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Committee Minutes Committee

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Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Policy Committee Minutes, April 29, 2010

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Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Policy Committee

Minutes of

April 29, 2010 Meeting

Present: Jean Edwards, Joe Law, Richard Mercer, Tony Ortiz, Bobbie Pohlman, Tom Sav, Alpana Sharma, Fred Garber (for Joe Slater). Guests: Mary Holland.

Approved Minutes of March April 8, 2010.

UCAPC Subcommittee Reports

Writing Across the Curriculum Committee (WAC) -- Joe Law, Chair, no report.

University General Education Committee (UGEC) -- Jean Edwards, Chair, no report.

Undergraduate Academic Program Review Committee (UAPRC) -- Susan Carrafiello, Chair, the committee met on April 21 to review Liberal Studies program submission.

Course Inventory and Modification Requests

CECS

The CECS requested a tabling of the ME Semester Proposals submitted through Workflow and reviewed by UCAPC at the April 29 meeting.

Program Changes

None

New Programs

None

Academic Policies

Approved

[Conversion and Application of Quarter Hours to Semester Hours Policies](#)

Reviewed

The OBR is proposing to revise its policy for the way transfer credit is applied. Currently, it's determined by the sending institution--if it's a 200-level course there but we give credit for a 300-level course, for instance, then we give credit for the course but don't count it toward requirements for upper-level classes. The proposal would reverse it, so that in this example it would be considered 300-level. The proposed changes are as follows

[Acceptance of Application of Transfer Credit](#)

The current policy is also available at

http://regents.ohio.gov/transfer/policy/transfer_policy_d2d.php

The committee asks that the University community review the proposal and provide any comments, suggestions, etc. to Joe Law, Assistant Vice President for Articulation and Transfer (joe.law@wright.edu).

Reviewed

The committee reviewed an outline of a possible independent study policy proposal forwarded from a senate ad hoc committee. UCAPC members identified several issues associated with the proposal but did not yet have time to circulate it within their colleges. After gathering recommendations from that process, the committee will proceed with an additional review.

Adjourned: Subject to resolution of the semester workload, the committee will hold meetings every Thursday at 2:15 p.m. for the approval of semester proposals. Senate meetings for approvals are as follows:

UCAPC Meeting	UCAPC Submission Deadline (No Exceptions: receipt after forwards to the next meeting)	Faculty Senate Meeting New Business	Faculty Senate Meeting Old Business
May Meetings	One week prior to UCAPC meetings. 12:00 Noon	June 7	Fall 2010

[**UCAPC HOME**](#)

Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Policy Committee

Conversion and Application of Quarter Hours to Semester Hours Policies

Conversion of Quarter Hours Applied to Degree Requirements

All quarter courses applicable to degree requirements will be counted toward semester degree requirements. The following will be applied for determining the conversion of quarter credit hours applicable to satisfying degree requirements:

Conversion of Hours Completed

When the conversion of credit hours completed results in a fraction, the number of credit hours will be rounded up for the benefit of the student. For example, a student with 92 quarter credit hours completed will have 62 semester credit hours completed, calculated in the following way:

92 quarter hours completed $\times \frac{2}{3} = 61\frac{1}{3}$ rounded up to 62 semester hours completed

Conversion of Hours Needed

When the conversion of credit hours still needed results in a fraction, the number of credit hours will be rounded down for the benefit of the student. For example, a student needing 94 quarter credit hours will need to complete 62 semester credit hours, calculated in the following way:

94 quarter hours needed $\times \frac{2}{3} = 62\frac{2}{3}$ rounded down to 62 semester hours needed

Academic Standing

Academic standing will be determined by converting credit hours completed and rounding up. The following table compares academic standing on quarters and on semesters.

Academic Standing	Quarter Hours	Semester Hours
Freshman	1–44.9	1–29.9
Sophomore	45–89.9	30–59.9
Junior	90–134.9	60–89.9
Senior	135+	90+

Grade Point Average

For the official grade point average, quarter credit hours and grades are combined with semester credit hours and grades to produce a single grade point average. The official grade point average is truncated at the second decimal place, not rounded up or down. For example,

Calculated GPA	GPA on Official Transcript
2.98463	2.98
2.98999	2.98

Approved: Undergraduate Curriculum and Academic Policy Committee, April 29, 2010.

Approved: Faculty Senate ___X_____

III. Transfer Policy

D. Acceptance of Transfer Credit and Application of Transfer Credit

2. APPLICATION OF TRANSFER CREDIT

d. UPPER-DIVISION CREDIT AT FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, REGIONAL CAMPUSES, COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Many four-year institutions distinguish between lower and upper division courses and require a given number of courses that must be taken-completed at the upper-division level. The intent is to guarantee that each student-graduate will have at least a minimum number of classroom-experiences-classes in areas of specialization after completion of prerequisite courses at the lower-division level.

Upper-division credit and lower-division credits will be awarded for transfer work based upon the level of the-course-to-which-they-are-equated at the sending-receiving institution. A course completed at one public institution of higher education and transferred to another public institution shall be applied to the student's degree objective in the same manner as its equivalent course at the receiving institution. If a lower-division course at the sending institution is transferred as equivalent in-content to an upper-division course at the receiving institution, it will be counted as lower-upper-division credit. Likewise, an upper-division course taken at the sending institution which-that is transferred as equivalent in-content to a lower-division course at the receiving institution will be counted as upper-lower-division credit.

Because of variance in curricular design and course numbering among two-year and four-year institutions the division of upper and lower courses is not always clear and absolute. Consequently there must be latitude for exceptions to the guidelines above. For example, a receiving university may determine that a community or technical college course is equivalent in nature and content to an upper division university course. In this instance the receiving institution could accept the course as upper division credit. This policy will be implemented immediately and will be applied to students who are enrolled at a public institution of higher education in Ohio in the winter/spring of 2010 and have not had their transfer credits evaluated for course equivalencies. Institutions may establish a petition process for the re-evaluation of their students' transfer credits evaluated after fall 2005.¹

¹ Fall 2005 marks the initial implementation of the HB 95.



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Printable PDF

Credit Transfer Policy
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III. Transfer Policy

D. Acceptance of Transfer Credit and Application of Transfer Credit

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d. UPPER DIVISION CREDIT AT FOUR YEAR INSTITUTIONS, REGIONAL CAMPUSES, COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Many four-year institutions distinguish between lower and upper division courses and require a given number of courses that must be completed at the upper-division level. The intent is to guarantee that each graduate will have at least a minimum number of classes in areas of specialization after completion of prerequisite courses at the lower-division level.

Upper-division and lower-division credits will be awarded for transfer based upon the level of course to which they are equated at the receiving institution. A course completed at one public institution of higher education and transferred to another public institution shall be applied to the student's degree objective in the same manner as its equivalent course at the receiving institution. If a lower-division course at the sending institution is transferred as equivalent to an upper-division course at the receiving institution, it will be counted as upper-division credit. Likewise, an upper-division course taken at the sending institution that is transferred as equivalent to a lower-division course at the receiving institution will be counted as lower-division credit.

This policy will be implemented immediately and will be applied to students who are enrolled at a public institution of higher education in Ohio in the fall of 2010 and have not had their transfer credits evaluated for course equivalencies. Institutions may establish a petition process for the re-evaluation of their students' transfer credits evaluated after fall 2005.¹

¹ Fall 2005 marks the initial implementation of the HB 95.