The college curriculum committee is responsible for recommending approval of nondegree-applicable credit courses based on the following standards:

Grading policy, based on uniform standards pursuant to Title 5, section 55023, that demonstrates proficiency in subject matter by means of written communication, problem solving, and/or skills demonstrations, as appropriate to the course content.
Units, based on a relationship specified by the governing board in compliance with Title 5, section 55002.5, which requires a minimum of 48 hours of lecture, laboratory, out-of-class assignments, or other types of study for one unit of credit.
Intensity, as evidenced by the COR. Nondegree-applicable credit courses must provide instruction in critical thinking, prepare students to study independently outside of class time, include reading and writing assignments, and prepare students to succeed in degree-applicable credit courses.
Required preparation for success in the course, such as prerequisite or corequisite courses, as determined by the curriculum committee and in compliance with Title 5, section 55003.

Other Curriculum Topics

Relationship of Hours to Units

Title 5, section 55002.5, establishes the minimum expected time on task (lecture, study, and/or lab work) that is necessary to award one unit of credit. A minimum of 48 hours on the semester system (or 33 hours on the quarter system) of lecture, study, or lab work is required for one unit of credit regardless of term length. In practice, the number of hours varies among institutions, but is generally within the range of 48-54 hours per unit for colleges on the semester system. For each hour of lecture required, it is assumed that students will be required to spend an additional two hours of study outside of class. The number of units awarded for laboratory courses is generally based on the number of hours of laboratory work, presuming that students complete most required work in class.

Because California finance laws assume that primary terms average 17½ weeks on the semester system and 11⅔ weeks on the quarter system (the two semesters or three quarters equal the traditional 35-week academic year), and because student attendance and related apportionment state compliance auditing is based on the

units and student contact hours delineated in the official COR, the Chancellor's Office strongly recommends that colleges use the 18-week semester or 12-week quarter as the basis for the student contact hour calculation used in the COR, even if a college has been approved to use a compressed academic calendar. The 18-week semester or 12-week quarter primary term provides the greatest flexibility in terms of contact hours, and colleges do not risk an audit finding for excessive apportionment claims such as they might experience using a 16-week semester basis for the contact-hour calculation. Additionally, it is also important to note the flexible calendar program is designed around the 35-week traditional academic calendar, so basing contact hour targets around an 18-week semester assures that instructional hours lost to "flex" activities will not result in the district not providing the minimum number of hours required by Title 5, section 55002.5, to award a unit of credit.

The guidelines provided below are all predicated on an 18-week semester or 12-week quarter term. In determining the number of units to be awarded for courses, colleges must consider total lecture, outside study, and/or laboratory hours. We refer to the combination of these hours as "student learning hours." For example, a course for which three units is awarded may meet four hours a week over a semester and still be in compliance with these regulations if it is assumed that the increased classroom time serves to decrease outside study time. Thus, a course that seemingly meets for more hours per week than the units awarded may be in compliance, as opposed to a course that simply requires an excess of total classroom hours for the units awarded.

For lab units, it has not traditionally been expected that the student will study outside the classroom. Therefore, the number of units granted is generally based entirely on the number of hours performed on campus under the immediate supervision and control of a qualified academic

employee. For example, 54 hours of chemistry laboratory (three hours per week over 18-weeks) would grant one semester unit of credit, whereas 54 hours of chemistry lecture would grant three units.

The following examples apply to semester units:

Lecture or Lab Only Courses

> One-unit lecture course = 18 hours in-class lecture plus 36 hours out-of-class study
> One-unit laboratory course = 54 hours in-class laboratory

Lecture and Lab Combined

> Three units (2 units of lecture and 1 hour of lab) = 36 hours in-class lecture, 54 hours in-class laboratory, plus 72 hours out-of-class study

Some community colleges have assigned a unit of lab credit for fewer than three hours a week of supervised activity in certain courses where it is expected that students will do some homework, but not as much as in a traditional lecture course. For example, in a computer applications course, there may be a certain amount of reading or additional practice required outside of class. The college may award one unit of lab credit for only two hours per week of hands-on computer instruction/activity, as long as the instructor assigns one hour per week of out-of-class study. There is no prohibition against this practice; however, it must be used with caution, particularly in regard to transferable laboratory courses. In the natural sciences, it is standard university practice to base the number of units awarded only on the in-class lecture and laboratory hours. Students wishing to transfer a course that includes two hours of lab and one hour of homework for one unit may not earn the same amount of transfer credit for major or general education purposes as that awarded at baccalaureate institutions.

