIDE:	BASED INSTRUCTION: ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.) nly) d by department) Date approved: Novemb Date of meeting: Decemb	Yes No Yes No Yes No No Yes No er 15, 2013
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolm: Hrs Expected frequen (every semester, ar JESTED? (lower-level courses of JESTED? (upper-level requester) CAT TRANSFER GUIDE:	BASED INSTRUCTION: ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.) nly) by department) Date approved: Novemb Date of meeting: December	Yes No No Yes No No Yes No
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 45 STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: 45 Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUIRED	TRAINING DAY-E Length of course: Hrs Hours per day: Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolme Hrs Expected frequen (every semester, ar UESTED? (lower-level courses of UESTED? (upper-level requested CAT TRANSFER GUIDE:	BASED INSTRUCTION: ent: 36 cy of course offerings: Evenually, every other year, etc.) nly) d by department) Date approved: Novemb Date of meeting: Decemb	Yes

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BIO 415 COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- a) discuss the various cellular pathways that lead to oncogenesis
- b) describe how body systems are affected by cancers
- c) analyze the common genetic mechanisms that lead to tumor formation
- d) critically discuss how mutations in specific oncogenes modify cellular metabolism
- e) explain how alterations in specific tumor suppressor genes lead to tumor formation
- describe the role that the immune system plays in oncogenesis
- give examples of common therapies including chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and viral therapy
- explain how different categories of chemotherapeutic drugs target cancer cells

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Lectures, demonstrations, small group practice, audio-visual presentation

	Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
☐ PLAR cannot be awarded for	this course for the following reas	on(s):

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Weinberg, 2013, The Biology of Cancer, Garland Science Primary Literature

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

Midterms (2x 20%) Final exam 40% Term paper 20%

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Lecture Schedule:

Nature of Cancer **Tumor Viruses** Cellular Oncogenes Growth Factors and their Receptors Signaling Circuitry Tumor Suppressor Genes Control of the Cell Cycle Apoptosis, Cell Immortalization, and Tumorigenesis

Angiogenesis and Metastasis

Tumor Immunology

Therapies and Treatments

COURSE OUTLINES Page 42 of 109

MEMO

TO: Ashley Hoogendoorn, UEC Assistant

Lucy Lee, Dean of Science

Sylvie Murray, Program Development Coordinator

FROM: Colleen Gingerich, CIS Department

DATE: November 7, 2013

SUBJECT: Revision of Course Outlines for CIS110 and BUS160

Attached are the revised course outlines for CIS110/BUS160. These are routine course revisions. In each section taught, 25 of the 35 seats are reserved for the Business Department students. Recent consultation with the business department indicated that they are pleased with the curriculum delivered and it continues to meet the needs of their students.

The minor changes in the course outline do not affect the class size, the credit value or the required resources for the course. There are no additional costs required for course delivery.

CWC Comments: No comments received.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 43 of 109



ORIGINAL COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

September 1993

REVISED COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)

Course outline form version: 11/22/13

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Course Code and Number: CIS 110	Number of Cred	lits: 3 Course credit policy (105	1
Course Full Title: Computerized Business Appli Course Short Title: Computerized Bus Application			
Faculty: Faculty of Science	Department (or pro	ogram if no department): Comput	er Information Systems
Calendar Description: This course covers understanding, application, a and word-processing, integrated with an introducintegration of software applications within a MIS	ction to Management Ir		
Note: Students with credit for BUS 160 canno	t take this course for	further credit.	
Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommend Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None.	led that students are c	ompetent in computer skills.	
Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for addition Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: BUS 160 Equivalent course(s): BUS 160 Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the caway of a note that students with credit for the equivalent this course for further credit.	alendar description by	Transfer Credit Transfer credit already exists: Transfer credit requested (ORec Yes ⊠ No (Note: If yes, fill Resubmit revised outline for arti- To find out how this course transfers	to submit to BCCAT): in transfer credit form) culation: Yes No
Total Hours: 45 Typical structure of instructional hours:		Special Topics Will the course be offered with d ☐ Yes ☑ No	ifferent topics?
Lecture hours Seminars/tutorials/workshops Laboratory hours Field experience hours Experiential (practicum, internship, etc.)	45	If yes, Different lettered cours □ No □ Yes, Note: The specific topic will be record	es may be taken for credit: repeat(s)
Online learning activities Other contact hours:	Total 45	Maximum enrolment (for infor Expected frequency of course (every semester, annually, etc.):	offerings
Department / Program Head or Director: lan	ı McAskill	Date approved: Date of posting:	December 6, 2013 January 10, 2014
Faculty Council approval		Date approved:	February 7, 2014

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CIS 110]	Uni	versity of the Fras	er Valley Offi	cial Undergraduat	e Course Ou	line	Page 2 of
 Use file Apply w Solve be Demons Create a Extract i Evaluate Integrate 	completion of this management system of processing prosiness math protocolor matter of processing and the mastery of processing processions are software applications.	s course, students we tems for a variety of inciples to create re plems using spreads presentation softwar ure for a small busing a database. ssing Methods (BPN ations to manage an plications of managin	f purposes. uports, merge sheet software e. uess. M). d solve busin	ess problems.	blications.		
		Recognition (PLA) be awarded for this		use			
		uest lecturers, prese n-class discussions,			rips, etc.; may	vary at department's	discretion)
NOTE: The follo	wing sections m	ay vary by instruc	tor. Please s	ee course syllabus	s available fro	om the instructor.	
Typical Text(s) a	nd Resource Ma	aterials (if more spa	ce is required,	download suppleme	ental Texts and	Resource Materials	form)
Author Surna Initials 1. Kroenke, D.M.	Title (article	e, book, journal, etc.) ing MIS, 2 nd Ed Can			Current Editi	on <u>Publisher</u> Prentice-Hall	Year Published 2011
2. Miller, L.	MIS Cases	—Decision making	with Applicati	ion Software, 3 rd	\boxtimes	Prentice-Hall	2007
3. Townsend, k		uccess with Micros	oft Office 2010	0, 2 nd ed.	\boxtimes	Pearson	2013
<u>4.</u> 5.							
-	onal Supplies an	d Materials (Eg. S	oftware, hard	lware, tools, speci	alized clothin	a)	
Typical Evaluati	on Methods and	Weighting					
Final exam:	35%	Assignments:	20%	Midterm exam:	30%	Practicum:	%
Quizzes/tests		Lab work:	%	Field experience:	%	Shop work:	%
Other:	%	Other:	%	Other:	%	Total:	100%
Details (if necess	ary):						
Grading system	: Letter Grades:	Credit/No Credit:	Labs to	be scheduled inde	pendent of lea	ture hours: Yes	No 🛛
Typical Course	Content and Top	ics					
• Develop	Structure of Info Purpose and Im Hardware and S Database Proce Data Communic Internet Technol ng Strategies for	oact of MÍS in Busin oftware ssing ations	ess	ns			
		ns with Microsoft Wo					

COURSE OUTLINES Page 45 of 109

[CIS 110]		Valley Official Undergraduate Course Outline	Page 3 of 3
Typical Course Content an	nd Topics continued:		
o Data Dis	play with Charts		
 Decision Developing a Data 	Making using Logical functio abase Structure with Microsof	ns t Access	
Data orgTables	panization to produce meaning	gful information	
QueriesForms			
 Reports 	chine		
RelationIntegrating Application	ations to Develop Effective Ma	anagement Information Systems	
For Administrative Hoo	\I		
For Administrative Use Concept Department code:	CIP Code:	Course Level Code:	
PDC Code:	C., Couc.	200.00 2000.	
FDC Code.			

COURSE OUTLINES Page 46 of 109



ORIGINAL COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

September 1993

REVISED COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)

Cross-listed outline form version: 11/22/13

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE CROSS-LISTED COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Course Title: Computerized Business Application and MIS Faculty: Faculty of Science Department (or program if no department): Computer Information Systems This is a cross-listed course. Please refer to CIS 110 for the official course outline. Calendar Description: This course covers understanding, application, and advanced skill development in spreadsheets, databases, presentation software, and word-processing, integrated with an introduction to Management Information Systems (MIS). Emphasis is on problem solving an integration of software applications within a MIS context. Note: Students with credit for CIS 110 cannot take this course for further credit. Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommended that students are competent in computer skills. Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Solve: Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Squivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Squivalent course(s): CIS 110 Solve: Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Solve: Squivalent course(s): CIS 200 Solve: Sol	Course Code and Number: BUS 160	Number	of Credits: 3 Course credit pol	icy (105)
This is a cross-listed course. Please refer to CIS 110 for the official course outline. Calendar Description: This course covers understanding, application, and advanced skill development in spreadsheets, databases, presentation software, and word-processing, integrated with an introduction to Management Information Systems (MIS). Emphasis is on problem solving and integration of software applications within a MIS context. Note: Students with credit for CIS 110 cannot take this course for further credit. Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommended that students are competent in computer skills. Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Resubmit revised outline for articulation:	Course Title: Computerized Business Application	and MIS		
Calendar Description: This course covers understanding, application, and advanced skill development in spreadsheets, databases, presentation software, and word-processing, integrated with an introduction to Management Information Systems (MIS). Emphasis is on problem solving an integration of software applications within a MIS context. Note: Students with credit for CIS 110 cannot take this course for further credit. Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommended that students are competent in computer skills. Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar description by way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) cannot take this course for further credit. Transfer Credit Transfer credit already exists: Yes No (Note: If yes, fill in transfer credit form) Resubmit revised outline for articulation: Yes No To find out how this course transfers, see betransferquide.ce. Department / Program Head or Director: Ian McAskill Date approved: December 6, 2013 Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Date of posting: January 10, 2014 Faculty Council approval Date approved: February 7, 2014 Dean/Associate VP: Lucy Lee Date approved: February 28, 2014 For Administrative Use Only Department code: CIP Code: Course Level Code:	Faculty: Faculty of Science	Department (or pro	gram if no department): Compute	er Information Systems
This course covers understanding, application, and advanced skill development in spreadsheets, databases, presentation software, and word-processing, integrated with an introduction to Management Information Systems (MIS). Emphasis is on problem solving and integration of software applications within a MIS context. Note: Students with credit for CIS 110 cannot take this course for further credit. Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommended that students are competent in computer skills. Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar description by way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) cannot take this course for further credit. Pepartment / Program Head or Director: Ian McAskill Date approved: December 6, 2013 Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Date of posting: January 10, 2014 Faculty Council approval Date approved: February 7, 2014 Dean/Associate VP: Lucy Lee Date approved: February 28, 2014 For Administrative Use Only Department code: CIP Code: Course Level Code:	This is a cross-listed course. Please refer to Cl	S 110 for the official	course outline.	
and word-processing, integrated with an introduction to Management Information Systems (MIS). Emphasis is on problem solving and integration of software applications within a MIS context. Note: Students with credit for CIS 110 cannot take this course for further credit. Prerequisites (or NONE): None. It is recommended that students are competent in computer skills. Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): None. Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar description by way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) cannot take this course for further credit. Department / Program Head or Director: Ian McAskill Date approved: December 6, 2013 Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Date of posting: January 10, 2014 Faculty Council approval Date approved: February 7, 2014 Dean/Associate VP: Lucy Lee Date approved: January 24, 2014 Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Date of meeting: February 28, 2014 For Administrative Use Only Department code: CIP Code: Course Level Code:	Calendar Description:			
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Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Post of meeting: February 28, 2014 For Administrative Use Only Department code: CIP Code: Course Level Code:	Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: CIS 110 Equivalent course(s): CIS 110 Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the cale way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent this course for further credit. Department / Program Head or Director: Ian Manual Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	endar description by course(s) cannot take	Transfer credit already exists: ⊠ Transfer credit requested (OReg □ Yes ☒ No (Note: If yes, fill Resubmit revised outline for artic To find out how this course transfers Date approved:	to submit to BCCAT): in transfer credit form) culation: ☐ Yes ☒ No , see bctransferguide.ca. December 6, 2013
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Memo

To: CWC, CACC, UEC

From: Bruce Kirkley, Department Head, Theatre

Date: 19 December, 2013

Subject: Major Revisions to Lower-Level Practicum Courses

Course revisions: THEA 199(C-Z) Technical Theatre Practicum; THEA 290(C-Z) Theatre Practice – Small Ensemble; THEA 295(C-Z) Theatre Practice – Large Ensemble; THEA 299(C-Z) Theatre Production Practicum

1. Rationale for change: The department proposes changes to lower-level Theatre practicum courses that are necessary for enrollment management and budgetary reasons. For the purposes of this revision, all four lower-level practicum courses need to be looked at together. The first change is to redistribute the class size maximum for each course to reflect more accurately the enrollment numbers typical for these practicum courses. For every production in its season of theatre, the department assigns a THEA 199, a THEA 299, and either a THEA 290 or a THEA 295. Each one of these practicums represents 0.33 of a full section for the purposes of determining faculty workload. Currently, the class size for all the lower-level practicums is set at 12, for a total of 36 across all three practicums assigned to a single section. However, enrollments are typically around 5-6 for THEA 199 and 299, and 22-24 for THEA 290 and 295. Given this, the department proposes to revise the class size maximums as follows:

• THEA 199 and THEA 299: from 12 to 6

• THEA 290 and THEA 295: from 12 to 24

Please note that, taken together, the total enrollments for the three lower-level practicums assigned to a single section still adds up to 36.

The second proposed change is to adjust the credit given for THEA 290 and THEA 295 to 1 credit each. The rationale for this change is budgetary. Currently, THEA 290 and 295 are credit/non-credit practicums provided for students who wish to gain further experience in theatre practice. The department has traditionally offered these courses tuition free in recognition of the extraordinary amount of hard work and commitment students contribute to the department's production season. However, given current budgetary realities, with tuition fees becoming an increasingly important component of how programs are funded, it is no longer tenable for the department to continue this tradition. Changing THEA 290 and THEA 295 to 1 credit means theatre students will now be asked to pay one credit's worth of tuition to help support running the practicum sections. The course hours for the lower-level practicums have been lowered somewhat in relation to the reduction in credit. Please note that many students undertake several THEA 290 and 295 practicums during the time they are students in the program, but only three to six credits from these courses can be used toward meeting program requirements or

COURSE OUTLINES Page 48 of 109

electives, depending on the degree program. Consequently, many students accumulate far more 290 and 295 practicums than they will receive credit for. Given this, the net effect of moving to 1 credit for 290 and 295 will likely be neutral, since many students will complete 3 to 6 practicums during their program of studies, and can only use 3 to 6 credits of 290 and 295 toward a degree program anyway.

