

Ohio University

University Curriculum Council (UCC)

Guidelines for Submission of New Course Proposals and Course Changes

Effective Fall Semester 2019-20

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This document summarizes the current guidelines of the University Curriculum Council (UCC) as pertaining to new course proposals and course changes. The Individual Course Committee (ICC), comprised of representative faculty across the university, reviews proposals for new courses and course changes (including course deletions) and enforces the current guidelines. ICC is committed to upholding academic rigor and maintaining consistency for individual courses across the university. Courses submitted to fulfill General Education requirements are also considered by the Individual Course Committee with consultation from the General Education Committee. No permanent change is effective without the approval of the University Curriculum Council. All new course proposals, changes in existing courses, and course deletions must be submitted through the Ohio Curriculum Enhancement and Approval Network (OCEAN).

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Course Approval Process for New Courses and Course Changes

Once a course change or new course has been created by the Contact person, the order of approval is as follows:

- DSCC: Department/School Curriculum Committee (optional)
- DCSD: Department Chair/School Director
- CCC: College Curriculum Committee
- CDEAN: College Dean
- ICC: Individual Course Committee
- UCC: University Curriculum Council

ICC Meeting Schedule and Procedures

The Individual Course Committee (ICC) meets once per month, one week before each UCC meeting. Courses normally undergo one full review by the committee. For a course to have a full committee review in any given month, the course must be at the ICC level of review at least 18 calendar days before a regular meeting. This lead time is necessary to organize the courses for review and for the committee members to have time to review courses prior to each meeting. The subsequent review(s) of a course at the ICC level (after ICC has requested corrections/revisions) is typically done by the Chair or Vice Chair. In some cases, a course may undergo another full review of the committee—depending on the extent of the revisions or issues involved. If a course is approved at ICC, it is put on the agenda for the next UCC meeting (which is always one week after ICC). Specific dates can be found on the UCC website.

All courses that include a general education component are reviewed by both the ICC and the General Education committee of UCC; these reviews take place in parallel. The ICC considers comments provided by the General Education Committee along with the comments of the ICC reviewers in reaching a decision on the course in question.

Course Changes vs. New Courses

Proposed course changes should be done only to make minor modifications in existing courses. For example, typical minor changes may include revisions to a requisite or grade eligibility code. Revisions may also include minor wording changes to course name, course description, course learning outcomes and course topics. The Individual Course Committee (ICC) may pose questions and concerns about course changes if the changes appear to be more than minor. In such a case, the ICC may request a new course proposal. ICC does not apply a “percentage of change” measure as guidance. However, any change in total credit hours (increasing or decreasing) will likely require the submission of a new course proposal.

Course Changes

Reason for Change:

A course change proposal must include a list of all changes proposed in the document with an explanation of the academic reason for the change in the *Reason for Change* section. Extra care should be taken if changes are added after the document is first submitted; these additional changes must also be explained in the Reason for Change section, not just in the Discussion Comments. ICC will no longer accept “Q2S conversion errors or omissions” as the reason for a change. Some courses in OCEAN will have missing content in the *Course Topics* section, if they were approved before such content was required. OCEAN 2.0 will require you to fill in this content before saving. Please do. No explanation for these additions is required in the *Reason for Change* summary.

All other sections of the Course Change form should follow the guidelines below for New Courses. Some course changes do not require approval through the curriculum process. Examples include changes to texts/readings, key grade factors, and/or using a different summative experience to achieve the same outcomes. Using a different pedagogical approach (e.g., flipped classroom) to achieve the same outcomes would not require curriculum approval. Converting an individual course to online delivery does not require UCC approval (note, however, that changes to program delivery are not in the scope of this document).

Expedited Review

Some course changes are eligible for “Expedited Review”. These changes are fully reviewed by the College Curriculum Committee, but do not pass through full ICC review. Please refer to Appendix I. Expedited review for a course change must be requested in the “Reason for Change” field (preferred) or a comment in the course change document. The CCC must conduct a final review of the requested changes and confirm that expedited processing is approved. We recommend a comment with the text “Expedited Approval is Requested”.

The official, approved document titled “General Principles for Expedited Course Change Approval” on the UCC web site contains the same content as Appendix I.

Course Update/Refresh

It is recognized that courses which fulfill long-standing needs in an academic unit may need more than minor changes to have the content updated based on research, advances in academic fields, and/or changes in certification/accreditation requirements. The revisions for such an update would focus only on the content of the course, and include possible updates to any of the following: Course name, course description, course topics, and possibly student learning outcomes. If a course is approved for course update/refresh, the course will retain the same course number.

When requesting a course update/refresh, please specifically address the following in the change explanation field:

The requested change is to update/refresh course.

Note each change requested.

Describe the function of the course in the curriculum—and note that the course will continue to serve the same function in the curriculum.

It may be necessary to seek consultation(s) with one or more academic departments who were originally consulted on the course. Other academic departments (not consulted when the course was first approved) may need to be consulted depending upon the nature of the content changes. Enter all departments to be consulted in the “Relation” section in OCEAN. A follow-up by e-mail requesting a review must be sent to these departments. This follow-up, and the response from each department, must be documented in the discussion section. If no response has been received after 2 weeks, this non-response must be noted in the discussion section. The follow-up e-mail must mention this 2-week deadline.

Deletion of a course

A course is can deleted by the academic department through a course deactivation document in OCEAN. A course deactivation must contain the rational for deleting the course, and show that related departments have been consulted before deleting the course.

Effective Dates for Course Changes

After a course change has been approved, a determining factor of when the change will be effective

relates to the timing of course offerings published by the Registrar's office and their availability to students. For example, a course requisite cannot change after the offerings have been published and students are in the process of registering for courses. Proposals for all course changes should be submitted to the University Curriculum Council (UCC) in time to meet the following deadlines:

- To go into effect Fall semester: Must be approved no later than the January UCC meeting of the prior academic year.
- To go into effect Spring semester: Must be approved no later than the last UCC meeting of the prior academic year (typically in April).
- To go into effect Summer semester: Must be approved by UCC no later than the last UCC fall semester meeting of the same academic year (typically in December).

Effective dates for new course proposals are discussed later in this document.

ICC Time Line

All new course and course change or deletion requests will be considered at the ICC meeting for which they were submitted. By UCC resolution (Fall 2015):

“The ICC normally makes a decision about whether to put a course change or new course forward to UCC or to send it back to the proposer at the first meeting at which the proposal is considered. If the ICC is unable to come to a decision or significant issues remain unclear, it may hold a course proposal over to the next meeting (normally adding an additional month to the process). During this time, the committee should, through conversations with the proposal's sponsors, seek to clarify any sources of confusion and make any necessary revisions. After the second meeting, ICC must either forward the course to UCC for a vote or send it back to the proposer unless the proposer or proposing program asks the committee to retain it another month for further discussion and clarification.”

UCC further resolved:

“If Individual Course Committee or the Programs Committee either refuses to approve a proposal or requires revisions that the proposer considers unacceptable and informal consultation has not resolved the issue, the proposer may appeal the committee decision within two committee meetings of the decision or request. The college designee for UCC should represent the proposing faculty member or unit at the committee meeting, supported by the faculty member and/or disciplinary representatives. If the committee and the college are unable to reach an agreement, the proposal will move to UCC as a whole for action.”

Extraordinary circumstances may occasionally require approvals to be revisited. In accordance with Sturgis's parliamentary procedures, any member of UCC may move to reconsider a UCC vote. Normal voting rules govern motions to rescind a previous motion (approved course or course change).

Temporary Approval of Courses

New courses and course changes may be granted temporary approval for one semester. Temporary approval is granted in cases where UCC approval has not occurred in time to meet published guidelines. A college dean and the associate provost for faculty and academic planning must approve temporary course offerings. Before this approval, the course must have been approved by the appropriate college curriculum committee. General education courses may not be offered on a temporary basis. Temporary course approvals do not require formal approval from the ICC; however, ICC is regularly notified of all temporary course offerings. New (permanent) courses submitted in OCEAN that were previously offered as temporary courses should have the toggle set to “Yes” for “Was this course ever offered as temporary or experimental?” This will ensure the temporary and permanent versions of the courses are linked

appropriately for requisite checking, repeat/retake checking, and degree requirements.

General information on data required for new course or course change documents

If a new course is created to specifically replace another course, the old course should be listed as the answer to the question in OCEAN, “Is this course functionally equivalent to an existing course?”

