Working With Your Student Government
Friday, June 18, 2021
11:00am-12:15pm
Presenters:

• Christopher Howerton, ASCCC North Representative
• Gerardo Chavez, President-Elect, Student Senate for California Community Colleges (SSCCC)
Faculty and students are both identified in the California Code of Regulations Title 5 as having specific rights and responsibilities in college governance processes: for academic senates it is **collegial consultation** under the “10+1”, for students it is **effective participation** under the “9+1”. While perspectives between faculty and students may differ, many areas of responsibility overlap. This overlap creates an opportunity to learn from each other and to advocate together. Join us to explore collaborative methods for working with students and other college stakeholders to provide high quality programs and services and to pursue shared aspirations.
1. Review history of participatory governance in CA Community Colleges
2. Title 5 – Faculty Participation. The “10 +1” rights
3. Title 5 – Student Participation. The “9+1” rights and overlap with faculty 10+1
4. Difference between “Collegial Consultation” and “Reasonable Consideration”
5. Ways academic senates and student senates can partner in governance
6. Potential benefits of working together
7. Additional resources
History of Participatory Governance

AB 1725 (Vasconcellos, 1988) Community College Reform Act

- Separated community colleges from K-12
- Established framework for participatory governance
  - CA Ed Code §70902(b)(7) Establish procedures that are consistent with minimum standards established by the board of governors to ensure faculty, staff, and students the opportunity to express their opinions at the campus level, to ensure that these opinions are given every reasonable consideration, to ensure the right to participate effectively in district and college governance, and to ensure the right of academic senates to assume primary responsibility for making recommendations in the areas of curriculum and academic standards.
Title 5 Regulations further define roles/responsibilities for students, faculty, and classified staff

**Faculty (Title 5 §53200)**
- The areas of “Academic and Professional Matters” (the ‘10+1’)
- “Consult Collegially” (Mutually Agree or Rely Primarily Upon)

**Students (Title 5 §51023.7)**
- The areas that have or will have a “significant effect on students” (the ‘9+1’)
- “Reasonable consideration to recommendations”

**Staff (Title 5 §51023.5)**
- “opportunity to participate effectively in district and college governance”
Faculty
10+1 Rights (Title 5 §53200)

“Academic and Professional Matters” (aka the “10+1”)

1. Curriculum, including establishing prerequisites and placing courses within disciplines
2. Degree and certificate requirements
3. Grading policies
4. Educational program development
5. Standards or policies regarding student preparation and success
6. District and college governance structures, as related to faculty roles
7. Faculty roles and involvement in accreditation processes
8. Policies for faculty professional development activities
9. Processes for program review
10. Processes for institutional planning and budget development

+ 1 Other academic and professional matters as are mutually agreed upon between the governing board and the academic senate
Students
9+1 Rights (Title 5 §51023.7)

“Significant Effect on Students” - The “9+1”

1. Grading Policies
2. Codes of Student Conduct
3. Academic disciplinary policies
4. Curriculum development
5. Courses or programs which should be initiated or discontinued
6. Processes for institutional planning and budget development
7. Standards and policies regarding student preparation and success
8. Student services planning and development
9. Student fees within the authority of the district to adopt

+ 1 in student rights is meant to account for anything else that your college or district thinks will have a significant impact on students
Role of Student Governments

• The primary representative of the student body population in decisions and matters of concern regarding academic standards and policies on campuses
• Advocacy for positive change through interaction with students, faculty, administrators, and staff
• Engagement and empowerment of the student voice in the community
• Managing Campus Culture, Health and Wellness, Sustainability and the Drafting and Pursuance of Initiatives
Areas of Shared Interests

Grading Policies
Codes of Student Conduct
Academic Disciplinary Policies
Curriculum Development
Courses or Programs Which Should Be Initiated or Discontinued
Processes for Institutional Planning and Budget Development
Standards and Policies Regarding Student Preparation and Success
Student Services Planning and Development
Student Fees within the Authority of the District to Adopt

+1 Any other district and college policy, procedure, or related matter...significant effect on students

Curriculum
Degree and Certificate Requirements
Grading Policies
Educational Program Development
Standards and Policies Regarding Student Preparation and Success
Faculty Roles in Governance Structures
Faculty Roles and Involvement in Accreditation Processes
Policies for Faculty Development Activities
Processes for Program Review
Processes for Institutional Planning and Budget Development
+1 Other Academic and Professional Matters as Mutually Agreed Upon

Faculty 10+1
Title 5 §53200(b)

Academic Senate

Student Govt.

Student 9+1
Title 5 §51023.7(b)
“Collegial Consultation” vs. “Reasonable Consideration”

Collegial Consultation - Title 5 §53200(d)
“Consult collegially” means that the district governing board shall develop policies on academic and professional matters through either or both of the following methods, according to its own discretion:
• (1) relying primarily upon the advice and judgment of the academic senate; or
• (2) agreeing that the district governing board, or such representatives as it may designate, and the representatives of the academic senate shall have the obligation to reach mutual agreement by written resolution, regulation, or policy of the governing board effectuating such recommendations.

“Reasonable Consideration” – Title 5 § 51023.7(c)
The governing board shall give reasonable consideration to recommendations and positions developed by students regarding district and college policies and procedures pertaining to the hiring and evaluation of faculty, administration, and staff.
How ASCCC and SSCCC are Working Together

The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges (ASCCC) and the Student Senate for California Community Colleges (SSCCC) have started to model these partnerships with expanded communications and taking the opportunities to work together in support of student success.

- SSCCC has a standing report at ASCCC Executive Committee Meetings
- ASCCC supported the SSCCC Anti-Racism Student Plan of Action
- Regular communication between ASCCC and SSCCC Leadership
- Collaborative professional development opportunities like webinars and conference presentations.
Ways Faculty Academic Senates and Student Governments Can Partner

- Locally, identify areas of shared interest. Possibly set shared goals.
- ASG and Academic Senate leadership meetings / regular dialog
  - Alert each other of concerns
  - Share intentions, gather information, request support or collaboration as needed
  - Sounding board
- Attend each other’s meetings (consider a formal liaison)
- Mentoring – professional development for the student governments
- Onboarding processes – Student assigned to committee, how are they introduced and supported as a new member?
- Overall college governance process

- What other ideas do you have for collaboration?
Some Effective Practices

• Develop communication strategies for ongoing dialog
• Regularly attend student government meetings
• Regularly invite student government leaders to your Senate meetings
• Set up regular reports on your agenda for student government report outs
• Provide support for and collaborate with student leaders in governance trainings on your campus
Effective Practices cont.

• Creating positions on academic senate workgroups and committees for student representation
• Partner with your local student government in events like, town halls, campus life, and club activities outside of the classroom
• Set up ongoing communication with your local Student Government
• Invite in your student leaders to your meetings, committee and events, give them opportunities to participate
• Partner with your local student governments on shared goals
• Partner with your local student governments on professional development
The Power of Working Together

- Partnering with student governments on shared areas or purview can strengthen recommendations to the college or district office.
- Joint resolutions can provide a powerful statement of unity and collaboration.
Additional Resources

Websites
• ASCCC Website (asccc.org)
• SSCCC Website (studentsenateccc.org)

Specifically For Students
• Apply to sit on one of the SSCCC’s external committees: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScRCExejwZsb6jhR3GaAcQtR Cf uLWISsuhBFpYA w 5n T g4KDpw/viewform
• Participatory governance guide: https://drive.google.com/drive/u/2/folders/1Ds 55O6eb- Q Di Tr7L5Zw0KwNQpGcYFM y G
Questions & Additional Discussion