The final change is to add THEA 199 Technical Theatre as a prerequisite to THEA 299 Theatre Production Practicum. This change ensures students participate in a technical, backstage role early in their program, which supports one of the department's core educational objectives of providing students with well-rounded knowledge and skills in all areas of theatre practice and studies. To build strong, supportive creative teams, students need to develop an awareness of the rigours of backstage, technical support early in their program.

2. Summary of substantive changes:

- THEA 199 and THEA 299 class size revised from 12 to 6
- THEA 290 and THEA 295 class size revised from 12 to 24
- THEA 290 and THEA 295 credit reduced to 1 from 3
- THEA 290 and THEA 295 contact hours reduced to 45 from 60
- THEA 199 added as a prerequisite for THEA 299

3. Budget:

- a. If any of the following items on the OCO have changed, explain how the change will affect the budget for your area or any other area:
 - i. Credit value: see rationale above
 - ii. Class size limit: see rational above
 - iii. Frequency of offering: every semester in Fall and Winter
 - iv. Resources required (labs, equipment): all resources needed for these courses are already available

By asking students to pay 1 credit worth of tuition for THEA 290 and 295, these courses will generate sufficient tuition revenue to make running the practicum sections sustainable, and help to ensure the financial viability of the department's production season.

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From: **Bruce Kirkley** Rhonda Colwell To:

Cc: Samantha Pattridge; Ashley Hoogendoorn

Subject: RE: [CWC] Major Changes: Theatre Lower-Level Practicum Courses THEA 199, THEA 290, THEA 295, THEA 299

Date: Friday, January 10, 2014 4:13:13 PM

Hi Rhonda,

I don't think the department would have a problem with changing the implementation date to September 2015. I will make this change on the outline prior to forwarding to CACC.

Many thanks, Bruce

From: Rhonda Colwell

Sent: January 10, 2014 3:28 PM

To: Bruce Kirkley

Cc: Samantha Pattridge; Ashley Hoogendoorn

Subject: RE: [CWC] Major Changes: Theatre Lower-Level Practicum Courses THEA 199, THEA 290,

THEA 295, THEA 299

Hi Bruce,

I am suggesting that you contact Ashley about the Course Revised Implementation Date for THEA 299. I consider the change in prerequisites to be a restriction so I would be uneasy about approving an implementation date of September 2014 for this.

Thanks, Rhonda

From: cwconsult-bounces@ufv.ca [mailto:cwconsult-bounces@ufv.ca] On Behalf Of Bruce Kirkley

Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2013 4:16 PM

To: cwconsult

Subject: [CWC] Major Changes: Theatre Lower-Level Practicum Courses THEA 199, THEA 290, THEA

295, THEA 299

Attached please find the memo and course outlines showing tracked changes for major changes to the lower-level practicum courses.

Thanks,

Bruce

Dr. Bruce Kirkley

Associate Professor/Department Head, Theatre University of the Fraser Valley

Join us for UFV Theatre's 2013/2014 Season

Tickets at 604.795.2814 or theatre@ufv.ca

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OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 1)

OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE IMPLEME COURSE REVISED COURSE TO BE RI (six years after UEC a	IMPLEMENTATION DATE: EVIEWED:	September 2012 (month, year)
OFFICIAL UND	DERGRADUATE COURSE (SE OUTLINE INFORMATION	
	are advised to keep course outli		
Shaded headings are subject to change	e at the discretion of the departi	ment – see course syllabus ava	ilable from instructor
THEA 199 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER	THEATE FACULTY/DEP/		UFV CREDITS
COURCE TO INVESTMENT OF THE COURCE	Technical Theatre Pract	icum	OF V ORLEDITO
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
This course introduces students to the p a UFV Theatre production.	practice and techniques of tec	chnical theatre through back	stage participation in
This course will be offered under different production represents a unique project is be repeated for credit provided the letter	n which students will be assi	gned specific production role	
PREREQUISITES: None. Adn COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	nission only by department p	ermission.	
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further credit.	SERVICE COURSE TO:	(department/program)
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: 60 minit STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: 5 Laboratory: 10 Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): Studio 45	Hrs Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolm Hrs Expected frequen		winter semesters
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	STED? (upper-level requeste	d by department)	Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No
Course designer(s): Ian Fenwick (Rev	vised Bruce Kirkley)	B	0040
Department Head: Bruce Kirkley	Date approved: December		
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	M.O	Date of meeting: December	
Curriculum Committee chair: Amanda		Date approved: February	
Dean/Associate VP: <u>Jacqueline Nolt</u> Undergraduate Education Committee (Date approved: February Date of meeting: February	
-	* *	- <u> </u>	

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THEA 199[C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- describe the roles and responsibilities of the technical crew in a theatre production
- demonstrate competence in executing the tasks for a particular area of technical theatre production (i.e. set, prop, or costume construction; stage lighting; sound production; backstage crew; etc)
- work competently as part of a production team
- · manage schedules effectively to meet tight production deadlines
- demonstrate the ability to communicate clearly and behave professionally
- employ effective strategies for problem-solving
- employ safe practices in executing the tasks for their particular roles in a theatre production
- follow proper safety and security procedures for live theatre production

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Participation in backstage production process. Depending on a student's role in the production, this participation may include: production and design meetings, technical workshops, set and prop construction, costume construction, make-up workshops, stage lighting sessions, sound production sessions, safety workshops, rehearsals, and performances.

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
		ason(s): Since this is a process based practicum tudent's actual participation in the process.

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Script for the show being produced (varies); Course pack including backstage job description, production etiquette guidelines, safety and security guidelines, student success guidelines; Course pack including design concepts and selected readings related to the play in production.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Varies depending on student's specific role in the production, but could include: "blacks" for backstage running crew, workshop clothing for set or prop construction and painting, sketchbook for construction plans, etc.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

30% Journal

20% Production Documents

30% Primary Project and Report

20% Participation (includes completion of practicum hours; demonstration of teamwork, reliability and professionalism)

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Depending on a student's role in the production, she or he will contribute a minimum of 60 hours participating in all or part of the following four phases of the production process:

- 1. Pre-production (3-4 weeks): research, design, production organization, etc.
- 2. Production Preparation (7-8 weeks): production meetings; rehearsals; set, costume, and prop construction; sound and lighting workshops and sessions; make-up workshops; safety and security workshops; etc.
- 3. Performance Run (2-3 weeks): participation in backstage operations during the performance run.
- 4. Post-production (1 week): reflection on what was learned; recommendations for future improvement.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 52 of 109



OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 1)

UNIVERSITY OF THE FRASER VALLEY	COURSE IMPLEMI COURSE REVISED COURSE TO BE R (six years after UEC a	D IMPLEMENTATION DATE: EVIEWED:	September 2012 (month, year)
OFFICIAL UNI	DERGRADUATE COURSE	OUTLINE INFORMATION	
Students Shaded headings are subject to change		lines in personal files for future us	
THEA 290 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER	THEAT FACULTY/DEP Theatre Practice – Small E COURSE DESCRIPTIVE	RE_ARTMENT	1 UFV CREDIT
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
This practicum allows students to develute to medium ensemble production as part. This course will be offered under differe production represents a unique project is be repeated for credit provided the letter.	of the UFV Theatre season. nt letter designations (e.g. C n which students will be assi		ductions. Each
PREREQUISITES: None. Adr COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES:	nission only by department p	permission.	
SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take:	for further credit	SERVICE COURSE TO:	department/program)
TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience: Student directed learning: Other (specify): Studio 45 minit 45 minit 45 minit 45 minit 45 minit 5 10 10 30+	Length of course Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolm Expected frequer		vinter semesters
WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	STED? (upper-level requeste	ed by department)	Yes No Yes No Yes No
Course designer(s): Bruce Kirkley Department Head: Bruce Kirkley Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)		Date approved: December Date of meeting: December Decembe	-

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THEA 290 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- demonstrate competence in executing the tasks required for their role in the production
- work competently as part of a small to medium sized ensemble and/or production team
- manage schedules effectively to meet tight production deadlines
- demonstrate the ability to communicate clearly and behave professionally
- employ effective strategies for problem-solving
- use feedback and critique effectively throughout the production process
- follow proper safety and security procedures for live theatre production

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Participation in the theatre production process. Depending on a student's role in the production, this participation may include: production and design meetings; technical workshops; set, prop, and costume construction; stage lighting sessions; sound production sessions; workshops for voice, dance, singing, fight choreography, etc; costume fittings; costume parades; safety workshops; rehearsals; performances; audience talkbalk sessions; etc.

METHODS OF OBTAINING P	RIOR LEARNING ASSESSME	NT RECOGNITION (PLAR):
☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
□ PLAR cannot be awarded for to only be evaluated and awarded be □ PLAR cannot be awarded be □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded for the only be evaluated. □ PLAR cannot be awarded. □ PLAR canno		s): Since this is a process based practicum course, credit cal ion in the process.

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Script for the show being produced (varies); Course pack including job description, production etiquette guidelines, safety and security guidelines, student success guidelines; Course pack including design concepts and selected readings related to the play in production.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Varies depending on student's specific role in the production, but could include: "blacks" for backstage running crew, workshop clothing for set or prop construction and painting, sketchbook for construction plans, exercise mats and water bottles for actors, etc.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

This is a credit/no credit course designed to provide students with opportunities to develop further experience in live theatre production. Evaluation will be based on:

- Primary Project (i.e. acting performance, assistant stage management, technical crew, etc.)
- Completion of practicum hours required (45 minimum)
- Attendance at all required meetings, workshops, rehearsals, and performances
- Competent execution of all required tasks and responsibilities
- Demonstration of professionalism and good teamwork

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Depending on a student's role in the production, she or he will contribute a minimum of 60 hours participating in all or part of the following four phases of the production process:

- 1. Pre-production (3-4 weeks): research, design, production organization, etc.
- 2. Production Preparation (7-8 weeks): production meetings; rehearsals; set, costume, and prop construction; sound and lighting workshops and sessions; make-up workshops; safety and security workshops; etc.
- 3. Performance Run (2-3 weeks): participation in backstage operations during the performance run.
- 4. Post-production (1 week): reflection on what was learned; recommendations for future improvement.

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OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 1)

	COURSE IMPLEME COURSE REVISED COURSE TO BE RE (six years after UEC appeare advised to keep course outling at the discretion of the department of the departm	IMPLEMENTATION VIEWED: Oproval) UTLINE INFORMATION THE SET OF THE	(month, year) ATION for future use.
THEA 295 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER	THEATR FACULTY/DEPA Theatre Practice – Large Er COURSE DESCRIPTIVE 1	E RTMENT semble	1 UFV CREDIT
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION: This practicum allows students to develor ensemble production, such as a Shakes This course will be offered under different production represents a unique project in the properties of the repeated for credit provided the letter	peare play or a musical, as p nt letter designations (e.g. C-z n which students will be assig	art of the UFV The Z) representing diffined specific produ	eatre season. ferent productions. Each
COREQUISITES: PRE or COREQUISITES: SYNONYMOUS COURSE(S): (a) Replaces: (b) Cross-listed with: (c) Cannot take: TOTAL HOURS PER TERM: STRUCTURE OF HOURS: Lectures: Seminar: Laboratory: Field experience:	Hrs Hours per day: Hrs Hrs OTHER: Hrs Maximum enrolme	ASED INSTRUCT	
Student directed learning: Other (specify): Studio WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES WILL TRANSFER CREDIT BE REQUES TRANSFER CREDIT EXISTS IN BCCA	GTED? (lower-level courses of STED? (upper-level requested)	nually, every other y nually, every other y nly)	ngs: fall/winter semesters ear, etc.) Yes No Yes No Yes No No
Course designer(s): Bruce Kirkley Department Head: Bruce Kirkley Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC) Curriculum Committee chair: Amanda Dean/Associate VP: Jacqueline Note	-	Date of meeting: _ Date approved: _	December 2013 December 27, 2013 February 14, 2014 February 14, 2014

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THEA 295 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- demonstrate competence in executing the tasks required for their role in the production
- work competently as part of a large ensemble and/or production team
- · coordinate schedules effectively with a large production team to meet tight production deadlines
- demonstrate the ability to communicate clearly and behave professionally as part of a large ensemble
- employ effective strategies for problem-solving as part of a larger team
- use and give feedback and critique effectively and appropriately throughout the production process
- follow proper safety and security procedures for live theatre production

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Participation in the theatre production process. Depending on a student's role in the production, this participation may include: production and design meetings; technical workshops; set, prop, and costume construction; stage lighting sessions; sound production sessions; workshops for voice, dance, singing, fight choreography, etc; costume fittings; costume parades; safety workshops; rehearsals; performances; audience talkbalk sessions; etc.

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

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☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
	nis course for the following reason(s) sed on a student's actual participation	: Since this is a process based practicum course, credit can n in the process.

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Script for the show being produced (varies); Course pack including job description, production etiquette guidelines, safety and security guidelines, student success guidelines; Course pack including design concepts and selected readings related to the play in production.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Varies depending on student's specific role in the production, but could include: "blacks" for backstage running crew, workshop clothing for set or prop construction and painting, sketchbook for construction plans, exercise mats and water bottles for actors, etc.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

This is a credit/no credit practicum designed to provide students with opportunities to develop further experience in live theatre production. Evaluation will be based on:

- Primary Project (i.e. acting performance, assistant stage management, technical crew, etc.)
- Completion of practicum hours required (45 minimum)
- Attendance at all required meetings, workshops, rehearsals, and performances
- · Competent execution of all required tasks and responsibilities
- Demonstration of professionalism and good teamwork

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Depending on a student's role in the production, she or he will contribute a minimum of 60 hours participating in all or part of the following four phases of the production process:

- 1. Pre-production (3-4 weeks): research, design, production organization, etc.
- 2. Production Preparation (7-8 weeks): production meetings; rehearsals; set, costume, and prop construction; sound and lighting workshops and sessions; make-up workshops; safety and security workshops; etc.
- 3. Performance Run (2-3 weeks): participation in backstage operations during the performance run.
- 4. Post-production (1 week): reflection on what was learned; recommendations for future improvement.