Functionally equivalent courses will be treated the same way a renumbered course is treated after the course is approved. A new course is considered functionally equivalent to an old course when all of the following are true:

The new course will replace a specific course that will be deleted from the curriculum;

The new course can fulfill requirements that previously required the old course (including requisites); and

The new course should always be treated as a retake of the old course (students completing both courses would lose credit for the first course completed).

Course Numbering

Generally, the course level dictates the course number (e.g., 1000-level courses are intended for first year students). There are specific guidelines for dual-listed courses and the use of letters in course numbers. In addition, there are reserved course numbers for various instruction types. Complete course numbering guidelines may be found in Appendix A.

Course Name

The name of a course should give a brief, general description of the subject matter covered. A total of 100 maximum characters may be used for a long course name. The short (abbreviated) name should be as clear as possible within the length limit (maximum 30 characters). If the full name of a course is already 30 characters or less, no abbreviation should take place (the name and the short name should be the same in this case). The short name will appear on students’ records. In determining a course name, give attention to capitalization, standard abbreviations, and acronyms. See Appendix B for guidelines for course names.

Course Description

The course description is a brief summary (800 maximum characters including spaces) of the content of the course. Course Description guidelines are as follows:

Provide a concise yet comprehensive summary of the course content.

Do not include syllabus-level information likely to change over time (e.g., assignments, activities, presentation modes, etc.)

Write in the present tense (e.g., “Students investigate...” not “Students will investigate...”).

Use the word “course” sparingly.

Avoid rhetorical questions.

Avoid language that may be construed as promoting or advertising the course.

Avoid discipline-specific jargon or specialized terms unlikely to be understood by potential students.

Typical Offering

For informational purposes, the frequency at which a course will typically offered should must be selected.

Course Credit

Course credit for formal courses (e.g., lecture, seminar) is based on the number of contact hours. (Refer to the section on course components further down). For example, one hour lecture OR one hour seminar equals one hour semester credit.

Course credit for courses delivered online must be based on the level of effort expected of the students, as compared to the level of effort for an in-class course with the same course credit.

Course credit for laboratory:

Undergraduate: One semester credit hour equals a minimum of 2 contact hours but not more than 3 contact hours for lab.

Graduate Courses

For graduate courses, the number of credits should be equal to or within one hour of the lecture hours or the combination of lecture and lab credit hours as determined by the formula. In other words, a graduate course can earn one credit more than the number of hours that it meets given the expected workload of the course.

Variable Credit

Variable credit courses are typically independent studies, thesis, research, practicum, or special topics. Variable credit courses should be listed as repeatable, and the maximum repeat hours should be a multiple of the end range of variability. For example, if a course is variable for 1-6 hours, then the maximum repeat hours should be 6, 12, 18, 24, etc. A value of “999” may be used regardless of the course credit hours to allow unlimited repeats.

Grade Eligibility Codes

Grade eligibility codes are as follows: (note: WP, WF, WNa, I, FN, and FS apply to all grade eligibility codes)

01: A-F

02: A-F, PR

03: A-F, CR

04: A-F, CR, PR

05: F, CR, PR

06: F, CR

07: F, CR, NC (OPIE courses only)

GEC 01 is appropriate for almost all undergraduate and graduate courses. **The rationale for proposing a GEC other than 01 must be explained.**

GEC 02, 04, and 05 (which allow in progress grade) may be used in certain other courses specifically designated by the department with the approval of the dean. Such courses are those where a project or course of study extends over more than one semester.

GEC 03, 04, 05, and 06 (which allow for CR grade) are to be used only for certain specified courses and only by prior approval of the college curriculum committee and the University Curriculum Council. When a CR grade will be used in a course, it must be used for every student in that section of the course and this will be so announced by the instructor at the start of the course. The blanket CR will not apply to independent studies or independent reading. In unusual circumstances, the dean may allow CR to be assigned to individual students.

Generally, all thesis and dissertation courses should have a code that includes PR and/or CR.

Special Course Type

A course may be marked as “Special Topics”, “Developmental”, “HTC Tutorial”, or “Departmental

Honors”. Additional considerations for some of these course types are given later in this document. Several of the special course types require specific course numbering choices.

Course Retakes and Repeats

Retakable: This means that a student may retake a course for a different grade to replace the original grade (even if the retake grade is lower). The credit hours do not accumulate.

Undergraduate. All undergraduate courses with fixed content are retakable. All grades appear on a student’s transcript, but only the last (most recent) grade counts in the GPA calculation. A student may retake a course only two times—after the initial take (three total, excluding withdrawals). There is no accumulation of credit hours.

Graduate. Graduate courses are not retakable (as defined above). In the event that a graduate student must take a class second time to achieve a sufficient grade for a graduate program, the original grade stays on the transcript and in the GPA calculation.

Honors tutorial courses are not retakable; they are repeatable. They are not retakable because they are one-on-one tutorial courses.

Repeatable: This means that a student may register for a course again for additional credit hours, such as practicum courses, special topics courses, research, thesis, or independent study. The hours will accumulate.

Undergraduate and graduate courses may be repeatable. If a course is repeatable, the maximum repeatable hours must be identified and must be a multiple of the maximum credit hours of the course, unless unlimited repeats are permitted. Maximum repeatable hours include the total hours earned from all repeat attempts plus the hours earned when the course was first taken. For example, a 3-credit hour class may have maximum repeatable hours of 6, which means the student can repeat the course one time. In very limited cases, enter a number such as “999” if there is no limit. A course with fixed content is not repeatable. A course with fixed credit hours may be repeatable if the content changes from one offering to the next. In all cases where a course is repeated, all grades will appear on DARS reports and will contribute to GPA calculation.

Note regarding Special Topics courses (e.g., 2900, 4900): Special Topics are courses that vary from offering to offering with respect to the content (topic). For example, a Special Topics course in Communication Sciences and Disorders may include the following topics as offerings: Traumatic Brain Injury, Autism, Cleft Palate, and Cochlear Implants. A student who has taken the course for Autism may repeat the course for the topic Traumatic Brain Injury and receive additional credit. Thus, a special topics course is repeatable because the content changes. Within a special topics course, a particular topic (content) is not repeatable. For example, an undergraduate student who took Autism may retake Autism to replace the original grade. Please note that the OCEAN system does not allow for specific subfields for each topic; however the proposal should include some examples of topics to be taught in the special topics course. Special topics courses are always intended to be scheduled with a specific topic, and it is not appropriate to schedule a special topics course with the generic title (i.e., Special Topics in [subject area]) and no specific topic. The topic of the course will be printed in the course offerings, on a student’s class schedule, and on a student’s transcript.

Additional Resources

For new courses, please use this field to provide the reason the course is being created. To facilitate

tracking and communication within the unit and the college offering the course, resources required to offer the course can also be added here. This information is not visible to students in the catalog.

Course Learning Outcomes

Course learning outcomes are what the instructor expects students to know or be able to do upon the completion of the course. All courses submitted to ICC are expected to have observable and measurable learning outcomes (for example, outcomes based on “understand” are not generally measurable). This includes all course change documents.

There should be more than one learning outcome, but there is no exact number of outcomes that are required or expected. Typically, courses have between 5 and 10 learning outcomes. The inclusion of action words is expected (e.g., define, explain, describe, solve, apply, analyze, compare, evaluate, create, etc.). See Appendix D for examples of verbs and course learning outcomes. ***The outcomes must be worded as follows: “Students will be able to...”*** The outcomes as provided in OCEAN are expected to form the basis for the learning outcomes on course syllabi. Learning outcomes are published in the course catalog.

The outcomes specified for General Education at the university utilize some of the language such as understanding, appreciation, awareness, and the like. These should be interpreted as broadly-based outcomes for the General Education tiers rather than learning outcomes for specific courses.

Outcome goals must not describe course activities.

* Course proposals that include learning outcomes specified for TAG (Transfer Assurance Guide) courses by the Ohio Department of Higher Education should list these specified learning outcomes in the discussion section (see <https://www.ohiohighered.org/transfer/tag/definitions>).

Prerequisites

See Appendix E for standard requisite text to be used in the “Prerequisites Description” section of OCEAN. All courses referenced in the description must be entered in the “Prerequisite Courses” list in the same section, to create a formal link to these courses.

If permission is part of the requisite, students will be required to obtain formal permission via the class permission process in order to enroll in the course.

3000- and 4000-level courses should require junior or senior standing, respectively, and/or appropriate requisite course(s).