When the combination of lecture and out-of-class study plus laboratory work reaches 108 student learning hours on the semester system or 72 student learning hours on the quarter system, or twice the number of hours required for one unit, students must earn at least two units of credit.

Note that a college may not offer two units of credit unless total hours of lecture and out-of-class study plus laboratory work reaches a minimum of 96 student learning hours on the semester system or 66 student learning hours on the quarter system. This regulation may affect the number of units awarded in some disciplines that offer courses with a high number of contact hours, such as courses mandated by professional certification requirements in law enforcement and fire technology.

For credit courses, a district may choose to award units of credit in increments of one half or smaller. However, it is not permissible to approve a credit course with zero units of credit.

Given that some colleges begin with total student contact hours in order to derive the appropriate units to assign to a course, the following examples are provided. All examples use semester hours.

1. 27 lecture contact hours: a college must offer 1.5 units of credit under the assumption that there are 54 hours of out-of-class study for a total of 81 student learning hours. A college may not offer 2 units of credit, since the minimum of 96 student learning hours (per Title 5) has not been attained.

2. 18 lecture contact hours and 36 lab contact hours: a college may offer 1.5 units of credit under the assumption that the lecture hours entail 36 hours of out-of-class study, resulting in a total of 90 student learning hours; if a college presumes that each lab contact hour also entails half an hour of out-of-class work, then the total hours would equal 108 student learning hours, requiring the college to offer 2 units of credit.

Given the variety in calculation of total student contact hours, colleges must make explicit in the COR not only the total units for the course, but the lecture/lab breakdown of the units, the term length being used for the total student contact hour calculation, and the total student contact hours.

Accreditation standards require a minimum of 48 student learning hours for the award of a unit of credit. Although Title 5, section 58023, defines an hour of classroom or laboratory time as 50 minutes, when calculating out-of-class study time, an hour retains its ordinary meaning of 60 minutes.

Thus, for a one-unit semester lecture course, the minimum hours would be as follows:

16 hours of classroom time

+ 32 hours of homework

48 hours total student learning time

The minimum number of hours expected for a three-unit semester lecture course would be as follows:

48 hours of classroom time

+ 96 hours of homework

144 hours total student learning time

Colleges must take into account holidays and flex days when constructing the academic calendar in order to ensure that all courses can meet the 48-student-learning-hour minimum for each unit of credit awarded. In addition, it is impossible to predict exactly how long it will take for any individual student to complete a given amount of assigned study or homework; therefore, these ratios will not hold true for every individual taking the course. Nevertheless, instructors are required to follow the COR and assign an amount of homework that is consistent with the time it would take the average student to complete the coursework.

These configurations illustrate the hours required for lecture-type courses in semester-length terms. For each unit of credit in a college using the quarter system, a minimum of 11 hours of classroom time and 22 hours of homework would be expected in a lecture course. For a three-unit course on the quarter system, a minimum of 33 hours of classroom time and 66 hours of homework would be expected.

When a term is more or less than 16 weeks, then the class time and assignments for a one-unit course must be adjusted to meet the required credit hours. For instance, suppose a college schedules a one-unit lecture course in a compressed time frame that meets every weekday for two weeks. The minimum hours would be as follows:

1.6 hours of lecture each day

+ 3.2 hours of homework each day___

4.8 hours of student learning each day

It is not appropriate to offer courses in a compressed time frame that, by their design, would not permit the student to complete the amount of out-of-class homework required to meet the hours-to-units relationship mandated by Title 5. For example, consider a one-unit lecture course in Library and Information Science – Research Strategies that is normally scheduled for 16 hours, or 2 hours per week for eight weeks. This course cannot be offered as a one-day Saturday class since students would have to complete 16 hours of class time in one day and the students would not have enough time to fulfill their 32 hours of required, outside homework. It is feasible that the class could be scheduled on Saturdays over several weeks, as