COURSE OUTLINES Page 56 of 109



	OTTICIA	L UNDERGRADUATE CO	
UNIVERSITY OF THE FRASER VALLEY			September 2012 TE:
OFFICIAL	UNDERGRADUATE COURSE	.,	, , ,
	ents are advised to keep course or		
Shaded headings are subject to d	hange at the discretion of the depa	artment – see course syllabus	available from instructor
THEA 299 [C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER	THEA FACULTY/DE Theatre Production Pr COURSE DESCRIPTIV	PARTMENT acticum	UFV CREDITS
CALENDAR DESCRIPTION:			
This practicum allows students to dans used to the authors of the	evelop their skills in the practice	e and techniques of theatre	through participation in
This course will be offered under diproduction represents a unique propere repeated for credit provided the	ject in which students will be as	signed specific production	
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Page 57 of 109 **COURSE OUTLINES**

THEA 299[C-Z] COURSE NAME/NUMBER

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE (page 2)

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- describe the process for creating and running a theatre production, from first auditions and production meetings through to the final set strike
- demonstrate competence in executing the tasks required for their particular roles in a production
- work effectively as part of an ensemble and/or production team
- · communicate clearly and behave professionally in rehearsal and performance settings
- employ effective strategies for problem-solving in the development and performance of a theatre production
- identify and investigate appropriate research resources for their roles in the production (i.e. electronic and print sources, interviews, visual and film materials)
- · document research findings in written work (i.e. project reports, journals, post-production documents)
- · synthesize and incorporate critique effectively throughout the rehearsal and performance process
- follow proper safety and security procedures for live theatre production

METHODS: (Guest lecturers, presentations, online instruction, field trips, etc.)

Participation in the theatre performance process. Depending on a student's role in the production, this participation may include: rehearsals; production meetings; workshops for voice, dance, singing, fight choreography, make-up, etc; costume fittings; costume parades; safety and security workshops; performances; audience talkback sessions; etc.

METHODS OF OBTAINING PRIOR LEARNING ASSESSMENT RECOGNITION (PLAR):

☐ Examination(s)	☐ Portfolio assessment	☐ Interview(s)
Other (specify):		
	his course for the following reason(s): Since this is a process based practicum course, credit can

only be evaluated and awarded based on a student's actual participation in the process.

TEXTBOOKS, REFERENCES, MATERIALS:

[Textbook selection varies by instructor. An example of texts for this course might be:]

Script for the show being produced (varies); Course pack including job description, production etiquette guidelines, safety and security guidelines, student success guidelines; Course pack including design concepts and selected readings related to the play in production.

SUPPLIES / MATERIALS:

Varies depending on a student's specific role in the production and the unique requirements of specific plays, but could include: exercise mats and water bottles for actors; "blacks" for stage management crew.

STUDENT EVALUATION:

[An example of student evaluation for this course might be:]

20% Journal

20% GOTE Sheet and Script Analysis (actors); Production Documents (production crew)

30% Primary Project and Report

10% Reflection or Self-Critique

20% Participation (includes completion of practicum hours; demonstration of teamwork, reliability, and professionalism)

COURSE CONTENT:

[Course content varies by instructor. An example of course content might be:]

Depending on a student's role in the production, she or he will contribute a minimum of 60 hours participating in all or part of the following four phases of the production process:

- 1. Pre-production (3-4 weeks): research, production organization, auditions, etc.
- 2. Production Preparation (7-8 weeks): rehearsals; production meetings; workshops for voice, dance, singing, fight choreography, make-up, etc; costume parades; safety and security workshops; etc.
- 3. Performance Run (2-3 weeks): participation in the run of the performance, including audience talkback sessions.
- 4. Post-production (1 week): reflection on what was learned; recommendations for future improvement.

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Memo

To: CWC, CACC, UEC

From: Bruce Kirkley, Department Head, Theatre

Date: 19 December, 2013

Subject: Major Changes: Theatre Diploma

 Rationale for change: The Theatre department proposes changes to the Theatre Diploma, in keeping with one of the key recommendations from our 2012 program review, which was to revise the structure of the Theatre Diploma by grouping courses into creative practice and theatre studies categories in order to give students more options. In addition, the department needs to revise the entrance requirements for the diploma to accommodate recent changes to the lower-level acting courses THEA 111 and THEA 112 which (among other things) will allow students to audition for entry into 112, without having to take 111 as a prerequisite (these changes were recently approved at UEC).

The diploma was originally established as a two-year transfer program. The proposed restructuring will retain this function and still allow students to ladder into a BA or BFA program by selecting electives to meet the breadth requirements for these degrees. However, the restructuring will also give students who have a strong interest in theatre the opportunity to pursue a "stand-alone" two year diploma with a strong focus on theatre. In addition, the restructuring will allow more options for students to choose courses oriented toward technical theatre, or acting, or theatre studies, depending on their interests. The restructuring does not require any new courses or resources, since it simply reorganizes the requirements to allow students more paths through the program.

- 2. Summary of substantive changes (in the order they appear in the calendar copy):
 - Calendar description revised;
 - Entrance requirements changed to provide option of direct admission to THEA 112;
 - Fees and additional costs revised to take into account higher costs for text books and other materials:
 - Location, Classroom Expectations and Part-time Studies sections cleaned up;
 - Academic Warning section revised to include note on Theatre practicum courses not being allowed for students on academic warning;
 - Graduation and other details revised to reflect current UFV procedures and calendar format;
 - Program requirements revised to group courses into categories of Theatre Practice (15 credits), Theatre Studies (12 credits), Writing Requirement (3 credits), Theatre Electives (12 credits), General Electives (18 credits);

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- Options for meeting the Theatre Practice requirement expanded so that students can focus on acting or on technical theatre;
- Course numbers and titles revised in accordance with recent course revisions (specifically, THEA 111, 112, 203, 204);
- CMNS 155 added as an option for meeting the Writing Requirement, along with ENGL 105;
- Option added for students with an A in English 12, etc., to replace ENGL 105 with any ENGL course numbered 108 or higher (as per current practice in the BA and BFA);
- ENGL 233 and 234 added to the list of excluded electives (in notes for electives, final bullet) since these are cross-listed with the required theatre studies courses THEA 203 and 204;
- Theatre Practica section revised for clarity.

3. Budget and Learning outcome Issues

a. How does your course address the UFV Learning Outcomes?

The department has reviewed the course and program learning outcomes to ensure the diploma aligns with institutional learning outcomes at a level appropriate to a two-year lower-level diploma program (see attached alignment grid).

b. What are the budget implications of the program change?

Since this program change simply reorganizes requirements to allow students more paths through the diploma program, and uses existing courses and resources already available for the diploma, there are no new or additional costs.

c. What consideration has been given to indigenizing the curriculum?

The two-year diploma program will appeal to those Aboriginal learners who may be looking for an introductory level post-secondary program. Through its Storytelling course and hosting of special events and play readings in partnership with the Sto:lo Nation and Sto:lo Research and Resource Management Centre, the department seeks to develop awareness of Indigenous culture and issues, and open doorways to postsecondary education for Aboriginal communities.

d. Are field trips required? How are the trips funded?

Field trips are not required for the Theatre diploma program, but students are often asked to attend professional theatre productions and write a review as part of course assignments.

 e. Please provide an estimate of the typical costs for courses, including textbooks and other materials.

Textbooks and materials for this course generally cost around \$100-200.

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From: <u>Bruce Kirkley</u>

To: Rhonda Colwell; cwconsult

Cc: Samantha Pattridge; Ashley Hoogendoorn

Subject: RE: [CWC] Major Change: Theatre Diploma Program

Date: Wednesday, January 29, 2014 4:13:57 PM

Hi Rhonda,

Many thanks for your feedback on the Theatre Diploma revision. I have provided my responses in brown font below, and revised the calendar copy for the diploma accordingly.

All the best, Bruce

Dr. Bruce Kirkley Associate Professor/Department Head, Theatre University of the Fraser Valley

Join us for <u>UFV Theatre's 2013/2014 Season</u> Tickets at 604.795.2814 or <u>theatre@ufv.ca</u>



From: Rhonda Colwell

Sent: Friday, January 10, 2014 3:10 PM

To: Bruce Kirkley; cwconsult

Cc: Samantha Pattridge; Ashley Hoogendoorn

Subject: RE: [CWC] Major Change: Theatre Diploma Program

Hi Bruce,

I have noticed a few small things I would like to suggest changes to, as follows:

In the Calendar copy, you reference "academic advisor" several times. Do you want to be more specific and state "an Arts advisor" as the Arts Advice Centre is now approving the graduation requests for this program? Good suggestion – done.

Under the Part-time students section, the final sentence states: "Part-time students wanting to complete the Theatre diploma program should consult the calendar or meet with an academic advisor to ensure they are taking the right courses in the right sequence." I am suggesting this be re-worded to: "Part-time students wanting to complete the Theatre Arts diploma should consult the calendar or meet with an academic advisor to ensure they are completing the appropriate courses in the correct sequence." Makes sense – done.

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Under the Graduation section, the fourth sentence states: "Diploma candidates who qualify to receive a UFV Theatre Arts diploma must be approved by the UFV Arts division and the Senate." I am suggesting this be re-worded to: "Diploma candidates who qualify to receive a UFV Theatre Arts diploma must be approved by the Arts Advice Centre and the Senate." Done. Please note that I've also revised the name of the degree program to Theatre diploma (not Theatre Arts diploma), and have corrected this throughout the document.

For the BA Writing Requirement, the final version pertaining to the English 12 grade is not exactly as you have it represented. Do you want to change this to follow what the BA ended up with? If yes, this is how the BA section has it: "Enter the BA program with a grade of A in English 12 (or an equivalent course), a grade of A in ENGL 099, or a grade of A in ENGL 091.

Note: In assessing a high school grade, the BA program uses the blended final grade. English 12 equivalent courses include English Literature 12, English 12 First Peoples, International Baccalaureate English A (standard level or higher level), Advanced Placement English."

Currently, BC students do not have a choice to write the provincial exam for English 12 – it is still required for their graduation. Revised as suggested.

Does the sample program outline need to be included? The program requirements are listed first so this seems redundant to me. Or do you want to keep it there to give Theatre students an indication of when these courses will be offered/should be completed? I think we would like to keep the sample program outline, since it gives students a useful guideline for how to plan their program of studies.

Thanks, Rhonda

From: cwconsult-bounces@ufv.ca [mailto:cwconsult-bounces@ufv.ca] On Behalf Of Bruce Kirkley

Sent: Thursday, December 19, 2013 4:08 PM

To: cwconsult

Subject: [CWC] Major Change: Theatre Diploma Program

Attached please find the memo, calendar copy with track changes, and learning outcome alignment grid for major changes to the Theatre Diploma program.

Many thanks, Bruce

Dr. Bruce Kirkley Associate Professor/Department Head, Theatre University of the Fraser Valley

Join us for <u>UFV Theatre's 2013/2014 Season</u> Tickets at 604.795.2814 or <u>theatre@ufv.ca</u>

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AGENDA ITEM # 4.1.



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Theatre

ufv.ca/theatre

Theatre Arts diploma Theatre diploma

UFV offers a two-year, 60 credit program (including practical skill development courses and university-level courses) leading to a diploma in theatre. The program prepares students for a life-long enjoyment of the theatre. Graduates are qualified to seek entry into professional training schools, or to transfer to university degree programs, or pursue involvement in community theatre. Exceptional students may be qualified ready to seek professional work upon graduation. The program also gives students an enriched appreciation of theatre and enhanced skills for involvement in theatre.

Transfer

The majority of courses in the Theatre Arts diploma program are transferable. Consult the B.C. Provincial Transfer Guide at <u>bctransferguide.ca</u> for details. Students who plan to continue their education at another post-secondary institution should make themselves fully aware of its requirements, particularly when choosing electives. Consult the <u>program head, this</u>-calendar, the B.C. Provincial Transfer Guide, and a UFV <u>education academic advisorArts advisor</u> for advice.

Entrance requirements

- 1. B.C. Secondary school graduation or equivalent, or 19 years of age or older before the first day of classes begin.
- Applicants with previous training in acting may audition for direct admission to THEA 112
 Essentials of Acting. Applicants with no training in acting should enroll in THEA 111 Introduction to Acting.
- 3. Students with university-level credit must have a grade point average of 2.0 on all credits attempted. Transcripts must be submitted to substantiate this.
- 3.4. Applicants must satisfy the English language proficiency requirement. For details on how this requirement may be met, see English language proficiency requirement in the Admissions section of the calendar.

Students who do not meet these requirements might consider the Arts Studies program path.

When to apply

Applications are accepted for entrance to the Fall <u>and Winter semesters</u>. For application deadlines, see <u>specific intake application process</u>.

How to apply

 $1. \ Submit the application fee along with your UFV application for admission form to the Office of the Registrar (OReg). You can apply online or download an application form at \\$

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<u>ufv.ca/admissions/admissions/apply</u>. Application forms are also available from any OReg or Student Services office.

Additional documents required for a complete application:

- Proof of B.C. secondary school graduation or equivalent.
- Transcripts (or interim transcripts) showing grade/course achievement as per entrance requirements.
- 2. Students who have attended a post-secondary institution must submit an official transcript (sealed envelope) for each institution attended, whether or not they have completed courses there. To be considered official, transcripts must be sent directly to UFV from the originating institution; see the Transfer Credit section for details. To retain your original application date, order early so transcripts arrive within two weeks of the date your application is mailed or submitted.
- 3. For students planning to audition for direct admission to acting at an advanced level (THEA 112 Essentials of Acting): when your application has been processed by the Office of the Registrar, you will receive information on audition dates, and a copy of the audition guidelines. These guidelines are also available on the Theatre website. Auditions will be held in May for the Fall intake only. Applicants who reside outside the Lower Mainland area should contact the Theatre department assistant for alternate arrangements.
- 34. Upon admission to the program you will be provided with registration information. A deposit is required when you register (see the <u>Fees and Other Costs</u> section). This money will be applied toward your tuition fees. Final payment of all course fees is due the end of the second week of classes.

If you meet all of the entrance requirements, but the program is full, you will be given an opportunity to register in the Arts Studies program path. Should a space become available at a later date, you will be contacted.

45. In cases where interim transcripts are submitted, an admission decision may be made conditional upon completion of academic requirements. Proof of completion of entrance requirements are due the beginning of August.

Basis for admission decision

Applicants who meet the entrance requirements will be admitted in order of their application date. This date is set when an application, all required documentation, and the application fee have been submitted.