Tier 3 courses require senior standing (see the section on general education). Tier 3 equivalent courses should typically also be restricted to seniors (students must complete Tier 3 equivalent credit as seniors). In rare cases where Tier 3 equivalent courses also serve students not looking for Tier 3 credit, junior standing may be added.

It is possible to use the Prerequisites to restrict a course to the majors of one or multiple degree and/or certificate programs. However, in a resolution from June 20, 1988, Faculty Senate requests that ICC "require an explanation for any 'majors only' limitation proposed for any course reviewed by the Committee". **If the Prerequisite section contains a majors-only request, the course comment section must contain a justification for this request**, along with appropriate discussion of that request at the department and college level.

“No Credit If” Restrictions

A separate “No Credit If” section is used if students cannot get credit for the proposed course and one or more other courses. All such courses must be listed here, with the correct no-credit option (Sequence, Duplicate, or Limit; please consult the built-in help in OCEAN for definitions of these options. The OCEAN help desk refers to the course for which the OCEAN document is being prepared as “Course A”, and the course selected in the no-credit-if list as “Course B”).

Course Components (instruction type)

Possible course components include the following: Lecture, Tutorial, Seminar, Laboratory, Studio, Clinical, Practicum, Field Experience, Internship, Cooperative Education Program, Independent Study, Research, Thesis/Dissertation, Discussion, Recitation. See Appendix C for descriptions.

Many courses will have “lecture” or “seminar” as the primary and only component. However, for example, a course can have “lecture” as the primary component, and “lab” as the secondary component—and they will be scheduled as separate sections. Discussion and Recitation may not serve as primary components. Tutorial and Thesis/Dissertation may not serve as secondary components.

If more than one component is selected for a course, all of the selected components must be scheduled (as separate sections) every time the course is scheduled. Multiple components should not be used if there is not a defined separate section for the secondary or tertiary component, and they should not be used if a course occasionally offers part of the instruction in a separate delivery.

Course Topics

The course topics section of the course document is intended as a “snapshot” of the course content as envisioned at the time the course document is created.

Topics List: This section should be similar to the course outline that would appear on a syllabus for the course. They should be related to the course description (i.e., the content of the course). A listing of course topics that are not consistent with the content of the course description is problematic. A listing of course topics that do not seem consistent with the learning outcomes would also be problematic.

Texts/Readings: This section requires full citation(s) including publication year. No specific citation format is proscribed. Texts/readings should be as current as possible. If there is an indication of varied readings, then a few examples must be given. Single statements such as “readings will vary” are not acceptable.

Key grade factors: This section should indicate % of grade (for example: midterm = 30%, final = 40%, paper = 30%). Make sure the total adds to 100%. A high percentage for a factor such as “participation” may be questioned, depending on the course type.

Summative experience: Every course must have a summative experience. Typically, this is a final exam taken during the scheduled final exam period. It could be a presentation during the final exam time or final paper/project that is turned in during the final exam period. Please clearly note the summative experience in this section; this summative experience must be listed under key grade factors.

Relation

Majors set aside: Majors set aside allows (but does not require) a department to have a percentage of the total class capacity to be reserved for their majors only (or related majors, minors, and/or certificates). Thus, if the maximum capacity for a class is 60, and 75% majors set aside is used, then 45 seats may be

set aside for majors in a particular program. Majors set aside seats are not defaulted automatically to a section of a course, and majors set aside restrictions are only available for Athens campus class sections. The “Relation” section is used for majors set aside. If requesting majors set aside, please include a justification.

Note regarding Introductory and Tier II courses: Generally speaking, majors set aside for introductory courses and general education Tier II courses is discouraged because introductory and general education courses should be available for all students across all majors. If majors set aside is used for such a course, a reason must be provided and ICC strongly recommends a maximum of 50%. Although majors set aside can be used with Tier I Junior Composition and Tier II courses, these courses typically have requisites that serve to control enrollment for majors and non-majors. If majors set aside is used, a major/minor/certificate code must be identified.

Overlap, Complement, Collaboration: The development of a new course may require a consultation with another department/school for potential overlap/duplication, complement, or collaboration with respect to the content of the course. The department proposing the new course must make a good-faith effort to get a consultation. Enter all departments to be consulted in the “Relation” section in OCEAN. A follow-up by e-mail is required if no response is received after about 1 week. This follow-up, and the response from each department, must be documented in the discussion section. If no response has been received after 2 weeks, this non-response must be noted in the discussion section. The follow-up e-mail must mention this 2-week deadline.

When documenting consultation replies, the position of the person providing the reply must be indicated. In most cases this should be a department chair, school director, or department/school curriculum chair. In some cases a response may come from a representative of the college dean.

General Education

See Appendix F for guidelines for Tier I, II, and III general education courses.

IR Codes

The IR (Institutional Research) codes for a course are edited by the staff of the Institutional Research office in collaboration with the Office of the Registrar after the course document has been approved by UCC.

Effective Dates for New Courses

A new course must be approved by UCC before the start of the term in which course is offered.

-To go into effect for Fall: Course must be approved on or before the last previous Spring semester UCC meeting (typically in April).

-To go into effect for Spring: Course needs to be approved on or before the last previous Fall semester UCC meeting (typically in December).

-To go into effect for Summer: Course needs to be approved on or before the last previous Spring UCC meeting (typically in April).

Special Course Types

Dual-Listed Courses

Courses intended for upper level undergraduate students and masters level graduate students may be dual-listed at the 3000/5000 or 4000/5000 level. In such dual-listed courses there must be qualitative and

quantitative differences in work expected of the graduate students compared with the undergraduate students.. Courses at the 6000, 7000, and 8000 levels cannot be dual listed with undergraduate courses. Master's level courses (6000 level) may be dual-listed with 7000-level courses.

The two components of a dual-listed course pair may have different content; e.g., the readings, topics, grading components, and outcome goals may be different for the undergraduate and the graduate component. For this reason, while dual-listing should be added to an existing course using a course change document, ICC may review this document as a new course if the added course differs significantly from the existing one.

Quantitative and qualitative differences in graduate work:

In undergraduate-graduate dual-listed courses (e.g., 3000/5000 or 4000/5000), there must be quantitative and qualitative differences in the expectations for graduate students. Quantitative differences reflect additional work performed by graduate students compared to the undergraduate students. Qualitative differences reflect the level or depth at which information is learned. For example, whereas undergraduate students may be expected to identify, classify, or explain, a graduate student may be expected to apply, analyze or defend.

Outcomes for dual-listed courses

The course learning outcomes for dual-listed courses may be the same for undergraduates and graduates. In this case, it is expected that the key grade factors reflect the quantitative and qualitative differences for graduate students. However, one or more course learning outcomes for the graduate course may be different to capture qualitative differences in graduate student learning and performance.

Cross-Listed Courses

A course change or a new course proposal can request that a course will be cross-listed, meaning it will appear under multiple prefixes. Since cross-listed courses are required to have identical content, adding a cross-listing to an existing course is considered a course change, not a new course proposal.

Appendix J describes the guidelines and procedures for cross-listing classes.

The UCC approved Cross-Listed Courses Guideline document contains the same content as Appendix J.

Experimental Courses

Departments or schools may wish to offer a new course experimentally before seeking permanent approval for the course. The experimental course guidelines provide a direct procedure for provisional course approval without review by UCC. Approval from ICC is not required for experimental courses; however, ICC is notified when an experimental course has been approved. Experimental courses requires the approval from the appropriate college curriculum committee and dean. The following are the guidelines for experimental courses:

The instructor should be a full-time faculty member in the department/school offering the course.

The course should reflect the discipline of the instructor and the department/school.

The course may only count as an elective and cannot be a mandatory course requirement.

The course may be offered for a maximum of two years.

New (permanent) courses submitted in OCEAN that were previously offered as experimental courses should have the toggle set to "Yes" for "Was this course ever offered as temporary or experimental?" This will ensure the experimental and permanent versions of the courses are linked appropriately for requisite checking, repeat/retake checking, and degree requirements.

Developmental Courses

These courses are remedial, and any credits given are not applicable toward a degree. No more than 6

semester hours earned in developmental courses may be applied toward the total hours required for graduation.

Developmental courses shall be so publicized by curricular committees in the appropriate academic units. Course numbers will be prefixed with a “D” (e.g., ENG D150, MATH D005).

Honors Tutorial Courses

HTC courses always have a grade code of 01. They are repeatable; not retakable. The standard method for numbering courses is show below.

1st semester – 2970T; 2nd semester – 2980T, 3rd semester – 2971T, 4th semester – 2981T, 5th semester – 3970T,

6th semester – 3980T; 7th semester – 4970T, 8th semester – 4980T

Internally, HTC refers to 2970T through 3980T as “non-thesis tutorials” and to 4970T and 4980T as “thesis tutorials.” For the catalog, DARS reports, and schedule of courses, all T courses may be named, “[name of sponsoring department’s discipline] Tutorial,” such as Journalism Tutorial, Geology Tutorial, etc.

The preferred language for an HTC course description should include first-year, second-year, etc. rather than class rank (e.g., freshman). HTC students often have advanced status in terms of credit hours, but their tutorials are dependent on their year in the program—not credit hours earned. Example of course description: Tutorial study for first-year Honors Tutorial students (or second-year, etc.) in the Geological Sciences. The following are examples of appropriate learning outcomes for HTC courses. Note that the outcomes in HTC courses across the curriculum should show a logical progression.

Students will demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of their discipline.

Students will produce original, independent research or creative activity.

Students will demonstrate behaviors that are consistent with expectations of professional work ethics and responsibility.

For HTC courses, there is no standard wording or language for the course topics, key grade factors, and summative experience.

Special Topics Courses

Special Topics are courses that vary from offering to offering with respect to the content (topic). These courses have reserved course numbers—those numbers must be used for special topics courses. Special topics courses are repeatable. (Also see section in this document on Retakes and Repeats for more specific information about special topics courses). Special topics courses are always intended to be scheduled with a specific topic, and it is not appropriate to schedule a special topics course with the generic title (i.e., Special Topics in [subject area]) and no specific topic. The topic of the course will be printed in the course offerings, on a student’s class schedule, and on a student’s transcript.

Service Learning Courses

A service learning course at Ohio University:

has service learning embedded in the course curriculum;

is based on collaboration between faculty and community organizations;

requires at least 20 hours of structured, intentional work on the service project [for a 3 credit course];

serves the greater good; and

requires reflections that link experience to academic material. Courses that meet these criteria are granted a C designation. For more information on developing a service learning course, see Appendix H.

Please see Appendix G for helpful tips for submitting a course in OCEAN.

APPENDIX A: Course Numbering Guidelines

Number Format

Course numbers shall consist of four numbers or a D followed by three digits.

Course Level

0-999 Level Courses

These courses are remedial, developmental or special requirement courses. Any credits given are not applicable toward a degree. Developmental courses shall be so publicized by curricular committees in the appropriate academic units. Course numbers will be prefixed with a “D” (e.g., ENG D101, MATH D101, etc.).

1000 Level Courses

These courses are intended primarily for freshmen. Generally, such courses should have no college prerequisite (except sequential courses) and should be the first course of any particular discipline.

2000 Level Courses

These courses are intended primarily for sophomores. They may or may not have a prerequisite. The second course in a major sequence might properly be given a 2000 number.

3000 Level Courses

These are courses primarily for juniors and seniors. In disciplines where one course builds on knowledge acquired in a previous course, 3000 level courses have prerequisites. In other disciplines where specific course prerequisites are not necessary or appropriate, the courses should be taught with the assumption that the students have an educational background at least equivalent to a college junior.

4000 Level Courses

These courses should be primarily for juniors and seniors. They should be more advanced or more specialized than 3000 level courses and may have a 3000 level course as a prerequisite.

5000 Level Courses

These courses are primarily for master’s level students. They may be dual listed with 3000 or 4000 level courses.

6000 Level Courses

These courses are primarily for master’s level students and they may not be dual listed with undergraduate courses. OCOM courses start at the 6000 level.

7000 Level Courses

These courses are for advanced graduate students, most of whom are doctoral students. They may not be dual listed with undergraduate courses.

8000 Level Courses

These courses are specialized courses such as seminars, research and dissertation for doctoral students. They may not be dual listed.

Multiple Listed Courses

Courses intended for advanced undergraduate students and masters level graduate students may be dual listed at the 3000 – 5000 or 4000 - 5000 level.

Dual listed 1000 - 5000 and 2000 - 5000 courses are permitted only under very special circumstances such as language courses and courses that provide basic research or laboratory skills.

PhD courses may be dual listed with Master's level courses.

In dual listed undergraduate/graduate courses, there must be a qualitative and quantitative difference in work expected of the graduate students as compared with the undergraduate students (e.g., extra meetings, readings, writings, etc.). New course proposals must include this information.

Use of Letters

The following alphabetical suffixes are to be used for specific courses:

"H" - Departmental Honors Courses

"J" - Junior Level Composition Courses

"T" - Honors Tutorial Courses for the Honors Tutorial College (HTC) Programs

"L" – A laboratory course that is closely associated with a lecture course with the same four digit number.

"X" - Experimental courses. They are approved at the college level to be offered for a maximum of two (2) years.

"D" – Graduate course for which the course credit is not applicable to programs.

"U" – University Professor courses designated to meet Arts & Sciences humanities requirement

"N" - University Professor courses designated to meet Arts & Sciences natural sciences requirement

"S" - University Professor courses designated to meet Arts & Sciences social sciences requirement

"C" – Service Learning Courses, see appendix

Reserved Course Numbers

1. 2900, 4900, 5900, 6900, and 8900 for special topics.

910 for internship, field experience, and cooperative education (e.g., 2910).

920 for practicum.

*930 for independent study. *

*940 for research. *

6950 is for thesis.

6960 is for studio, project or performance based thesis.

8950 is for dissertation.

2970T and 2980T, 2971T and 2981T, 3970T and 3980T, and 4970T and 4980T for first, second, third and fourth year honors tutorial courses respectively.

*Multiple courses of this instruction mode at the same level with the same MCF prefix should utilize the same middle two digits and be differentiated in the fourth digit (e.g. 2911, 2912.) The numbers without a zero in the fourth digit are not reserved

Course Numbering Suggestions

Course numbers in the 900s should be used for independent study, internships, special problems, readings, special studies, seminars, theses, etc. Course types with a reserved number should use that number if an individual course or the tens range if multiple courses.

Courses of similar major subject area will have the same hundreds digit. Courses in the same sub area will have the same tens digit.

Sequential courses at the same level (thousands) will go in order in the ones digit.

Sequential courses at the higher level (thousands) have the same number as the sequence at the lower level

APPENDIX B: Course Name Guidelines

- Please make sure the first letter in each key content word in the course name is capitalized.
- Delete small words (such as of, and, the, etc.) before trying to abbreviate more essential words in the course name.
- Do not use punctuation marks unless it is crucial to the meaning of the course name. An ampersand (&) is acceptable to join words.
- Acronyms specific to a discipline or that someone outside the academic department would not know or understand should not be used.
- Abbreviate words so they may be easily deciphered. Please use standard abbreviations whenever possible (see below).

<i>Standard Course Name Abbreviations</i>		
<i>Word in Course Name</i>	<i>Preferred</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>
Accounting	Actg	
Administration	Admin	Adm
Advanced	Adv	
Alternative	Altern	Alt
American	Amer	Am
Analysis	Analy	
Ancient	Anc	
Applied	Appl	
Approach	Appr	
Assessment	Assess	Assmt/Assessmt
Basic	Bas	
Behavior	Behav	
Century	Gen	C (ex. 21C)
Child/Children	Chld	Ch
Classic	Clas	Class
Colloquium	Colloq	Coll
Communication	Commun	Comm
Community	Commun	Comm
Comparative	Compar	Comp
Computer	Comput	Comp
Concept	Conc	
Concepts	Concep	Conc
Contrast	Contr	
Creative	Creat	
Critique/Criticism	Crit	
Culture	Cultur	Cul
Current	Curr	
Design	Des	
Develop	Devel	Dev
Elementary	Elem	
Ethnic	Ethn	

Evolution	Evol	
Exceptional	Excep	Exc
Experience	Exper	
Experiment	Exper	
Family	Fam	
Field	Fld	
Function	Func	
Fundamental	Fund	
Gender	Gend	Gen
History	Hist	Hst
Human	Hum	
Independent	Indep	Indepen
Individual	Indiv	
Information	Info	
Inquiry	Inquir	
Instrumental	Instrum	Instr
Integrated	Integr	Integ
Intermediate	Interm	Intermed/Int
International	Intl	
Internship	Intern	
Interpretation	Interp	
Introduction	Intro	
Issues	Iss	
Leader	Ldr	Lead
Learn	Lrn	
Literature/Literacy	Lit	
Major	Maj	
Management	Mgmt	Mgt
Market	Mkt	
Method	Meth	
Modern	Mod	
National	Natl	
Natural	Natur	Nat
Option	Opt	
Organize	Organiz	Org
Origin	Orig	
Perspective	Persp	
Physical	Phys	
Planning	Plan	
Policy	Polic	Pol
Politics	Polit	Pol
Practicum	Prac	
Principle	Princ	Prin
Process	Proc	
Program	Progr	Prog