Students auditioning for direct admission to THEA 112 Essentials of Acting will be assessed on their ability to do the following:

- Demonstrate self-aware physical and vocal presentation skills;
- Listen and observe effectively when performing;

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- Use role-play and dramatic enactment to explore life experiences;
- Respond to critique constructively;
- Collaborate with others as part of a creative team

Part-time students

Students who attend UFV part-time, or who are enrolled in other programs, may take any available theatre course for which they have the prerequisites. Part-time students wanting to complete the Theatre diploma program-should consult the calendar or meet with an academic advisorArts advisor to ensure they are taking the right courses in the right sequencecompleting the appropriate courses in the correct sequence.

Fees and additional costs

See the <u>Fees and Other Costs</u> section for more information. Books and additional supplies cost approximately \$100-<u>150-200</u> per course. Additional costs may include theatre tours, workshop fees, art supplies, makeup, exercise mats, and suitable acting-class clothing.

Location

The Theatre department's facilities are located at the CEP and Yale Road campus locations in Chilliwack. Most classes are held at CEP and most activities related to the department's production season are carried out in the performance theatre on Yale Road. The department also offers courses in Abbotsford.

Workload and classroom expectations

Most theatre courses meet for three to six hours each week and require approximately twice that time out of class for study and preparation. Theatre practicum courses require from 60 to 200 total hours spread over approximately 10 weeks. Students must have flexibility in their schedules to accommodate the varied time demands of the practicum courses. Rehearsals are usually scheduled on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and on weekends (usually Sunday afternoon or evening).

There is a definite need to learn to balance time and workload in order to succeed in the program.

Dates and locations

The normal academic year is from September to the end of April. Admission for the program is for the fall semester. Students wishing to start in January may do so by taking any course for which they have the stated prerequisites and then applying for the following September. However, they should be aware that because of timetabling and sequencing of courses they can expect to spend 2.5 years to complete the program.

It is possible to earn credits by participating in the external study tours. Contact the program head.

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The Theatre department is based in Chilliwack, with facilities on both the Yale Road and CEP campus locations. Most classes are held at CEP and most activities related to practica are carried out in the department's theatre facility on Yale Road. Some courses each year are also offered in Abbotsford.

Part-time students

Part-time students may enrol in any available theatre course at any time convenient to them, provided they meet the stated prerequisites. Part time students wanting to complete the Theatre program should consult with the program head as early as possible in order to ensure they are taking the right courses in the right sequence.

Standing required for continuance

Students Theatre diploma students must maintain a 2.0 cumulative grade point average (CGPA).

Academic warning

Students whose grades fall below a 2.0 CGPA will be placed on Academic Warning for the next semester. A student on Academic Warning may not register in Theatre practicum courses or in a course overload. Students who achieve a semester grade point average of 2.0 will continue on Academic Warning until the CGPA equals or exceeds 2.0

Required to withdraw

Students who do not achieve a minimum semester grade point average of 2.0 while on Academic Warning will be withdrawn from the Theatre program. A student who has been required to withdraw may continue to take courses as an Arts Studies student.

Readmission to the program

To be readmitted to the Theatre Arts diploma Theatre diploma, you must complete nine university-level credits (can be duplicate courses), with a minimum 2.0 CGPA. Once these criteria are met, you may apply for readmission at the Office of the Registrar. When readmitted, you will remain on Academic Warning until your overall CGPA is 2.0.

Graduation

A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 is required in order to receive a diploma.

It is the student's responsibility to ensure all program requirements are met. This should be done by through regular consultation with the Theatre department headacademic advisorArts advisor for Theatre.

Diploma candidates who qualify to receive a UFV Theatre Arts diploma Theatre diploma must be approved by the UFV Arts Arts Advice Centre division and the Senate.

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Students must apply for graduation by completing a Request to Graduate form available at the Office of the Registrar. We recommend this be done in the first month of the graduating semester. The final deadline for submissions is April 1, with all program requirements completed by April 30 for students wishing to attend the June convocation ceremony.

Program requirements

A cumulative grade point average of 2.0 is required in order to receive a diploma.

Students are required to attend an interview with the program head either prior to registration or during the first week of the first semester. Additional interviews will be scheduled to monitor individual student progress.

Acting roles in the practicum sections are obtained through audition.

Theatre students are strongly encouraged to take a high school and/or university-level language course.

Students are not required but are encouraged to take a selected reasoning course, PHIL 100 or STAT 104.

Program requirements

Required courses Theatre Practice requirements: 36-15 credits

	Course	Title	Credits
	THEA 101	Introduction to Theatre	3
	THEA 111	Introduction to Acting-I	3
I	<u>OR</u> THEA 112	Essentials of Acting H	3
	THEA 121	Introduction to Technical Theatre	3
	THEA 123	Introduction to Technical Theatre II	3
	THEA 199	Technical Theatre Practicum	3
	THEA 201	History of Theatre — Major Trends and Issues of the 20th Century	
	or THEA 202	History of Theatre Major Trends and Issues to the 19th Century	3
I	THEA 211	Acting III	3
	THEA 212	Acting IV	3
	THEA 299	Theatre Production Practicum	3
l	ENGL 105	Academic Writing	3
I	ENGL 130	Introduction to Modern Drama	3
١			

Theatre and Drama Studies rrequirements: 12 credits

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Course	<u>Title</u>	Credits
<u>THEA 101</u>	Introduction to Theatre	<u>3</u>
THEA 203	History of Theatre and Drama: Antiquity to 1642	<u>3</u>
THEA 204	History of Theatre and Drama: 1642 to 1914	<u>3</u>
ENGL 130	Introduction to -Modern Drama	<u>3</u>

Writing requirement: 3 credits

Course	<u>Title</u>	Credits
ENGL 105	Academic Writing	<u>3</u>
(see Note)		
OR CMNS	Introduction to Workplace and Academic	<u>3</u>
<u>155</u>	<u>Communication</u>	

Note: Students who receivedenter the Theatre diploma program with a grade of an-A in English 12 (or an equivalent course), ENGL 091, or a grade of A in ENGL 099, or a grade of A in English 091, may replace the ENGL 105 requirement with any ENGL course numbered 108 or higher.

Note: In assessing a high school grade, the BA program uses the blended final grade. English 12 equivalent courses include English Literature 12, English 12 First Peoples, International Baccalaureate English A (standard level or higher level), Advanced Placement English. The following courses are considered equivalent to English 12: English Literature 12, English 12 First Peoples, International Baccalaureate English A (standard level or higher level), and Advanced Placement English.

When a provincial exam is written for English 12, UFV's policy is to use the higher of the school grade or the blended final grade.

Elective <u>courses</u>requirements: <u>30</u>24 credits

126 credits chosen from:

- THEA 112 (Essentials of Acting), Additional lower-level Theatre credits THEA 211
 (Acting III), THEA 215 (Voice and Body I), THEA 220 (Stage Management), THEA 250
 (Storytelling), THEA 199, THEA 299
- Notes:
 - THEA 112 may not be counted as an elective if used it to satisfy the Theatre
 Practice Requirement
 - o Students interested in Acting should register in THEA 211 and 215
 - Students interested in Technical Theatre should register in THEA 220 and in an additional practicum course (THEA 199 or THEA 299)

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 Students may repeat THEA 199 and THEA 299 for credit, provided the letter designation and production role differ.

12 credits chosen from:

- Subject areas other than Theatre
- At least 3three of these credits must be chosen from a creative arts discipline: Art
 History, Fashion Design, Film Studies, Graphic Design, Media and Communication
 Studies, or any lower-level English course designated as Creative Writing

6 credits chosen from:

- Any subject area including Theatre
- All elective credits must be university level.
- Students planning to "ladder" use the diploma to transfer into a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, or other: Theatre minor or extended minor program should consult the calendar or meet with an academic advisor Arts advisor to plan their ensure they select electives carefully tothat meet the requirements of the Bachelor of ArtsBA, BFA, or other program.
- At least three elective credits are required from each of Option 1, Option 2, or Option 3 below.
- At least three arts eElective credits must be from a subject area other than Theatre, and chosen from courses other than English ENGL 105, or 130, 233 and 234.

Sample program outline

First year

Semester I

	Course	Title	Credits
	THEA 101	Introduction to Theatre	3
1	THEA 111	Introduction to Acting I(Theatre lower-level elective)	3
	THEA 121	Introduction to Technical Theatre I	3
	ENGL 105	Academic Writing	3
	Elective	<u>Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 (see Note)Subject area other than Theatre</u>	3
	Total		15

Semester II

Course	Title	Credits
THEA 201	History of Theatre — Major Trends and Issues of the 20th century	
or THEA 202	History of Theatre Major Trends and Issues to the 19th century	3
THEA 112	Essentials of Acting H	3

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THEA 123	Introduction to Technical Theatre II	3
THEA 199	Technical Theatre Practicum	<u>3</u>
ENGL 130	Introduction to Modern-Drama	3
Elective	Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 (see Note)Creative	3
	Arts Elective	
Total		15

Note: Students are strongly recommended to complete one theatre practicum (THEA 199 or 299), and at least three elective credits in either the Social Sciences or Sciences during their first year of the Theatre Arts diploma.

Second year

Semester III

Course	Title	Credits
<u>THEA 203</u>	History of Theatre and Drama: Antiquity to 1642	<u>3</u>
THEA 211	Acting III	3
or THEA 220	Stage Management for Live Events (if focusing on technical theatre)	<u>3</u>
THEA 199	Technical Theatre Practicum (if not taken in first year)	3
or-THEA 299	Theatre Production Practicum (if not taken in first year)	3
Elective	Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 (see Note)Theatre lower-level elective	3
Elective	Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3Subject area other than Theatre	3
Elective	Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3	3
Total		15

Note: ENGL 211, ENGL 230, or ENGL 231 are strongly recommended.

Semester IV

Course	Title	Credits
THEA 204	History of Theatre and Drama: 1642 to 1914	<u>3</u>
THEA 212215	Acting IV Voice and Body I	3
<u>or</u> THEA 199	Technical Theatre Practicum (if not taken in first year focusing on technical theatre)	3
or THEA 299	Theatre Production Practicum (if not taken in first year focusing on technical theatre)	3
Elective	Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 (see Note 1)Subject area other than Theatre	3

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Elective* Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 (see Note 2) Any subject area including Theatre

Elective* Choose from Option 1, 2, or 3 Any subject area including Theatre

3
Total 15—16

Note 1: THEA 201 or 202 are strongly recommended if not taken already.

Note 2: *Students may take an upper-level theatre course, provided they have met the necessary prerequisites.

Electives

Must be university level. Students are strongly encouraged, but not required, to take a selected reasoning course chosen from PHIL 100 or STAT 104.

Option 1: Social Science electives

- Anthropology
- Criminology (please contact the Arts advisor for details regarding acceptable Criminology electives)
- Economics
- Geography (except those listed under the Science elective category under Option 2)
- Latin American Studies
- Media and Communication Studies
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology

Option 2: Science electives

- * Biology (100 level or higher)
- Chemistry (100-level or higher)
- Computing Science
- Geography 101, 102, 201, 202
- Kinesiology and Physical Education 163 or 170
- Physics (100-level or higher)
- Psychology 202

Option 3: Arts electives

- Art History
- English
- Film
- History
- Languages
- Mathematics

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- Philosophy
- Religious Studies
- Theatre
- Visual Arts

Practica

Theatre practica are assigned to each production in the department's annual season of theatre. Two practica are required for the diploma: THEA 199 (Technical Theatre Practicum) and THEA 299 (Theatre Production Practicum). Students are strongly advised to complete one of the required theatre practica in each year of the two-year diploma. The department also offers two credit/non-credit practica designed for students who wish to develop additional experience in theatre practice: THEA 290 (Theatre Practice – Small Ensemble) and THEA 295 (Theatre Practice – Large Ensemble).

Theatre practicum courses require from 45 to 130 total hours spread over approximately 10 weeks. Rehearsals are usually scheduled on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and on weekends (usually Sunday afternoon or evening).

Since each production represents a unique project, students may repeat THEA 199 or 299 once for further elective credit towards a Theatre Arts diploma Theatre diploma. Students may also acquire as many THEA 290 or THEA 295 credits as they wish. A maximum of twelve lower-level practicum credits (six required from THEA 199 and 299, and six elective credits from THEA 199, 299, 290, or 295) can be counted towards the diploma. In all cases, additional credit will only be granted when the work undertaken in each practicum represents a different production role.

Acting roles in the practicum sections are obtained through audition.

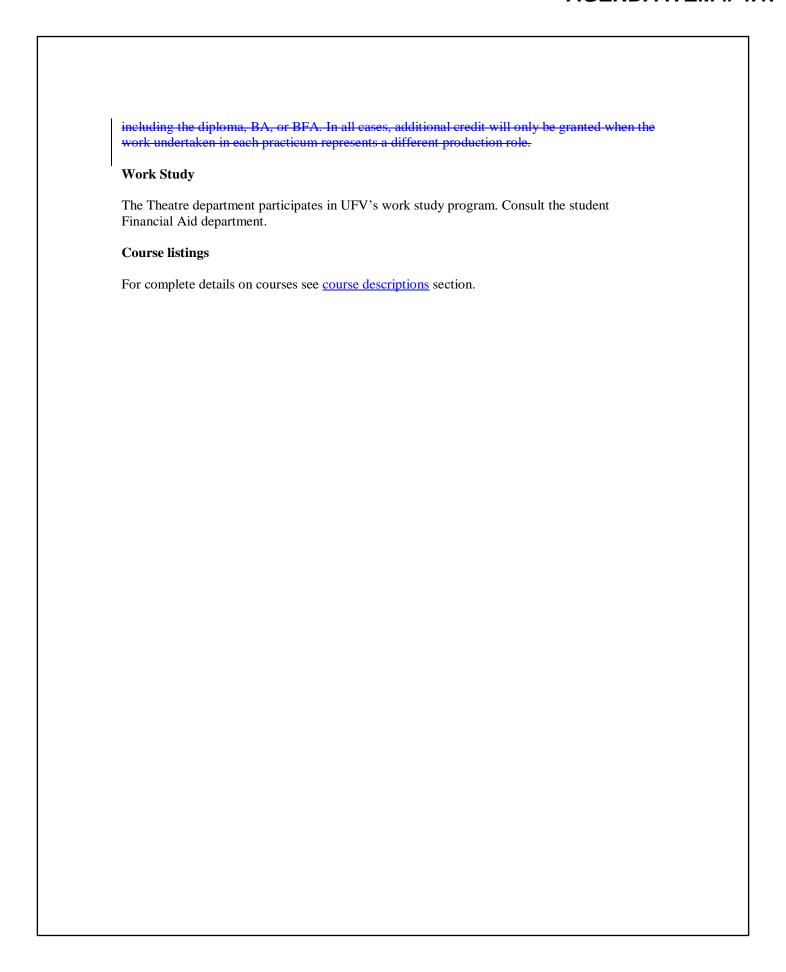
Two practica are required for the diploma: THEA 199 and THEA 299. Students are strongly recommended to complete one theatre practicum in each year of the two year program. Students are allowed to take more than two practica, however, these additional practica must not interfere with other course work. A maximum of twelve practicum credits can be counted towards the diploma.