Project	Proj	
Psychology	Psych/Psy	
Reading	Read	
Research	Res	
Resource	Resour	
Revolution	Revol	Rev
Seminar	Sem	
Service	Serv	
Skill	Skil	Sk
Society/Social	Soc	
Software	Softwar	Softw
Special	Spec	Sp
Statistical	Statis	Stat
Strategies	Strat	
Structure	Struc	
Student	Stu	
Study/Studies	Stdy	St
Supervise/Supervision	Supv	Superv
Survey	Surv	
Symbol	Symb	
Synthesis	Synth	Syn
System	Syst	Sys
Teach	Teac	Tch
Technology/Technique	Techn	Tech
Theory	Theo	
Topics	Top	
Training	Train	Trng
Visual	Vis	
Women	Wom	
Workshop	Wrk	
World	Wld	Wrld
Writing	Writ	Wr
Year	Yr	

Source: http://registrar.uoregon.edu/faculty_staff/academic_scheduling/course_titles#course-title-guidelines

APPENDIX C: Course Components

Standard definitions that units can use to determine the proper components to use for their courses.

Lecture - A lecture is formalized instruction, conducted on or off campus, in which an educational experience prepared by the teacher is presented to students through any combination of instructional methods such as lecture, directed discussion, demonstration, or the presentation of audiovisual materials or techniques.

Tutorial - A tutorial is an educational experience in which individual students or small groups of students are tutored by a faculty member or qualified individual.

Seminar - A seminar is an educational experience that is less formal than a lecture class, in which a relatively small number of students engage in discussions that are directed by a faculty member in the development and/or review of concepts which have been or are to be applied to practical situations.

Discussion - Discussion is an instructional format in which the observations made in the lab are further discussed. This may also be a formal class in which discussion, rather than lecture, is the pedagogical structure.

Recitation - Recitation is an educational activity in which small breakout groups meet in conjunction with a lecture to review exams, discuss issues, address questions, and extend the instruction that occurs in the larger lecture.

Laboratory - A laboratory is an educational activity in which students conduct experiments, perfect skills, or practice procedures or practice, perform, or produce under the direction of a faculty member.

Studio- A studio is an educational activity in which students practice, perform, or produce under the direction of a faculty member. It is typically used to describe music, performance art, and theater courses.

Clinical - A clinical is a laboratory section which meets at a health-related agency facility in lieu of on-campus laboratory facilities. Clinical laboratory sessions provide a realistic environment for student clinical laboratory session, a regular faculty member directly supervises the class. A clinical laboratory applies only to health technology programs.

Practicum - A practicum is an on- or off-campus work experience which is integrated with academic instruction in which the student applies concurrently learned concepts to practical situations within an occupational field. The practicum is coordinated by a faculty member who visits the student on a regular basis, provides the final grade, and teaches at least one course on the campus.

Field Experience (2016)¹: Field experience is planned, paid work activity which relates to an individual student's occupational objectives, such as geology or archaeology, and which is

¹ This definition replaces the 2009 definition of “Field Experience/Internship”

taken in lieu of elective or required courses in his or her program with the permission of a faculty advisor. The experience is coordinated by a faculty member of the college who assists the student in planning the experience, visits the site of the experience for a conference with the student and his or her supervisor at least once during the quarter or semester, and assigns the course grade to the student after the appropriate consultation with the employer or supervisor.

Cooperative Education (CO) Program - A cooperative education program is a partnership between students, institutions of higher education, and employers that formally integrates students' academic study with work experience in cooperating employer organizations and that meets all of the following conditions:

- Alternates or combines periods of academic study and work experience in appropriate fields as an integral part of student education;
- Provides students with compensation from the cooperative employer in the form of wages or salaries for work performed;
- Evaluates each participating student's performance in the cooperative position, both from the perspective of the student's institution of higher education and the student's cooperative employer;
- Provides participating students with academic credit from the institution of higher education upon successful completion of their cooperative education;
- Is part of an overall degree or certificate program for which a percentage of the total program acceptable to the chancellor of the Ohio Department of Higher Education involves cooperative education.

(Coops must be paid and must be for credit; they are integrated into the program and usually required; often alternating with academic work)

Internship Program (IN): An internship program is a partnership between students, institutions of higher education, and employers that formally integrates students' academic study with work or community service experience and that does both of the following:

- Offers internships of specified and definite duration;
- Evaluates each participating student's performance in the internship position, both from the perspective of the student's institution of higher education and the student's internship employer.

(Internships may provide compensation in the form of wages or salaries, stipends or scholarships and may be for credit; they are usually one-off activities rather than alternating as with coops)

Independent Study – An educational activity in which a faculty member works with a student or small group of students.

Research - During research, a student performs a systematic inquiry, investigation and analysis of data in order to increase knowledge, test hypothesis, and arrive at conclusions under the direction of a faculty member.

Thesis/Dissertation - Thesis and Dissertation are substantial scholarly papers written as a requirement for a graduate degree in an academic discipline.

APPENDIX D: Language for Student Learning Outcomes



Bloom's Revised Taxonomy

Remembering (knowledge): Can the student recall or remember the information? Example verbs: choose, describe, define, identify, label, list, locate, match, memorize, name, omit, recite, recognize, select, state
Sample instructional strategies: highlighting, rehearsal, memorizing, mnemonics

Understanding (comprehension): Can the student explain ideas or concepts? Example verbs: explain, describe, translate, discuss, summarize, classify, illustrate, interpret, compare, classify, indicate, distinguish, infer, express
Sample instructional strategies: key examples, emphasize connections, elaborate concepts, summarize, paraphrase

Applying: Can the student use the information in a new way? This involves knowing when to apply, why to apply, and recognize patterns of transfer to situations that are new, unfamiliar or have a new slant for students. Example verbs: apply, use, practice, sketch, solve, generalize, employ, execute, perform, construct, role-play
Sample instructional strategies: case studies, modeling, mindful practice, authentic situations, "coached" practice, simulations, part and whole sequencing

Analyzing: can the student break down into parts and forms? Example verbs: analyze, categorize, classify, compare, differentiate, appraise, critique, survey, distinguish, experiment, measure, test
Sample instructional strategies: models of thinking, challenging assumptions, retrospective analysis, reflection through journaling, debates, discussions, collaborative learning, decision-making situations

Evaluating: can the student evaluate according to some set of criteria and state why? Example verbs: appraise, judge, criticize, defend, compare
Sample instructional strategies: challenging assumptions, journaling, debates, discussions, collaborative learning activities, decision-making situations

Creating (synthesis): Can the student combine elements in a pattern not clearly there before? Example verbs: combine, compose, construct, create, design, develop, formulate, invent, originate, produce, hypothesize
Sample instructional strategies: Modeling, challenging assumptions, reflection through journaling, discussions, collaborative learning activities, design, decision-making situations

Simply stated, expected learning outcome statements describe:
What faculty members want students to know at the end of the course
AND
What faculty members want students to be able to do at the end of the course.

Learning outcomes have several major characteristics:

They specify an action by the students/learners that is observable

They specify an action by the students/learners that is measurable

They specify an action that is done by the students/learners (rather than the faculty members)

They describe an action the students/learners are capable of carrying out after completing, and as a result of completing the course

Learning outcomes do not specify activities the students/learners carry out during the course. For example, do not use:

“Students will be able to investigate the history of the profession”

Instead use:

“Students will be able to apply their knowledge of the history of the profession to ...”

Course Samples:

United States History: Students will be able to...

...describe the relationship between the past and the present.

...define a pluralistic society and its relationship to our democratic principles.

...outline the structure of the Constitution of the U.S.

...identify and define the social, political, and economic institutions that impact the modern society.

...describe the major events and individuals associated with the history of the United States.

Introduction to Business: Students will be able to...

...identify and describe current domestic and international business trends.

...explain how proper business management benefits consumers and employee.

...define the basic rules related to human resources management.

...compare and contrast the different types of business ownership.

...evaluate and classify various marketing strategies.

...summarize how technology can help a business manage information.

Music Appreciation/History Course (focus on Western music): Students will be able to...

...identify the basic elements of Western music.

...list the instruments associated with Western music.

...describe the distinct style periods of Western music.

...recognize selected examples of Western music aurally.

...discriminate among different Western music styles.

...explain music's place in relation to other art forms.

General Psychology: Students will be able to...

...identify and define basic terms and concepts which are needed for advanced courses in psychology.

...outline the scientific method as it is used by psychologists.

...apply the principles of psychology to practical problems.

...compare and contrast the multiple determinants of behavior (environmental, biological, and genetic).

...analyze current research findings in the areas of physiological psychology, perception, learning, abnormal, and social psychology.

...distinguish between healthy and unhealthy physical, mental, and emotional patterns.

Plant and Soil Sciences: Students will be able to...

...label the parts of a plant.

- ...define the terms used in plant growth and reproduction.
- ...explain transpiration, respiration and photosynthesis.
- ...calculate the germination rates of various seeds.
- ...identify soil texture and structure from soil samples.
- ...list the primary, secondary and micro nutrients present in soil.
- ...identify and describe land capability classes and their uses.

General Nutrition: Students will be able to...

- ...describe the digestive system.
- ...explain the steps involved in metabolism and the ways energy is derived from carbohydrate, fat, and protein.
- ...design individualized eating plans utilizing diet planning principles and the Food Guide Pyramid.
- ...state the benefits associated with physical activity and the components of a sound fitness or health program.
- ...describe how nutrition and lifestyle choices impact the life cycle.

Language Disorders in School-age Children: Students will be able to...

- ...describe curriculum –based assessment.
- ...compare and contrast service delivery models.
- ...explain the importance of the common core state standards in relation to speech/language skills.
- ...apply curriculum-based assessment to a case scenario.
- ...evaluate the evidence for the effectiveness of models of language intervention.
- ...create an informal assessment tool for language-literacy.

Source: Anderson, L.W., & Krathwohl, D.R. (Eds.) (2001). A taxonomy of learning, teaching, and assessment: A revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives. New York: Longman.

Examples of possible outcomes for internships: Students will be able to...

- ...apply academic knowledge in a professional setting
- ...solve practical real-world problems in a professional setting
- ...demonstrate professionally relevant competencies and relationships in a professional setting
- ...demonstrate proper business etiquette while fulfilling internship responsibilities
- ...critically evaluate the internship experience as an exemplar for the field
- ...demonstrate improved performance accordingly to professional constructive criticism
- ...evaluate own performance in light of one's expressed goals and learning outcomes
- ...compare and contrast one's self-perception to the professional perception of the site supervisor
- ...demonstrate understanding of a professional organizational culture

Source: <http://www.hope.edu/academic/intern/Learning%20outcomes.pdf>

APPENDIX E: Standard Requisite Text

REQUIREMENT	LANGUAGE
	Graduate Courses: Note that all courses with catalog numbers of 5000 and above are graduate-level courses and require graduate standing even though this fact is not listed for each course.
PERMISSION REQUIRED OR PERM REQUIRED	Permission is required for the class and it is not available through online registration. Register for this class with a class permission slip obtained from the instructor or the department/school offering the course.
HTC	Honors Tutorial College students only.
CONCURRENT OR CONCUR	Take concurrently with other course. Example: LING 4750 or CONCURRENT
ETM 2210 AND (PHYS 2020 OR 2520)	Indicates (for example) ETM 2210 and either PHYS 2020 or PHYS 2520 must be completed (the second PHYS is implied and not printed).
C OR BETTER	Indicates (for example) a "C" is the lowest acceptable grade for the requisite course. Example: C or BETTER in JOUR 1330
TIER I ENG	Indicates that the freshman Tier I English requirement must be completed.
TIER I MATH	Indicates that the freshman Tier I Quantitative Skills requirement must be completed.
JR COMP	Indicates that the junior level composition requirement must be completed.
FR ONLY	Indicates student must be freshman rank.
FR OR SOPH	Indicates student must either be freshman or sophomore rank.
FR OR SOPH OR JR	Indicates student must be freshman, sophomore, or junior rank.
SOPH ONLY	Indicates student must be sophomore rank.
SOPH OR JR	Indicates student must be either sophomore or junior rank.
SOPH OR JR OR SR	Indicates student must be sophomore, junior, or senior rank.
JR ONLY	Indicates student must be junior rank.
JR OR SR	Indicates student must be either junior or senior rank.
SR ONLY	Indicates student must be senior rank.
EQUIVALENT OR EQUIV	If this appears in the requisite, students who feel they have comparable courses or experience may ask for permission to enroll in the course. They must obtain a class permission slip from the instructor or the department/school offering the course in order to register for the course.
RECOMMENDED	Indicates this course is a recommended prerequisite. However, it is not a requirement for registering for the course.
NOT PSY 1200	Indicates (for example) the student who has completed PSY 1200 may not register for this course.
MAJOR OR MJR	Indicates student must be a major of that department/school.

APPENDIX F: General Education

General education components for a course must be specified by completing the “General Education” portion of the OCEAN document, either at the time a new course is created, or during a course change. ICC forwards all requests for new General Education designations and changes in General Education courses to the UCC General Education Committee for comment.

Tier I Courses

Junior-Level “J” Composition Courses

General Criteria

- The aims of the course are broad enough to justify its existence as a writing course fulfilling a University-wide requirement.
- The department considers the course an important component of its program.
- Instruction in writing is the focus of the course. Therefore, writing is frequent, and at least 5,000 original words are assigned. The writing will be evaluated and revised.
- A variety of purposes and types of writing appropriate to the discipline should be assigned. Because the course fulfills a University requirement, the audience for the writing usually is imagined to be an intelligent and critical lay audience, rather than the teacher or some highly specialized members of the discipline.
- Any prerequisites should be appropriate for junior-level students within the field of study.
- Enrollment should be limited to 20 students to encourage evaluation and revision, critical thinking, and interaction. The maximum enrollment is 25.
- The instructor is interested in the craft of writing and in helping students achieve higher levels of competence as writers.

Criteria for Evaluation of Course

- As is the case with all University courses, students evaluate “J” courses.
- Syllabi will be collected by the Director of the Center for Writing Excellence and reviewed by the J-course subcommittee of CWAC every three years.

Suggestions for Good Writing Instruction

- The goal is writing that is readable, lucid, and logical and seeks applicability across the disciplines.
- Matters of mechanics, grammar, and spelling receive appropriate attention.
- Some subjects or purposes of the writing assignments are initiated by the students.
- Teacher/student responses to writing and rewriting are integral components of the course.
- The student’s writing is discussed with the teacher both in class and in individual conferences.
- The teacher distributes a syllabus with clear explanations of assignments and criteria the instructor uses to evaluate their writing.

Junior Composition Equivalency Courses (JE courses)

In the fall of 2011, the Faculty Senate passed and EVPP Benoit signed a resolution establishing a category of Tier I composition courses at the undergraduate level called Junior Composition Equivalency courses—JE courses. JE courses are writing-intensive courses that are typically within a student's major program.¹ Successful completion of two JE courses fulfills the Tier I Junior Composition (J-course) requirement. Students may now use JE courses in their major to meet the J-course requirement.

Requirements for JE courses

The JE course must have a minimum of 2 semester credit hours.

The course enrollment is limited to 25. A department/school may request an exemption from this requirement; if so, the course proposal should explain how the structure of the course would allow for rigorous evaluation of student writing (e.g., break-out sections).

The course content submitted must detail how the course fulfills the following:

- a specific percentage of class time is devoted to discussions of writing;
- each student will produce several minor or one major piece of work, comprising at least 10-15 total pages of original writing;
- each student will have the opportunity to revise and resubmit written work;
- peer critique, where appropriate, is used as a pedagogical strategy.

Completing the Junior-Level Composition Requirement

- Passing an approved “J” course
- Passing two “JE” courses within their program of study
- Passing one “JE” course within their program of study and one “JE” course outside their program of study approved by their department or school.

Tier II Courses:

- Courses should be at the 1000 or 2000 level.
 - If Tier II status is requested for a 3xxx or 4xxx course, an explanation for that choice of course level must be included.
- The undergraduate portion of a dual-listed course cannot be a Tier II.
- Courses should have no or very few prerequisites
- Courses should have a grade code of 1 (A-F, No PR, No CR)

For any new Tier II course (or an existing course to change into a Tier II course) it is critical that the course clearly fits the general education category selected. Please provide a detailed explanation on how the course reflects the general education category (GenEd Category Reason). In addition, the course student learning outcomes must reflect the general education learning outcomes. While some of the general education learning outcomes may not contain measurable language, the course student learning outcomes are expected to be measurable.