Some theatre courses require students to work on a department production (usually no more than 10 hours). Involvement in a practicum removes the production requirement for these courses, except for THEA 121 and 123 (10 hour requirement). Actors in the productions are encouraged and sometimes required to work on backstage aspects of the department shows.

Theatre practica are grouped in accordance with each production in the department's annual season of theatre. Since each production represents a unique project, students may repeat THEA 199 or 299 once for further elective credit towards a Theatre Arts diploma, Bachelor of Arts degree, or Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. Students may also acquire as many THEA 290 or THEA 295 credits as they wish, however only a maximum of six credits drawn from one each of THEA 199, 299, 290, or 295 can be used for elective credits towards any UFV degree program,

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AGENDA ITEM # 4.1.



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ORIGINAL COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: REVISED COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE: COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)

Course outline form version: 11/22/13

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Course Code and Number: Numl	ber of Credits: Course credit policy (105)
Course Full Title: Course Short Title:	
Faculty: Choose an item. Departm	nent (or program if no department):
Calendar Description: The calendar description should be written in active voice w words and phrases, and don't repeat what's in the course tit	ith a minimum of 40 words. Use sentence fragments, eliminate redundant le. Make the description clear, brief, and informative.
Note: Students with credit for cannot take this co	urse for further credit.
Prerequisites (or NONE): Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):	
Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: Equivalent course(s): Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar desc. way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) of this course for further credit.	
Total Hours: 0 Typical structure of instructional hours:	Special Topics Will the course be offered with different topics?
Lecture hours Seminars/tutorials/workshops Laboratory hours Field experience hours Experiential (practicum, internship, etc.) Online learning activities Other contact hours: Total	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, Different lettered courses may be taken for credit: ☐ No ☐ Yes, repeat(s) ☐ Yes, no limit Note: The specific topic will be recorded when offered. Maximum enrolment (for information only): Expected frequency of course offerings (every semester, annually, etc.):
Department / Program Head or Director:	Date approved:
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	Date of posting:
Faculty Council approval	Date approved:
Dean/Associate VP:	Date approved:
Undergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval	Date of meeting:

Upon successful compl	etion of this	course, students will	be able to:				
Prior Learning Asses Yes No, P	sment and LAR cannot	Recognition (PLAR) be awarded for this o	ourse becau	use			
Typical Instructional I	Viethods (g	uest lecturers, presenta	ations, onlin	e instruction, field trips, e	etc.; may	vary at department's	discretion)
NOTE: The following	sections m	ay vary by instructo	r. Please se	ee course syllabus ava	ilable fr	om the instructor.	
Typical Text(s) and R	esource Ma	terials (if more space	is required,	download supplemental	Texts and	l Resource Materials	form)
Author Surname, Initials 1.	Title (article	., book, journal, etc.)		Cur	rent Editi	on <u>Publisher</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Published</u>
2.							
3. 4.							
5.							
Final exam: Quizzes/tests:	%	Assignments: Lab work:	%	Midterm exam: Field experience:	%	Practicum: Shop work:	%
Other:	//	Other:	%	Other:	%	Total:	0%
						Total.	070
Details (if necessary): Grading system: Lette	er Grades:	Credit/No Credit:	Labs to	be scheduled independ	lent of le	cture hours: Yes	No 🗌
Typical Course Conte			or module. F	Please provide one or mo	ore exam	ples for a typical co	ourse term.
	se Only	CIP Code:	Cour	rse Level Code:			
For Administrative Us Department code: PDC Code:	se Only	CIP Code:	Cour	rse Level Code:			



ORIGINAL COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:
REVISED COURSE IMPLEMENTATION DATE:
COURSE TO BE REVIEWED: (six years after UEC approval)
Cross-listed outline form version: 11/22/13

OFFICIAL UNDERGRADUATE CROSS-LISTED COURSE OUTLINE FORM

Note: The University reserves the right to amend course outlines as needed without notice.

Course Code and Number: Number	r of Credits: Course credit policy (105)			
Course Title:				
Faculty: Choose an item. Department (or pro	gram if no department):			
This is a cross-listed course. Please refer to for the official course outline.				
Calendar Description: The calendar description should be written in active voice with a maximum of 40 words. Use sentence fragments, eliminate redundant words and phrases, and don't repeat what's in the course title. Make the description clear, brief, and informative.				
Note: Students with credit for cannot take this course for fu	rther credit.			
Prerequisites (or NONE): Corequisites (if applicable, or NONE): Pre/corequisites (if applicable, or NONE):				
Equivalent Courses (cannot be taken for additional credit) Former course code/number: Cross-listed with: Equivalent course(s): Note: Equivalent course(s) should be included in the calendar description by way of a note that students with credit for the equivalent course(s) cannot take this course for further credit.	Transfer Credit Transfer credit already exists: ☐ Yes ☐ No Transfer credit requested (OReg to submit to BCCAT): ☐ Yes ☐ No (Note: If yes, fill in transfer credit form) Resubmit revised outline for articulation: ☐ Yes ☐ No To find out how this course transfers, see bctransferguide.ca.			
Department / Program Head or Director:	Date approved:			
Campus-Wide Consultation (CWC)	Date of posting:			
Faculty Council approval	Date approved:			
Dean/Associate VP: Date approved: Judergraduate Education Committee (UEC) approval Date of meeting:				
For Administrative Use Only	Date of meeting: Level Code:			
PDC Code:				

[COURSE]

University of the Fraser Valley Official Undergraduate Course Outline Supplemental Form

Supplemental Texts and Resource Materials Form

For use with the Official Undergraduate Course Outline Form, if more space is required for the **Typical Text(s) and Resource Materials** field.

Author Initials	Surname,	Title (article, book, journal, etc.)	<u>Current</u> <u>Edition</u>	<u>Publisher</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Published</u>
1.					
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29.					
30.					

[COURSE]

University of the Fraser Valley Transfer Credit Request Form

Transfer Credit Request Form

Please fill out this form if transfer credit should be requested.

AI	Institution code	Full Institution name	Transfer credit exists	Request transfer credit
AU Athabasca University	Al	Art Institute of Vancouver		
CAPU Capilano University	ASM	Acsenda School of Management		
CNC College of New Caledonia	AU	Athabasca University		
COTR College of the Rockies COLU Columbia College EC Emily Carr University of Art & Design FDU Fairleigh Dickinson University KWAN Kwantlen Polytechnic University NVIT Nicola Valley Institute of Technology NIC North Island College NWCC Northwest Community College OC Okanagan College SFU Simon Fraser University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU Thompson Rivers University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	CAPU	Capilano University		
COLU Columbia College EC Emily Carr University of Art & Design FDU Fairleigh Dickinson University KWAN Kwantlen Polytechnic University NVIT Nicola Valley Institute of Technology NIC North Island College NWCC Northwest Community College OC Okanagan College SFU Simon Fraser University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU Trinity Western University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	CNC	College of New Caledonia		
EC Emily Carr University of Art & Design	COTR	College of the Rockies		
FDU Fairleigh Dickinson University KWAN Kwantlen Polytechnic University NVIT Nicola Valley Institute of Technology NIC North Island College NWCC Northwest Community College OC Okanagan College SFU Simon Fraser University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU Trinity Western University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University Gnada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	COLU	Columbia College		
KWAN Kwantlen Polytechnic University	EC	Emily Carr University of Art & Design		
NVIT Nicola Valley Institute of Technology	FDU	Fairleigh Dickinson University		
NIC North Island College	KWAN	Kwantlen Polytechnic University		
NWCC Northwest Community College OC Okanagan College SFU Simon Fraser University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU-OL Thompson Rivers University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	NVIT	Nicola Valley Institute of Technology		
OC Okanagan College	NIC	North Island College		
SFU Simon Fraser University TRU Thompson Rivers University TRU-OL Thompson Rivers University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	NWCC	Northwest Community College		
TRU Thompson Rivers University	OC	Okanagan College		
TRU-OL Thompson Rivers University, Open Learning TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC	SFU	Simon Fraser University		
TWU Trinity Western University UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	TRU	Thompson Rivers University		
UBC University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC	TRU-OL	Thompson Rivers University, Open Learning		
UBCO University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	TWU	Trinity Western University		
UCW University Canada West UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	UBC	University of British Columbia- Vancouver Campus		
UNBC University of Northern BC UVIC University of Victoria	UBCO	University of British Columbia- Okanagan Campus		
UVIC University of Victoria	UCW	University Canada West		
, = =	UNBC	University of Northern BC		
VIU Vancouver Island University	UVIC	University of Victoria		
	VIU	Vancouver Island University		

Please note that upper-level (300- and 400-level) courses can only be sent for transfer credit request to TRU, TRU-OL, UNBC, and ECU (fine arts courses only). Please see the following webpage for further information: http://www.bccat.ca/cr/upper.cfm.

Course Outline Style Guide

General Course Outline Guidelines

- Memos: Any course outline that is proceeding through the approval process should be submitted with a
 memo. To ensure that all relevant information is included, it is highly recommended to use the Memo
 Template for Course Proposals that can be found on the UEC resources webpage
 (http://www.ufv.ca/senate/uec/uec-resources/).
- Official Undergraduate Cross-Listed Course Form: Cross-listed courses should be on the Official
 Undergraduate Cross-Listed Course Form. Any time that changes are made to the main course, which is on the
 Official Undergraduate Course Outline Form, the same changes also need to be made on the corresponding
 Official Undergraduate Cross-Listed Course Form.
- 3. **Supplemental Texts and Resource Materials Form:** Whenever more than five text or resource materials need to be listed on the *Official Undergraduate Course Outline Form*, the *Supplemental Texts and Resource Materials Form* provides an area to list the additional information.
- 4. **Transfer Credit Request Form:** A *Transfer Credit Request Form* has been created to provide departments with the opportunity to indicate the institutions which should be sent transfer credit requests. Departments are familiar with the content of the course and have a good understanding of which institutions the course would likely be granted transfer credit for.
- 5. Course Short Title: When a course title exceeds 30 characters, Banner requires that a short version of the title is entered. The Official Undergraduate Course Outline Form provides a space for this information. It is important for departments to indicate the course short title as they have a better understanding of the course content and can provide a course title that is meaningful to students.
- 6. Course Numbers: As directed by the Office of the Registrar, course numbers cannot be reused. Banner's repeat checking process will assign includes and excludes to repeated courses. Using recycled course numbers will create erroneous includes and excludes for repeated courses.
- 7. Equivalent Courses: Equivalent courses should be limited to courses that have the same credit as the two courses are equal in calculation of repeating courses and meeting prerequisites. New courses that are replacing an old course in a program are not necessarily equivalent courses and should not be coded in Banner as such. These courses should be flagged in a degree audit system rather than coded as equivalent.

Two courses cannot be coded as equivalent to one course. This practice affects the prerequisite checking and the calculation of including and excluding courses on a student's transcript.



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Prerequisite Style Guidelines

Prerequisites need to have consistent formatting standards so that students can interpret the course requirements

1. All high school subjects should include the full name in upper and lower case.

E.g. Principles of Mathematics 12

2. All **UFV** courses should use the course acronym in **upper case.**

E.g. BIO 408

3. The format for the wording when prerequisites require credits hours is:

"xx (E.g. 45) university-level credits"

4. The format for the use of numbers versus words is:

"# (E.g. 9) credits" (versus number (E.g. nine) credits)

5. The format for identifying the course level is:

"xxx (E.g. 200)-level courses" - Banner will include courses 200-level and above (Some outlines have used wording such as second-year courses, lower level/upper courses, etc.)

6. Use **brackets**, and the words "**and**" and "**or**" within the prerequisite statements. Use of commas and semicolons does not always clarify the intention of the prerequisites. Brackets are used in mathematical equations, which is similar to the coding of prerequisites.

E.g. CIS 190 and CIS 192; one of COMP 150, COMP 125, or COMP 152; and one of ENGL 105 or any 100-level CMNS course.

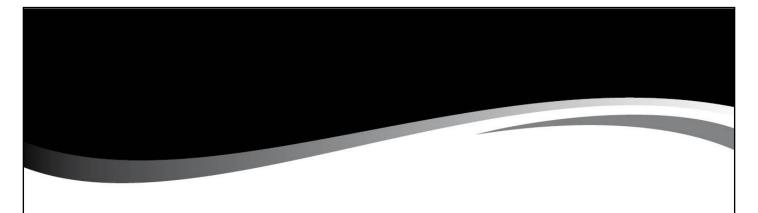
With brackets this would be (CIS 190) and (CIS 192) and (one of COMP 150, COMP 125, or COMP 152) and (one of ENGL 105 or any 100-level CMNS course). It is now clear that there are 4 courses that are required to meet the prerequisite requirement.

Corequisites

7. Watch the reference to corequisites courses especially in programs where all the courses may not be offered in the same term. These outlines should indicate the requirements in the pre/corequisites section.



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Banner cannot accommodate certain prerequisites

- 8. **Do not** use a **required GPA** as a prerequisite.
- 9. **Do not** include a **grade average**, such as B+ average in 3 courses. Each course needs its own individual letter grade.
- 10. Do not use statements such as "taken in the previous semester". The minimum that can be coded is within one year.
- 11. General requirements that are not associated with a UFV course or a recorded test score **cannot be** coded as requirements.

E.g. "knowledge of programming language"

"diploma-related course work"

"familiarity with the basic skills of historical inquiry is expected"

"departmentally-approved certificate or diploma" (unless specific UFV credential is stated)

- 12. **Do not** use **different prerequisites** for a course based on the student's program of study. All prerequisites that are coded are enforced for all students.
- 13. **Define** specific course acronyms instead of general statements such as Arts and Applied Arts. There is no published list to which students can refer to confirm which courses qualify under these headings.
- 14. **Do not** include two prerequisite statements that include program admittance or a specified number of credits. These two requirements are coded in different portions of the system and are independent of each other.
- 15. A prerequisite **should be** set on a per course basis, based on what the requirements are for that course. By listing all the courses from a certain level, departments **do not** have the **flexibility** of offering courses in the program out of sequence or part time without needing many waivers. In addition, it is very difficult to keep up with changes in the courses within a program.