Tier III Courses:

- Tier III courses must be interdisciplinary.
- They must be senior-level courses; thus, they will always carry the prerequisite of senior standing (Sr).
- Tier III courses are expected to require prior course work in at least one of the relevant disciplines. An instructor who proposes a Tier III course without a curricular prerequisite must include in the course proposal a rationale for waiving this guideline.
- Tier III courses normally carry three hours of credit.
- They carry a Grade Eligibility Code of 1.
- The person creating the T3 course in OCEAN may select the course number as long as it's a 4000 level number that hasn't already been used for a T3 course.
- They should have an enrollment upper limit of 40 students.

Each Tier III proposal is to include a statement (approximately one paragraph) describing how a synthesis of disciplines will be achieved, as well as some examples of proposed outside assignments, evaluation techniques, and class strategies that will aid students in developing a capacity for interdisciplinary synthesis. The course student learning outcomes must reflect the general education learning objectives. While some of the general education learning outcomes may not contain measurable language, the course student learning outcomes are expected to be measurable.

Tier III courses may not be specifically required in a program.

Tier III Equivalent Courses

In April 2005 Faculty Senate passed a resolution and the Provost approved it to allow capstone courses (Tier III Equivalents) to be substituted for the current Tier III course requirement.

Requirements for Tier III Equivalent Sources

- The course should be at the junior or, preferably, the senior level.
- The course should have substantial prerequisites that directly or indirectly force nearly all of the required program curriculum to be completed ahead of the course.
- The course will carry a Grade Eligibility Code of 1.
- The course will normally contain “SR” as part of its prerequisites.
- The course will have an MCF prefix of the department offering the course.

Each Tier III equivalent course proposal is to include a statement which explains how the course includes a substantial amount of research, creative activity, design, or other types of open-ended tasks that are appropriate to the discipline or profession. The statement should also explain how the information is to be presented for purposes of grading the project. Each proposal is to also include a statement (approximately one paragraph) describing how a synthesis within a discipline will be achieved, as well as some examples of proposed outside assignments, evaluation techniques, and class strategies that will aid students in developing a capacity for synthesis.

The course student learning outcomes must reflect the general education learning objectives. While some of the general education learning outcomes may not contain measurable language, the course student learning outcomes are expected to have measurable language.

APPENDIX G: Helpful Tips for Submitting a Course in OCEAN

Deleted effective Fall 2018-2019

APPENDIX H: Service Learning Courses²

² Appendix H was added in October, 2015 and updated in January 2017.

In Spring Semester 2015, the University Curriculum Council passed a resolution to implement a “C” suffix to designate service learning and community engagement courses at Ohio University. There are two procedures for developing c-courses: new course creation and course change. This appendix spells out the process for faculty wishing to create these courses. The Center for Campus and Community Engagement (CCCE) is available to support the development and delivery of service learning courses, and is an important facilitator throughout the course creation process. Faculty members who are interested in delivering c-courses are encouraged to consult with the CCCE staff (<https://www.ohio.edu/communityengagement/staff.cfm>) before beginning the course design process.

New C-course Process

Step 1: Individuals seeking approval for course with c-designation should complete the Service Learning Course Planning Form, which is available on the CCCE website (<https://www.ohio.edu/communityengagement/>). The document includes information about the five criteria for Ohio University service learning or c-designated courses. Completing this document will help faculty plan a successful service learning experience.

Step 2: Once the planning document has been completed, the course creator should contact CCCE (3-4801) to request a review of the planning document. The CCCE will then contact the faculty member to discuss the outcome of the review, and supply a memo indicating its approval.

Step 3: Once approval has been obtained, the proposer combines the CCCE form and the approval memo into a single PDF or Word document. Follow the usual procedures for the new course option in OCEAN. Make sure to include the “C” suffix in the course number, and set the “Service Learning” option slider to “Yes”³. Doing so will reveal an upload link to attach the combined CCCE form and approval memo document.

If the course will sometime be offered without the service learning component, use the “Multiple” button to cross-list the service learning course with the regular version (course number without the “C” suffix).

Course Change Process

This process should only be used for courses that already exist, but will be offered in the future with a service learning option⁴.

Begin by following Steps 1 and 2 listed above.

Replace Step 3 above with the following:

³ Courses approved for service learning carry the sentence “This is a designated service learning course” in their course description.

⁴ d Departments currently offering service learning courses are encouraged to convert the current course to a “C” course and retire the previous course (unless it will continue to be offered without SL). If parallel SL and non-SL courses are offered, and they are retakable, a student may receive credit only for one of them, and standard retake rules apply (last one taken counts).

For courses only offered with a service learning component: prepare a course change modifying the course number to add the “C” suffix, set “Service Learning” to “Yes”, and attach the combined CCCE form and approval memo.

For courses sometimes offered without the service learning component: Create a cross-listing for the course, adding the “C” suffix, setting “Service Learning” to “Yes”, and attaching the combined CCCE form and approval memo.

Appendix I General Principles for Expedited Course Change Approval⁵

The UCC-approved resolution on expedited tracks charges the Individual Course Committee (ICC) with determining procedures for expedited course approval. This procedure requires two parts:

1. A determination of the types of changes in a course that can be approved without going through the “normal” ICC review and UCC vote, and
2. The definition of an approval and review process to be used for expedited changes.

Definitions

Different units across campus use somewhat different terminology for their organizational hierarchy. The following terms are used in this document:

- “Contact”: this is the individual faculty member who creates the course change form in OCEAN.
- “Program”: we use this term to describe the combined approval level consisting of the School/Department Curriculum Committee and the School/Department Director or Chair.
- “CCC”: this term describes the combined approval of the College Curriculum Committee and the College Dean.

Process for expedited course approval⁶

- Generally expedited approval should be requested by the Contact at the time the course change form is created; the request should be documented in the course change explanation field.
- A request for use of the expedited approval process can be added at either the Program or the CCC level; in this case the Discussion section in OCEAN should be used to document the request.
- The CCC must review all requests for expedited approval and make a final determination on both the validity of using the expedited process, and the appropriateness of the changes to be made. The CCC must document its findings in the comment/discussion area in OCEAN. The CCC can forward a course change to ICC for non-expedited review even if the Contact or Program requested an expedited approval.
- Once the CCC has marked a course as approved under the expedited process, no further review takes place. The registrar may request changes to the proposal if its implementation would cause operational problems, using the same steps used now for course changes approved by UCC using the non-expedited procedure.
- The ICC chair, upon receiving an approved, expedited course change will immediately review the course change proposal and move it to the “UCC Review” status if it meets the criteria below. If any of the criteria are not met, the course change will be considered as part of the normal ICC agenda.
 - The request for expedited approval was documented at the Contact, Program, or CCC level.
 - The CCC has documented its review and approval of the course change under the expedited approval process.
 - The CCC has documented its review of any “sometimes eligible for expedited approval” items in the course change.
 - No changes in the proposal are classified as “never eligible for expedited approval” in this policy.
- After moving the course to “UCC Review” status, the ICC chair immediately sends a request to the UCC chair (or designate) to publish the course for Registrar publishing. The course change will be listed in an “Information Only” section of the ICC report to the next UCC meeting.
- From time to time, but no less than once per semester, the ICC will review all past expedited approvals, and
 - make adjustments to the expedited approval policy as needed,
 - change the definition of changes eligible for expedited approval as needed,
 - provide a report/review to each college regarding their use of the expedited review process, and
 - in very rare cases, prepare a motion for UCC to rescind a previously approved course change.

⁵ At this time, we conclude that New Course proposals always require full ICC/UCC review.

⁶ Some of the language below refers to actions in OCEAN; these details may change if OCEAN is modified to directly implement expedited approval.

The following information about a course can always be changed using the expedited process:

- Number
- Short Name
- Long Name
- Repeat max hours
- Offering frequency
- Terms Offered
- Typical Course Components (this includes the indication that a course will be offered on-line)
- Text/Readings
- Key Grade Factors
- Summative Experience

The two items below can be expedited but are not expected to be changed in practice:

- Need for Course
- Additional Resources

The items below can never be changed using the expedited process:

- Prefix
- Main Type
- Credit Hour Type
- Credit Hours
- Repeat/Retake
- Related Departments
- GenEd Code
- General Education outcome goals
- GenEd Category Reason
- Expectation for Grad Students (Dual-List)
- Service Learning Component

The items below can be changed using the expedited process if the additional conditions listed are met:

Grade Eligibility Code	Can be expedited if the change is to a more restrictive code
Description	Clarifications and update in discipline-specific terminology can be expedited
Outcome Goals	Clarifications and update in discipline-specific terminology can be expedited
Requisite Text	Can be expedited only if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisites are being dropped • No “majors only” request is included • The course is not a general education or a service course
Requisite List	Same as the requisite text
Topics	Clarifications and update in discipline-specific terminology can be expedited, but not if the change request is a “course refresh”
Major Set-aside	Can be expedited if the course is not a general education or a service course

Appendix J: Guidelines for Cross-Listed Courses

Definition: A cross-listed course is the same course offered in two academic subject areas (academic units). For example: EXPH 4450 and BIOS 4450 identify the same class.⁷ Students enrolled in either prefix are taught by the same instructor(s).

Purpose: Cross-listing is an administrative way for two departments/schools to share responsibility for the development and maintenance of single interdisciplinary course. Such a course should offer students the opportunity to engage in multidisciplinary, cross-disciplinary, and interdisciplinary learning, and should provide faculty an opportunity to collaborate across disciplinary lines. In many cases the collaborating schools/departments will each invest resources into the course; in this case the cross-listing will facilitate tracking of resources under the RCM budget model.

General Considerations: UCC supports the creation of cross-listed courses when the benefits to students, faculty and programs have been demonstrated. A cross-listed course should only be considered when two or more departments wish to collaborate on the offering of a course with significant cross-disciplinary content and shared responsibility for the course. In general, new and existing interdisciplinary programs are encouraged to create and use their own prefixes for courses they offer, rather than cross-list.

Characteristics of cross-listed courses:

- With the exception of the different prefixes, cross-listed courses are identical in all aspects.
- A cross-listed course has two prefixes that share the same course number – exceptions may be necessary given the limitations posed by academic unit course numbering systems. In the event that a cross-listed course does not have the same number, the course level should be the same (e.g., 1000-level with 1000-level).⁸
- A cross-listed course is interchangeable for degree requirements (e.g., either EXPH 4450 or BIOS 4450 both meet a degree requirement).
- The typical cross-listed course is jointly developed and resourced by more than one department.
- Undergraduate courses may be cross-listed with other undergraduate courses, and graduate courses may be cross listed with other graduate courses.
- A cross-listed course should satisfy the strongest possible type of equivalence. For example, course A in major X that is cross-listed with course B in major Y cannot be used to satisfy the “outside the major Y degree requirement,” because A is substantially the same course as B.
- A cross-listed course cannot be “double-counted” in order to fulfill degree requirements.
- A cross-listed course should share resources (between academic units) and must fulfill the same curricular function for the duration of the cross-listing.
- Each cross-listed course contains an appropriate “No Credit If” notation in the requisite text (because students may only earn credit for the same course under one prefix). The suggested language for, e.g. EXPH 4450, is: “No credit for this course if the following is taken: BIOS 4450”.
- Cross-listing is not available for the following course types: special topics, experimental, temporary, developmental, and HTC.
- Students may sign up under either prefix of a cross-listed course (except if being repeated for credit-see below), but they may be advised by academic requirements to choose a particular prefix.
- A cross-listed course may be repeatable. Max repeat hours must be identical for each prefix.

⁷ Cross-listing should not be confused with dual-listing where an undergraduate course is linked to a graduate one.

⁸ A cross-listed course with different course levels would be counter to the concept that different course levels signify different levels of learning.

- A cross-listed course should not be used as a tool for resolving differences or opposition between or among departments over their respective offerings or over similar courses.
- A cross-listed course may occur within or across colleges.

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES:

1. Each cross-listed course is required to have a LEAD UNIT for operational purposes (this is the unit that originates it in OCEAN). The other unit is known as the CROSS-LISTED UNIT. The units will collaboratively decide which unit will take on the role of lead unit at the time a new cross-listed course is proposed. The lead unit has the primary responsibility for submission of the curriculum proposal to establish the cross-listing and any subsequent changes to the course that is cross-listed. All curriculum submissions for cross-listing (whether new or changes) require statements of approval/support from the chairs of the lead and cross-listed units.
2. The two academic units of the cross-listed course must collaborate in the scheduling process. It is the responsibility of each department/school to schedule their version of the course and to ensure that the schedule information is identical. (Note: Enrollment caps may vary).
3. The two academic units will collaboratively determine the instructor(s), teaching model, and other resources. While this is expected to be collaborative between the two units, the lead unit ultimately has the final responsibility. (Note: How resources will be shared must be explained when a cross-listed course is first proposed).
4. The course description will appear for both the lead and cross-listed unit prefix, and each will contain the phrase “Cross-listed with [PREFIX]”
5. Any changes to an established cross-listed course should be initiated by the lead unit with approval/support of the cross-listed unit.
6. In order to sever a cross-listing, the lead unit must initiate the curriculum submission – with a statement of approval/support from the cross-listed unit along with a reason for termination of the cross-listing. In this case, actions must then be taken to avoid having two separate courses that duplicate content by deleting one of the courses.
7. If a cross-listed unit wishes to assume responsibility for the course, the lead unit initiates a transfer of the course identifying the “new” lead unit.
8. In most cases, courses should be cross-listed between two schools/departments; in exceptional cases cross-listing of three prefixes may be appropriate. No cross-listing requests of four or more prefixes will be approved under these guidelines.

OCEAN Procedures: A request to cross-listed a course must cover the following items:

1. Identify the lead unit and the main contact person in the lead unit.
2. Identify how the course meets the criteria for cross-listing, based on the characteristics described above.
3. Identify how the cross-listing benefits students (note: avoid single generic statements such as “students will benefit from the interdisciplinary nature of the course.” Please provide specifics related to the content of the course and teaching model).
4. Identify how the cross-listing benefits the faculty and programs. Again, specifics are required.
5. Describe how the academic units will contribute/share resources for the course. Note what additional resources may be required.
6. *Note:* Since the cross-listing request will require two parallel entries in OCEAN, the originators of the entries should take special care to get the proposals “right”; revisions during the approval process will necessarily be more complex since the two OCEAN entries must remain in sync.

Supplement 1: Top Reasons Why ICC Returns Courses

Note: These are common reasons for course returns, but not an exhaustive listing.

REASON FOR RETURN	HOW TO REMEDY
Course Change: The “Reason for Change” is not properly filled out	For each change you are making to a course, note 1) what you are changing, and 2) why you are making that change. Please be as specific as possible so the committee has a good understanding of the changes you are requesting and the reasons why you are making them. If additional changes are made, e.g., based on the CCC review, these additional changes must also be explained.
Prerequisite description and prerequisite course list do not match	All courses listed as prerequisites or co-requisites in the Prerequisite description must also appear in the prerequisite course list.
Student learning outcomes are activities or are not measurable	If you are making changes to the outcomes or creating a new course, please see Appendix D of this guide for assistance.
Typos	While accuracy is expected on all fields on the course proposal forms, carefully proofread the course short name, long name, course description, outcome goals and prerequisite text for typos (as these are all published aspects of the course)
Summative experience	Please indicate the summative experience in the “summative experience” field, <i>even if it is already listed in the key grade factors for the course</i> . A summative experience is the final culminating product for the course. A formal final exam (written in class) is required in all courses with letter grades unless the instructor substitutes another method of evaluation (e.g., project).
Course components	If more than one component is selected for a course, each component will be scheduled separately (this is common for courses that have lecture and lab sections). Multiple components should not be used if there is not a defined separate section for the secondary component.
Course short and long name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Abbreviate words in short name so they may be easily deciphered. Please use standard abbreviations whenever possible (many are listed see Appendix B in this guide). Avoid odd abbreviations of words. -Delete small words (such as of, and, the, etc.) <u>before</u> trying to abbreviate more essential words in the course short name -Make sure the first letter in each key content word in the course name (short and long) is capitalized. -Do not use punctuation marks unless it is crucial to the meaning of the course name. -An ampersand (&) is acceptable to join words in short or long name. -Acronyms specific to a discipline or that someone outside the academic department would not know or understand should not be used.

Change Log

March 2015 – reasons for course returns added as appendix H

October 2015 – Appendix H renamed to Supplement 1; new appendix H covers the process for service learning courses. The “C” course suffix definition was added in appendix A. A section titled “Service Learning Courses” was added to the body of the document.

March 2017 – updated to conform instructions to OCEAN 2.0, update instructions on learning outcomes, and incorporate the expedited approval process.

April 2018 – Reorganize content for more logical flow, add clarifications.