E.g. "Admission to the CYC Program, all 200-level courses need to be completed"



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A BCCAT Special Report

Prepared by John FitzGibbon, Associate Director, Transfer & Articulation, BCCAT
February 2014



Research by

BCCAT

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Learning Outcomesand Credit Transfer

Examples, Issues, and Possibilities

A BCCAT Special Report

Prepared by John FitzGibbon, Associate Director, Transfer & Articulation, BCCAT
February 2014

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This report is also available at bccat.ca/publications

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Introduction

The efficiencies gained through credit transfer systems for higher education and for students are well understood in many places around the world and there is increased interest in examining different credit transfer models suitable to different jurisdictional contexts. In a previous review of transfer models and systems in BC, North America, and beyond, BCCAT noted that "several jurisdictions have utilized the idea of basing articulation decisions on courses outcomes" (Finlay, 2009 p. 3). This paper provides a more detailed look at models of transfer that incorporate learning outcomes in credit transfer decision making.

The impetus for this examination is a number of global trends and activities that have the potential to affect higher education in BC, including:

- the increasing emphasis on enabling crossjurisdictional student mobility;
- the example of the European Bologna
 Process initiative to write all higher education programs in terms of learning outcomes and adopt a common degree road map across the continent;
- the increased marketing of educational programs to domestic students and the vast international student market;
- the decline in traditional domestic student numbers; and
- the push to widen the labour market by retraining older workers and providing access to post-secondary education for non-traditional students.

In a global higher education context of increasing competition for student recruitment, inter-institutional student mobility, credit transfer flexibility, and quality assurance policies, learning outcomes have become part of recent international trends in institutional, curricula and pedagogical reform having profound effects on all aspects of curriculum development, implementation and evaluation. (Hubball & Gold, 2007, p. 5).

These trends drive discussions on making credit transfer more widely available, efficient, rigorous, and transparent. Effective credit transfer systems are seen as an aid to greater access to tertiary education, as well as a means to lower student and institutional costs (Bekhradnia, 2004; Junor & Usher, 2008; Trick, 2013). This paper will further explore the academic literature on the role and possibilities of learning outcomes in articulation and transfer, and offer some directions that others are exploring based on that review.

Learning Outcomes and Credit Transfer

BC Council on Admissions & Transfer 1

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Learning Outcomes: Definition

Learning outcomes represent a view of education that focuses on the results or outputs of the educational process as expressed in the knowledge, skills, and abilities that students can demonstrate as a result of completing a course or program. The alternative perspective is based on a description of the instructor's intention regarding what will be taught and learning is quantified in terms of the length of courses and programs, access requirements, material covered, textbooks used, and types of assessments (Adam, 2008). Peter Ewell (2001) describes student learning outcomes as "the particular levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities that a student has attained at the end (or as a result) of his or her engagement in a particular set of collegiate experiences" (p. 6). The European Commission, in establishing common definitions for qualifications frameworks and other policy directions across the continent, states that learning outcomes "describe what a learner is expected to know, understand and be able to do after successful completion of a process of learning" (European Communities, 2013 p. 11).

While there may be some commonality in conceptualizations of learning outcomes, there is little uniformity in what to call them. For example, institutions may refer to the outputs of their education process as core competencies, expected student-centred learning outcomes, intended learning outcomes, or institutional aims. What these have in common is the intention to be explicit about what the student can be expected to know and be able to do as a result of successfully

completing a program or course. Within institutions, there is a similar challenge as some faculty still see outcomes and objectives as interchangeable in their expression within course outlines (Carter, Coyle & Leslie, 2011). What may be described by some faculty as learning outcomes may be described by other faculty as behavioural objectives (Ascough, 2011). While a number of scholars (e.g., Ewell (2001), Adam (2008)) and many jurisdictions distinguish between competencies/competences and learning outcomes, this paper will use "learning outcomes" as the generic term to describe what students have achieved as a result of the learning process.

A discussion of the use of learning outcomes in transfer and articulation is made more difficult by their use for other purposes. A survey of the literature identifies three broad categories for the application of learning outcomes: for quality assurance and program and institution improvement; for improvement in teaching and learning; and as the basis for credit accumulation and transfer systems.

Quality Assurance and Improvement

- descriptions of learning as the basis for accreditation of programs and institutions;
- basic descriptions of credentials in credential and qualifications frameworks;
- a means to describe what learners will demonstrate as the basis for quality assurance;
- the basis for program improvement or program evaluation in an institution;
- the means by which agencies, professions, government, or regulatory bodies describe what must be demonstrated in order to be certified:

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Improvement in Teaching and Learning

- a means to describe sequencing of learning within a course or program;
- a common currency for descriptions of what constitutes quality programming;
- as the means by which to encourage improvement in teaching and learning;
- a means to communicate what students will achieve to employers and others;

Credit Accumulation and Transfer

- a means to describe what is expected of students when applying for assessment of prior learning;
- the basis for decisions relating to credit accumulation and credit transfer.

(Adam, 2008; Bjornavold & LeMouillour, 2009; Carter, Coyle & Leslie, 2011; Ewell, 2001; Gallavara et al., 2008). While these purposes are related, this paper will focus on the use of learning outcomes for credit transfer.

Learning Outcomes in Credit Transfer

Learning outcomes have been identified as playing several different roles in the credit transfer process. The first is providing what Adelman (2009) refers to as a 'reference point' or common language for describing courses and programs (p. 51). The wider the range in variability of programming due to language, culture, and distance, the more a common framework using recognizable and reliable course information is useful. The second is as a basis for assessing course

or program quality when accepting credit for courses delivered outside of the home institution. In the absence of cross-jurisdictional accreditation, common grading standards, or similar criteria for assigning credit values, some proxy for establishing the quality of courses is helpful in determining equivalency. Efficient credit transfer determinations are also a major factor. Building trust in the quality of other institutions' programs, and preparing and negotiating articulation agreements can be a time-consuming process. Any means to make this process more efficient is likely to be explored by jurisdictions interested in supporting student mobility, even though it would still be necessary to create shared understanding and trust in quality. Outcomes based articulation modes can't forego the necessary interaction to get there-entirely. The fourth factor is the interconnectedness of higher education and the growth of the global tertiary marketplace. Institutions, whether competing or collaborating with each other, need a means to facilitate this increasing interconnectedness.

Perhaps the most important function learning outcomes can provide is in shifting the focus to the results of learning from input measures (Adam, 2008; Bjornavold, & Le Mouillour, 2009). For example, in most jurisdictions, articulation has traditionally been mostly input-based, relying on topics, assignments, and textbooks. Outcomes conceivably introduce a more nuanced means of assessing student learning.

Learning outcomes can help to provide a meaningful description of learning using common language (Adelman, 2009; CEDEFOP, 2009; Gallavara et al., 2008). Learning outcomes are more amenable to describing students' learning as they progress through a program, because they can encapsulate both the broad outcomes of a program of study and the

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specific competencies expected of a module or unit of study. They can be a reference point for describing the sequence of learning, allowing institutions to judge whether a course satisfies prerequisites and/ or is at the level of difficulty normally associated with a particular level in a program. In Europe, with its large geographic area, diverse cultures, and many languages, a common point of reference is essential when attempting to build a credit transfer system. The European University Association, in its review of a decade of changes in European higher education, described the value of learning outcomes as enabling "learning undertaken in different contexts to be compared relatively transparently and free of preconceptions or prejudices, thus facilitating the comparison and recognition of learning between different contexts" (Sursock & Smidt, 2010, p. 65). Presumably, if learning outcomes can aid in establishing common frames of reference across the various European institutions, they could do the same in more homogenized systems of higher education.

Transfer credit policies are influenced by the convergence or divergence of quality standards. In BC, the growth of colleges as transfer institutions required that their transfer programming meet the standards of the receiving university programs. The articulation system in the province, allied with government and institutional reviews and reporting structures, has ensured a convergence of quality standards. In this milieu, employing the common reference point of learning outcomes may not be as necessary as in other jurisdictions where the history of the post-secondary culture has not provided the same common understanding of institutional and programming quality. In BC, students can move from institution to institution with credit, knowing that transferred courses will

prepare them to be successful at the next institution and will be roughly of the same quality. In Ontario, where the college and university sectors of the higher education system are being asked to collaborate on student mobility, there are very different types of curriculum and differences in preparation level for programs (i.e., the college and university high school preparation streams). Learning outcome assessment is suggested as the best means to ensure quality in a rigorous and systematic way (HEQCO, 2012).

The attraction of a common reference point extends far beyond institutions and national boundaries, and is illustrative of how tertiary education is becoming more connected globally. Tremblay, Lalancette, and Roseveare (2012), in their report on the feasibility of assessing higher level learning outcomes across jurisdictions for the OECD, note that the interest around the world in defining learning outcomes by discipline, institution, and entire jurisdiction is indicative of higher education systems being increasingly interconnected and global in orientation. They note that 70 countries have adopted qualifications frameworks that define learning outcomes associated with each credential and that interest in "Tuning," the Europeanbased process of describing and aligning degree programs using learning outcomes, has "expanded into the Americas, Africa, Central Asian Republics and Russia (with feasibility studies in Australia, Canada and China)" (p. 42). They suggest that this interest has implications for student mobility, transferability of credentials, and degree recognition (p. 37). Floud (2006) comments, "the old forms of trust, appropriate to an elite system [such as prior knowledge of the awarding institution or confidence in the processes of external verification by peers], are insufficient when confronted with millions of students, hundreds of

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thousands of courses, thousands of universities and with the demands of millions of employers (as cited in Gallagher, 2013 p. 70).

The growth of a global education market and interest in student mobility has encouraged governments to look for the most efficient yet effective means of enabling credit transfer. Bekhradnia (2004) notes that building trust regarding the quality of sending programs, through discipline-specific articulation committees and research into transfer success, is a key element in creating a successful transfer system. However, BC's system of course articulations, supported by discipline-specific committees, could be seen as cumbersome and time-consuming in a jurisdiction developing transfer systems without the benefit of BC's history of incremental additions to articulation agreements over the years. Carter, Coyle, & Leslie (2011) note that agreement on the learning outcomes to be demonstrated by students at the conclusion of a program could lessen the need for individual course comparisons and reduce the need for course-to-course articulation agreements. They suggest using standardized learning outcomes to develop block transfer agreements that cover a system is a more efficient method of supporting student mobility. However, identifying program outcomes for block laddering is a different process and leads to a different type of transfer than developing course articulation agreements, even if based on learning outcomes. The former does not facilitate mid program or incomplete program credit transfer very well—an important consideration as transfer occurs very often prior to program completion.

In a higher education system in which transfer is legislated or tightly controlled by government, learning outcomes may be an efficient method of determining how closely one curriculum matches another, one which may rely less on faculty input. Where quality of institutional programming is also legislated or subject to similar accreditation procedures, the process theoretically could be reduced to a one-to-one matching of learning outcomes. At least one web platform product is predicated on this assumption. See, for example, the Elumen website at elumen.info for information about the ReProTool, a software used with the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) and Tuning Process described by Pouyioutas, Gjermundrod, & Dionysiou (2012). However, faculty play the key role in curricular and outcomes adjudication for academic integrity and it is unlikely that any form of software product would replace this.

Building trust and understanding of program quality in other institutions through faculty interaction, such as in the BC model, is difficult in large jurisdictions or across the country, except within very specific disciplines. When negotiating pan-Canadian agreements, the Canadian Armed Forces have used learning outcomes in a number of programs to define the standards they would like achieved by students as they

... as Europeans undertook an epochal effort to harmonize dozens of very disparate university systems, they decided to make students' demonstrated levels of learning the touchstone for transfer protocols and for guiding student progress toward next-level degree programs. (Gaston, 2010, p. xii)

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move from institution to institution across the country (G. Cran, personal communication, May 25 2013). The Canadian Armed Forces approve institutions to offer trades and business programs for their personnel and provide a competency map similar to that given to institutions by the accounting professions.

The next section will discuss how these general functions related to learning outcomes in credit transfer play out in selected jurisdictions. British Columbia is used as the starting point.

Selected Jurisdictional Examples

British Columbia

The general aims of credit transfer in British Columbia are to enable access to degree programs, facilitate credential completion, and ease progression to subsequent credentials through laddered pathways across the province. Depending on the discipline, discussions on course and program content by articulation committees may include explicit reference to expected learning outcomes, for example to agree on core curriculum in degree or diploma programs, meet regulatory body expectations, or to develop Flexible Pre-Majors or block transfer agreements. In addition, institutions may submit course learning outcomes along with other information as part of the articulation request using the Transfer Credit Evaluation

System (TCES) form. ¹ In some institutions, there is an expectation that courses and programs be expressed in learning outcomes, and these form the basis for requests for credit transfer to other institutions or as the basis for laddered program agreements.

A number of program areas have developed courses in terms of learning outcomes for some time, especially in the applied areas. Although learning outcomes can and do occur in course outlines across a wide variety of disciplines, they are more likely to be found in such areas as health care, human services, tourism, hospitality, and the trades and technologies. In some of these areas, courses are developed as part of common or core curricula mandated by the province such as the program standards developed for the trades.² The expectation is that graduates of programs demonstrate common outcomes, although the method that they are arrived at may differ. Where articulation is requested in these disciplines, the request is usually supported by a list of learning outcomes. Other disciplines, especially those in Arts and Science, have different traditions of describing courses and programs. Discussions at articulation committee meetings indicate that in many disciplines, especially in Arts and Science, more information is requested about courses than learning outcomes can provide, including methodology and learning activities, assessment and weighting, instructor qualifications, texts, topics, and objectives.

A number of professional bodies identify the learning outcomes (often referred to as competencies)

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¹ See bccat.ca/info/handbook/pages/transfer-friendly-course-outline-form See itabc.ca/discover-apprenticeship-programs/search-programs

required for pre-service training, which allow for both entry into the profession and movement across the country. Examples of these are technologists, technicians, engineers, registered and practical nurses, health care assistants, dentists and dental assistants, forest professionals, biologists, chemists, and the accounting professions. Representatives of the professional bodies often attend articulation committee meetings in order to discuss certification and training requirements.

Another area that uses learning outcomes to establish transfer protocols is Adult Basic Education (ABE) (British Columbia Ministry of Advanced Education, 2013). The ABE Handbook, published annually, identifies a series of goals intended to facilitate student mobility and credit transfer between institutions. The ABE Articulation Steering Committee sets and maintains learning outcomes that respect the autonomy of colleges and institutes while creating equivalent course content. The Working Committees review course outlines, determine disciplinary learning outcomes, and articulate courses based on those learning outcomes to produce a provincial transfer guide. The resulting grid is published in the ABE Handbook and posted on the Ministry of Advanced Education and BC Transfer Guide websites.

A number of disciplines have used learning outcomes to define programs in order to develop block transfer agreements. The block transfer agreements in Tourism, Hospitality, and Business Management are based on agreed-upon learning outcomes at the diploma and degree levels, and these are regularly reviewed by the articulation committees in order to keep the agreements current. In a different form of agreement, the Computing Education Articulation

Committee identified the common learning outcomes for lower division courses leading to the major in developing its Flexible Pre-Major. The committee members realized that the same topics and skills were covered in the first two years of Computing Education programs at different institutions but not in the same sequence or depth; thus, they identified all of the learning outcomes expected of students in the lower division when developing their pre-major agreement. In 1998, the English Articulation Committee developed an Aims of First Year Courses protocol in order to enhance transferability of courses and identify shared expectations for student skills and abilities. The committee has since updated the document a number of times (BCCAT, 2012).

Ontario

The government of Ontario has shown considerable interest in expanding opportunities for credit transfer, given the current era of fiscal restraint in higher education and the need to support students in obtaining credentials in reasonable time at minimal cost (Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges & Universities, 2011). However, Ontario's higher education system is differentiated, with colleges and universities offering different types of programs to students with different backgrounds and strengths. Traditionally, transfer between the systems was not common or encouraged. A reasonable approach to supporting mobility in such a milieu is to encourage the sectors to work together to develop progression to credentials, with each sector providing appropriate but minimally overlapping programming as well as other tactics, including course articulation. One way of achieving this is to align programs within the post-secondary sector to common program standards, and then to encour-

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... determining learning equivalency using program standards rather than course by course comparison is innovative. Program standards have clearly defined learning outcomes for programs across the province so it is an efficient way to improve pathways and provide more students with choices. (Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges & Universities, 2011 p. 7)

age laddered pathways involving study at different institutions that eventually lead to credentials. In its proposal to the Ontario Minister of Training, Colleges and Universities to revise the 2005 Private Career Colleges Act, the Ontario Association of Career Colleges (OACC) suggested that agreement on common program standards and learning outcomes by apprenticeship programs, career colleges, community colleges, institutes, and universities was important in creating seamless pathways for students (OACC, 2013).

In a system that encourages laddered programs, there needs to be agreement on broad program aims and on the role played by the preparatory programs. The assumption in this type of transfer arrangement is that the 'sending' program provides students with the lower-level courses in a program, and programming does not overlap with courses offered at the receiving institution.

The discussion focuses on preparation and progression rather than equivalency. Learning outcomes by their nature lend themselves to expressing levels of difficulty - an important attribute when building a laddered program.

United States

The use of learning outcomes in higher education is widespread in the US. Progression from two-year college programs to four-year universities is aided by the common reference point that learning outcomes provides. The six regional higher education accreditation agencies recognized by the US Department of Education and the Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) require similar processes for reporting, founded on the learning in courses and programs being expressed as learning outcomes. Credit transfer across state borders is not as developed as in-state transfer, and those initiatives that could support more national mobility seem to be dependent on agreement on broad general outcomes.

Articulation and transfer policies in the US have been seen as a means of improving degree completion, especially among minority and low-income students (Dougherty & Reid, 2007). A number of states in the US have developed transfer arrangements founded on common learning outcomes for lower division education core curricula and Associate Degrees. Norrie and Lennon (2013) point out that most US institutions have adopted common learning outcomes for undergraduate programs (p. 9). While the majority of articulation is at the program and course level, a number

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of states, including Pennsylvania and Oregon, use outcome-focused standards to encourage greater credit transferability and student mobility across their systems (OACC, 2013).

While most states have developed transfer policies that enable state-wide movement of credit, there are a few initiatives that address student mobility across the country. For example, the Degree Qualification Profile (DQP) developed by the Lumina Foundation, a private US-based foundation, uses wide generic learning outcomes in establishing degree descriptions that are common enough for students to gain credit in other jurisdictions. Four states are currently exploring this framework (Lumina Foundation, 2011). Allied to this initiative is the Association of American Colleges and Universities (AAC&U) Liberal Education and America's Promise (LEAP) campaign, which promotes the use of Essential Learning Outcomes for transfer and accountability (2013). A similar effort, the Quality in Undergraduate Education (QUE) project, which ran from 1997 to 2004, worked with faculty in 21 colleges and universities in four states to draft voluntary standards and student learning outcomes in six arts and science disciplines with undergraduate majors (Albertine & Henry, 2004). A number of states have also experimented with the European idea of tuning within disciplines (Adelman, 2009; Gaston, 2010). The state of Texas has been a leader in tuning, bringing together faculty, students, recent graduates, and employers to establish common learning

outcomes by degree level for eight disciplines, and it is working on an additional four disciplines. Outside of institutional efforts, the American Historical Association is working to define learning outcomes for associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees in history (American Historical Association, 2012). Recently, the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) announced the Interstate Passport Initiative, one goal of which is to "conduct a pilot project in five WICHE states to establish block transfer agreements within and among those states for the lower-division general education core, based on successful integration of LEAP's Essential Learning Outcomes" (WICHE, 2014).

The accreditation process in the US, although not state-governed, has tended to standardize many higher education processes, including the way that curriculum is written and evaluated. In a review of regional accreditation and learning outcomes, Provezis (2010) notes "All regional accreditors expect learning outcomes to be defined, articulated, assessed, and used to guide institutional improvement" (p. 7). In addition, Ewell (2001) observes that all of the large accrediting bodies in the US require public institutions to demonstrate the linkages between course and program outcomes and to identify the means to assess them. Recently, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC), one of the six regional accrediting agencies, indicated that it was support-

Two- and four-year campus transfer partners [are] working together in nine states to align transfer policy and practice around the authentic assessment of student competencies (AAC&U, 2013).

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ing the piloting of the Degree Qualifications Profile as a means to address issues of accountability, the meaning of the degree, and quality (Klein-Collins, 2013). This aspect of quality assurance within states and within public higher education helps to ensure that transfer is from and to programs of equivalent quality (Klein-Collins, 2012). However, Gaston (2010) suggests that the European Bologna Process and its emphasis on the use of learning outcomes can still provide some lessons for the US in dealing with such issues as consistency in programming, continuity from one program to another, quality assurance, and student mobility.

Europe

Adam (2008) notes that European countries are basing a wide variety of higher education policy reforms and initiatives on the use of learning outcomes. These changes are exemplified by the Bologna and Tuning Processes, which have had a significant impact on higher education policy worldwide. Countries around the world have examined these processes, either to replicate them or to align their own processes with them (Adelman, 2009; AUCC, 2009; Gallagher, 2013; Gaston, 2010). It is important to note that the major usefulness of the Bologna initiatives, from a government perspective, is integration of students into European labour markets and as a basis for acceptance of credits completed during student exchanges, rather than providing pathways to credential completion for domestic students using multiple institutions. A number of countries and institutions have adopted systems for the transfer and, to a lesser extent, for the accumulation of academic credits. These credit systems were either introduced

by legislation or by institutional agreement (European University Association, 1999).

Begun in 1999, the Bologna Process is an iterative one, with a number of policy and process steps being added over the past decade. In order to harmonize quite different university systems, institutions agreed to adopt a comparable three-cycle degree structure based on jointly agreed-upon principles. This initiative was supported by the development in each country of a qualifications framework compatible with the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) qualifications framework, describing degrees and other qualifications in terms of learning outcomes. The common element of the various frameworks are the Dublin Descriptors, which describe what a graduate at each of three degree levels (bachelor's, master's, and doctorate) should know and be able to do in five core competences (Gaston, 2010). The move to adopt a common degree structure and develop qualifications frameworks now includes nearly 50 countries and over 4,000 institutions. Although supported by governments of the region and the European government, the Bologna Process began as, and continues to be, a collaborative effort by the participating universities and their higher education systems. It is intended to harmonize programs to the extent that student mobility is enabled, but not to the extent that programs are standardized.

'Tuning' is a faculty-driven process initiated in 2000 that involves describing and aligning degree outcomes on the basis of competencies and learning outcomes (Tuning Educational Structures in Europe, 2013). The Tuning process involves communities of academics developing common frames of reference for each of the three degree cycles, with the referenc-

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es expressed as generic and subject-specific learning outcomes in a number of subject areas. This process aims to maintain institutional and discipline autonomy while identifying areas of enough commonality to allow for recognition of credit across the European system (Junor & Usher, 2008; Tremblay, Lalancette, & Roseveare, 2012). The Tuning methodology is based on a ten-step approach that includes defining the program profile and its key competencies; formulating program, course and unit learning outcomes; and determining the approach to teaching, learning, and assessment, as well as ensuring that the program covers key generic and subject specific competences (Norrie & Lennon, 2013). Junor & Usher (2008) suggest that the Tuning project may have a significant long-term effect on student mobility as it "implies a real convergence of quality standards rather than a simple declaration of equivalencies" (p. 30).

Underpinning the Bologna Process is the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS), a standard for comparing academic credentials and performance across the continent. Students are awarded ECTS credit points for completion of courses, sections of courses, or programs—the credits being based on an estimation of the student workload required to demonstrate the learning outcomes of the course or program. The system is built on the assumption that the workload of a full-time student for one year is approximately 1,800 hours or 60 credits. Credits are obtained after completing assigned work and an assessment of the student's achievement against the specified learning outcomes (European Communities, 2009). Gaston (2010) notes that the

ECTS's credibility depends on the comparability and trustworthiness of the outcomes generated through the Tuning process. The development of the learning outcomes for a program therefore drives the student workload, the credit awarded, and, presumably, the pedagogy appropriate to achieving the outcomes.

An associated development is the Diploma Supplement. Even though qualifications might be expressed and developed as learning outcomes, students move with their transcripts as evidence of completed courses and programs and traditionally-formatted transcripts are not able to provide much detail about student achievement or the intents of the program. The Diploma Supplement summarizes student attainment by listing the courses with grades attained and describes the nature, level, context, content and status of the completed program.³ The Diploma Supplement is designed to enhance transparency and facilitate academic and professional recognition of higher education qualifications by explaining the content of a student's transcript in terms of what the student understands and is able to do (Bjornavold & Le Mouillour, 2009; Gaston, 2010; Tremblay, Lalancette, & Roseveare, 2012).

Although many of the elements of the Bologna Process are works in progress, their impact on higher education policy in the European zone and elsewhere are significant including the drive to achieve common agreement on the structure of credentials, the means to describe learning, and efforts to better report and accumulate the results of student learning (European University Association, 2010; Gaston, 2010).

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³ For examples of European Diploma Supplements see <u>europass.cedefop.europa.eu/en/documents/european-skills-passport/diploma-supplement/examples</u>

Learning outcomes also play a fundamental role in the enormous but embryonic process of European curriculum reform. Bologna countries have agreed to use learning outcomes for multiple applications, including the development of new style national qualifications frameworks, lifelong learning, credit transfer and accumulation requirements, recognition needs and quality assurance purposes. (Adam, 2008 p. 8).

Adelman (2009) notes that the Bologna Process is "the most far reaching and ambitious reform of higher education ever undertaken" and that "the core features of the Bologna Process have sufficient momentum to become the dominant global higher education model within the next two decades" (p. viii) and that there is interest in the Bologna model and the Tuning Process in the Caribbean, Latin America, China, South Asia, and Australia.⁴

Australia

Like many other countries, Australia sees student mobility as both an internal and external opportunity to increase credential completion, revenue, and program efficiency, and as providing a more rounded educational experience for domestic students. Major potential markets and competitors for Australian tertiary education, such as China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), are examining the Bologna Process as a model for their education systems, and this has had a significant influence on Australian thinking (Tremblay, Lalancette, & Ros-

eveare, 2012). In a discussion paper on the implications of the Bologna Process for the country, the Minister of Education, Science and Training suggested that the way to increase the country's market share of international students, especially from Europe, would be to advertise the three cycle degree structure; promote the use of an Australian Diploma Supplement; implement a credit accumulation and transfer system similar to or compatible with the ECTS; and develop an accreditation/quality assurance framework that meets the Bologna criteria (Bishop, 2006).

Australia's interest in transfer mechanisms such as a common credit system is driven by both the need to support domestic student mobility and the need to accommodate and attract a growing pool of international students. The Equivalent Full Time Student Load (EFTSL) system, which is a measure of the study load of a full-time student, provides a common measure of student workload across Australian universities. ⁵ However, unlike the ECTS, the EFTSL is built on credits for courses and units taken and does not relate workload to learning outcomes.

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⁴ See Tuning Latin America at <u>tuningal.org/en</u> and Tuning Educational Structures in Europe for links at <u>unideusto.org/tuningeu/home.html</u>

⁵ See <u>education.gov.au/administration-guidelines</u>

Like Canada, requests for transfer credit tend to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis (Bishop, 2006). Junor & Usher (2008) point out that in Australia, as in Canada and the US, transfer is more oriented towards credit transfer within each state's post-secondary system and specifically towards vocational to higher education, rather than as a support to mobility across the country or among all forms of post-secondary education.

The Australian government also funded a project very similar to the Tuning process, using the same sort of disciplinary communities and including professional bodies, students, graduates, and employers. Gallagher (2013) reported that the Learning and Teaching Academic Standards project, which concluded in 2011, worked to develop learning outcomes for thirteen academic, professional, and trades subjects.

Issues in the Use of Learning Outcomes for Credit Transfer

As previously discussed, learning outcomes can form the basis for credit transfer in a variety of jurisdictions. There are, however, some issues at play in their use, associated with the general philosophy of how learning in higher education should be described; faculty and institutional autonomy; the standardization of curriculum and credentials; how credits are defined; and program quality.

Whether learning outcomes are used as a basis to assess transferability may depend on the nature of

the higher education system and whether transfer is mandated by government (through policy or legislation) or negotiated between institutions. In the latter case, the appropriateness of learning outcomes as a basis to establish equivalency may depend on the nature of the discipline and, more often than not, its relationship to workplace preparation.

Not all disciplines approach the use of learning outcomes in the same way. The more the sending program is related to career, technical, or professional programming and the need for standardization of skills delivered by multiple institutions, the more likely that courses will be expressed in learning outcomes and have some form of common curriculum elements. Bekhradnia (2004) suggests that successful identification and development of learning outcomes is unlikely to occur without some agreement on common curriculum. For example, where there is a history of professional body or government influence on accreditation, there tends to be a greater willingness to incorporate common learning outcomes.

In academic subject areas, especially in the Humanities, it is more difficult to come to agreement on measurable descriptions of what a student will be able to know and do as a result of program completion, except in quite broad terms. This is partly due to a belief on the part of many academic faculty that defining learning in terms of what students are expected to demonstrate is not as beneficial as providing an opportunity for students to explore within a discipline and learn in terms of their own capability and not to pre-set limits. Some faculty also point to the difficulty of accurately translating abstract concepts into outcomes as contributing to the difficulty of accurately measuring their achievement (AUCC, 2009). There is

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also a belief that learning outcomes unduly standardize curriculum and thus erode faculty autonomy.

In most post-secondary systems, there is a tension between faculty and institutional autonomy and the desire by governments to influence institutional programming and to institute measures of quality that are meaningful to them and which respond to the public's need for information, educational opportunities, and trust in quality. Faculty and institutional autonomy as a fundamental part of higher education culture plays a large part in the degree of willingness to develop and use learning outcomes for transfer. Ewell (2013), in a discussion of the Degree Qualifications Profile, noted the tension between externally developed outcomes and those internal ones "usually developed over many years, which contain a host of embedded assumptions and compromises" (p. 19) and suggested that faculty would be reluctant to adopt learning outcomes they did not have a role in developing. While the Bologna Process is thought to represent a unified set of principles across the continent, supported by all institutions, issues of autonomy also appear to be present. Gaston (2010) citing a UK Commons report, noted that the UK and Ireland had more autonomous higher education institutions than the rest of Europe. There was concern that the Bologna Process could lead to the standardization of higher education in the European Higher Education Area, and not be flexible or responsive to changing social and economic requirements. In a discussion of the implications of the Bologna Process for Canada, a European faculty member suggested that "faculty are concerned about academic freedom, and in particular about the traditional role of the academic profession as a body that sets its own standards and conducts its own evaluation" (AUCC, 2009 p. 5).

The discussion of autonomy begs the question of the extent to which an institution feels it necessary to define its credentials and to control the entire process of achieving them. Experience with the BC Transfer System would suggest that the culture and history of articulation is based on the common objective of facilitating credential completion, with the assumption that students can and will move institutions as they gather credits, with the use of those credits constrained by certain parameters such as residency requirements. BC institutions have accepted the notion that student mobility is a good thing and, as in the US, that a degree can have validity and coherence for a student even if all of the courses have not been taken at the institution granting the degree. In Europe, where course equivalency was built on the need to accommodate one- or two- semester student exchanges, learning outcomes have provided a basis for agreement in the face of significant differences in culture and language. A move toward a more North American view of credential completion through transfer will take time. The European processes, on the face of it, seem to imply that a degree could be an accumulation of learning outcomes, rather than a coherent whole consisting of planned sequenced learning, including prerequisites and required courses approved as a package by the institution's academic governing body. Junor & Usher (2008) explore this point in their survey of transfer systems, and suggest that a simple accumulation of credits toward a credential is counter to the institutional aim of providing a coherent program of studies. However, the European notion of defining credentials in terms of learning outcomes and of building frameworks and processes that allow for accumulation of credit, i.e., learning outcomes, seems to be leading in that direction. This idea of accumulation of dem-

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onstrated achievement on learning outcomes as the basis for credential completion may be encouraged by such efforts as the push for lifelong learning in Europe and bridging between vocational and academic programming in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand (CEDEFOP, 2009; Gallagher, 2013; Junor & Usher, 2008; Werquin, 2012). If learning can be defined and measured, then perhaps it is not necessary for it all to be delivered in the same institution.

The discussion of how credit accumulation can be used to facilitate student mobility raises the question of what constitutes credit. Learning outcomes help to set levels of student achievement but not grades, time, assessment, or the nature of the whole experience intended by the program, except in very broad terms. A number of scholars suggest that defining learning in terms of learning outcomes is at odds with the means to collect credit for learning, which is expressed in terms of time in contact with an instructor. Adelman (2009) points out that, when outlining degree requirements in a specific field, institutions will list courses, credits, and GPA, rather than achievement of learning outcomes. The

European credit accumulation and transfer system uses learning standards associated with specified levels in qualification frameworks to determine a transferable amount of credit but does not really address differences in workload or program expectations in different institutions (Carter, Coyle, & Leslie, 2011).

The interest in student mobility and credit transfer internationally is driven to some extent by the growth in study abroad opportunities for students, the interest in learning another language, internationalization of many campuses, and program expectations that include study at foreign institutions (Bishop, 2006;

Eurostat, 2009; Sursock & Smidt, 2010). Junor & Usher (2008) note that "to the extent that governments pay attention to mobility, it is international mobility rather than intra-national mobility . . . with the hope of increasing opportunities abroad" (p. 17). It is suggested that the increased pressure to attract international students is driving a move to standardization and uniformity in programming, a move that is made easier by the use of learning outcomes.

The process of one institution granting credit for another institution's programming is often underpinned by trust in the quality of the sending institution. This trust could result from reputation, knowledge of the institution due to proximity, or belief in the efficacy of the accreditation or accountability processes that the institution undergoes. The rapid expansion of tertiary education in many countries and the globalization of education have made these traditional bases of trust more problematic (Gallagher, 2013). Learning outcomes have been seen by some as being able to provide a basis for trust, given that the jurisdiction that requires the defining of outcomes is likely responsible for also measuring their acquisition. The major conceptual issue is the need to be specific enough in defining outcomes to be able to declare that they are being achieved, yet to also be broad enough to achieve agreement across different institutions and jurisdictions. The Assessment of Higher Education Learning Outcomes (AHELO) project, which involves 249 higher education institutions across 17 countries and regions, is intended to determine if it is feasible to agree on learning outcomes in a discipline to the extent that it is possible to assess progress and compare across jurisdictions (Tremblay, Lalancette, & Roseveare, 2012 p. 197).

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In response, a model of "trust-free" specification of criteria has emerged but not without its own difficulties resulting from a tendency to over-specification with a consequential trivialization of outcomes and lowering of standards (Wolf 1995) and tension between educational purposes and accountability requirements. (Young 2007) (Gallagher, 2013 p. 70).

Directions

The literature surveyed offers some interesting directions building on the work done using learning outcomes, largely related to activities associated with the Bologna Process such as Tuning, the Diploma Supplement, the ECTS, and qualification frameworks. The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), in a review of the Bologna Process and its implications for higher education, noted the barrier to mobility created by the lack of a common means of recognizing credit. The AUCC suggested that instruments similar to the European Diploma Supplement, the Australian Higher Education Graduation Statement, and Canadian co-curricular transcripts, all based on learning outcomes, could aid in both national and transnational recognition of qualifications (AUCC, 2009 p. 15).

There is a need for agreed-upon terminology, especially in defining learning outcomes themselves and in distinguishing them from competencies. Gallavara et al (2008) noted Adam's request at a Bologna seminar on learning outcomes to "develop an agreed terminology based on a shared understanding among staff, students and other stakeholders about what the key concepts mean" (p. 52). In a similar vein, the AUCC noted the need for "developing common data standards to better track and explain learning outcomes in ways that

are useful for both graduate schools and employers by focusing on what was learned, as opposed to activities" (AUCC, 2009 p. 11).

Another recommendation from the literature involves identification and documenting of learning outcomes at the degree level across jurisdictions, similar to the Tuning project in Europe. Gaston (2010) in discussing the value of developing outcomes at the discipline level and of developing a US form of the diploma supplement, suggests "that a consensus on what the baccalaureate should represent might prove at least equally plausible and perhaps more compelling" (p. 190). He notes Adelman's (2009) recommendations calling for development of "clear and discrete criteria for learning and thresholds for performance at the system, institutional, and disciplinary level" (p. 185), disciplinary qualification frameworks at the degree level, and a diploma supplement. Ewell (2013) goes as far as recommending "mastery transcripts" showing what level each student has attained on each competency at a particular point in time (p. 19).

A theme through the literature is that learning outcomes, whether as threshold in Australia, or as part of the Tuning process in Europe, the US, Latin America, or the Caribbean, are best developed though discussions that involve professional bodies, accrediting bodies, employers, and graduates as well as academic

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institutions and faculty (Adelman, 2009; Gallagher, 2013; Gaston, 2010).

As noted previously, the ECTS is a means by which students can determine how their credits relate to a particular credential and how credentials relate to each other. Gaston (2010) suggests that the US adopt a credit accumulation standard modeled on the ECTS. He notes that development of a credit accumulation system leads naturally to discussions of a qualification framework as a means to display credential equivalencies across jurisdictions. Since a considerable amount of transfer in the US is across state borders, there is considerable advantage to a national repository for earned credits. The example of the Bologna Process and progress on its various components on a continent with considerable variation in higher education traditions, demonstrates that the idea is feasible.

As the use of learning outcomes is influenced by trends in the international movement of students, institutions may wish to invest time in planning for international student movement. In their review of trends for the European University Association, Sursock & Smidt (2010) suggest that "Institutions should develop a strategy that defines the scope of their internationalization orientation, . . . [including] the identification of targets for short-term and full-degree mobility, the geographical target areas, target numbers of mobile students at each degree level, the types of cooperation that fit their overall needs, and the specific

HE networks of which they are part" (p. 81). It may be that this kind of planning is supported by more general agreement on learning outcomes across a system.

Conclusion

The literature suggests learning outcomes can play an important role in supporting credit transfer. The use of learning outcomes in higher education is widespread for a variety of reasons, including transfer and articulation. Learning outcomes are used to provide a common reference for discussing course equivalencies, and as a means of enhancing the efficiency of the articulation process, and as a means of providing a common basis for describing courses and credentials across boundaries. While jurisdictions around the world may have quite different purposes and traditions in their credit transfer systems, there is some common interest in using learning outcomes as the vehicle for enabling student mobility. Efforts to harmonize higher education outputs have a number of issues attached, including the way that disciplines and institutions describe their programs and their different needs to control that process as well as more fundamental issues regarding how tertiary education describes credit. The efforts of the Europeans to provide for student mobility across the continent and other countries to replicate or harmonize their policies with the Bologna and Tuning Processes provide some interesting opportunities for further discussion.

When these national higher education systems work with the same reference points they produce a "zone of mutual trust" that permits recognition of credentials across borders and significant international mobility for their students. (Adelman, 2009, p. viii).

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UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP 2013/14

AREA REPRESENTED	Terms of Office	MEMBER
Voting Members		
Vice-Chair, University Secretary & Registrar (or designate)	On-going	Darren Francis (designate)
9 faculty members approved by Senate, at least 2 from Senate		
Faculty member of Senate	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2015	Maria Bos-Chan, Faculty of Access and Open Studies
Faculty member of Senate	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2015	Steven Marsh, Faculty of Social Sciences
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Les Stagg, Faculty of Professional Studies
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Judy Larsen, Faculty of Access & Open Studies
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Samantha Pattridge, Faculty of Humanities (Chair)
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Eric Spalding, faculty of Social Sciences
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Stan Manu, Faculty of Science
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Rod McLeod, Faculty of Trades & Technology
Faculty	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Nancy Goad, Faculty of Health Sciences
Two deans or associate deans, approved by Senate	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Susan Fisher, Associate Dean, Students, College of Arts
	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2015	Sue Brigden, Faculty of Access & Open Studies
One academic advisor	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Rhonda Colwell
One staff member, approved by Senate	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Simon Xi
2 undergraduate student, approved by Senate	08-01-2012 to 07-31-2014	Jenna White
	08-01-2013 to 07-31-2015	Anthony Iliev
Director, Teaching and Learning	On-going	Maureen Wideman
University Librarian (or designated librarian) (ex officio)	On-going	Heather Compeau (designate)
Ex-Officio Non-Voting Member		
Provost & Vice-President, Academic (or designate)	On-going	John English (designate)
Associate Vice-President, Research, Engagement & Graduate Studies (or designate)	On-going	Satwinder Bains (designate)
Executive Director, International Education	On-going	David McGuire
Senior Advisor on Indigenous Affairs	On-going	Shirley Hardman
Director, Enrolment Management	On-going	Vacant (Donna Alary - Ed leave)
Associate Vice-President Institutional Research and Planning	On-going	Vladimir Dvoracek
Administrative Support		
Office of the University Secretariat		Ashley Hoogendoorn
		_

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP: 24 members - 18 voting members and 6 non-voting member.

Quorum: Shall be a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of voting membership



UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

- Advise Senate on curricular matters related to the undergraduate educational programs of the university.
- 2. Advise Senate on policies, procedures, and criteria for the admission, evaluation, withdrawal, and promotion of undergraduate students.
- 3. Advise Senate on the criteria for awarding certificates, diplomas, and degrees to undergraduate students.
- 4. Advise Senate on policies and procedures for review and approval of new and existing courses, programs, or curricular changes.
- 5. Review the recommendations of faculty councils, approve the recommendations where mandated by Senate to do so, and inform Senate.
- 6. Advise the Academic Planning & Priorities Committee on proposals for new and revised programs.
- Make recommendations to Senate on the resolution of disputes between departments and other academic divisions related to undergraduate course and program development and delivery.
- 8. Establish such subcommittees as needed to fulfill the committee's responsibilities.
- 9. Other duties as assigned by Senate.

Revisions approved at Senate 02-14-2014

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UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COMPOSITION

Voting Members:

- Chair, a faculty member of the committee, nominated by the committee, and approved by Senate
- Vice-Chair, University Secretary & Registrar (or designate)
- Nine faculty members, approved by Senate, at least two of whom shall be members of
- Senate
- Two Deans or associate deans approved by Senate
- University Librarian or designated Librarian* (ex officio)
- One Academic Advisor approved by Senate
- One staff member approved by Senate
- Two undergraduate students approved by Senate
- Director, Teaching and Learning (ex officio)

Ex Officio Non-Voting Members:

- Provost & Vice-President, Academic (or designate)
- Associate Vice-President, Research, Engagement, and Graduate Studies(or designate)
- Executive Director, International Education
- Senior Advisor on Indigenous Affairs
- Manager, Enrolment Planning
- Director, Institutional Research and Integrated Planning

Administrative Support:

University Secretariat

*Normally, there shall be at least one member from each of the Faculties, selected to reflect the diversity of disciplines at the university.

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^{**}Normally the designate shall be appointed for a one-year term to ensure continuity.