

spring session <sup>2013</sup>

RISING  
TO THE CHALLENGE:  
RESPONDING  
TO DISRUPTIVE FORCES

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WESTIN SAN FRANCISCO AIRPORT



# Education Plans for Enrollment—How do We Meet the New Enrollment Priorities Requirements?

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# Session Goals

- Review legislative changes effective 2014 and those proposed for 2015
- Discuss Title 5 language
- Provide a framework of topics to be discussed at our home campuses
- Review ASCCC papers that reference educational planning

# Title 5: Enrollment Priorities

Registration priority, in the order of priority listed below, shall be provided to students:

- (1) who have completed orientation, assessment, and developed student education plans and are eligible as a member of the armed forces or a veteran pursuant to Education Code section 66025.8 or as a foster youth or former foster youth pursuant to Education Code section 66025.9;
- (2) who have completed orientation, assessment, and developed student education plans and are eligible and receiving services through Disabled Student Program and Services or Extended Opportunity Program and Services;
- (3) who are continuing students not on academic or progress probation for two consecutive terms as defined in section 55031 and first time students who have completed orientation, assessment, and developed student education plans.

# What is an Ed Plan?

## *Abbreviated*

Abbreviated student education plans are one to two terms in length designed to meet the immediate needs of students for whom a comprehensive plan is not appropriate.

# *Comprehensive*

Comprehensive student education plans take into account a student's interests, skills, career and education goals, major, potential transfer institutions, and the steps the student needs to take on their educational path to complete their identified course of study. The comprehensive plan helps the student achieve their course of study. The comprehensive plan includes, but is not limited to, addressing the education goal and course of study requirements, such as the requirements for the major, transfer, certificate, program, applicable course prerequisites or co-requisites, the need for basic skills, assessment for placement results, and the need for referral to other support and instructional services as appropriate. The comprehensive student education plan is tailored to meet the individual needs and interests of the student and may include other elements to satisfy participation requirements for programs such as EOPS, DSPS, CalWORKs, veterans education benefits, athletics, and others.

# Paper Ed Plan?



# Electronic Ed Plan?



# Delivery Model

Face to Face

Online

Hybrid

# Who Delivers?

Counselors

Advisors (Paraprofessional)

Faculty Advisors

Students



ASCCC paper, *The Role of Counseling Faculty and Delivery of Counseling Services in the California Community Colleges:*

*“...paraprofessionals should not advise undeclared students or students on probation, nor should they produce student education plans.”*

*“Activities within the scope of faculty advisors are the following:*

- 1. Providing information regarding programs, career opportunities, and course selection in their disciplines.*
- 2. Referring students to appropriate services: the faculty advisor can provide a link for the student with other essential services: counseling, financial aid, career center, veteran’s resource center, services for students with disabilities, tutoring center, health center, etc. Faculty advisor training must include learning to recognize when referrals back to counseling are necessary.*
- 3. Coordinating with counseling departments: non-counseling faculty are excellent resources for discipline-related information; counseling faculty can provide comprehensive training on skills and strategies necessary for successful advising. Instructors who advise and the counselors who train them share the responsibility to make faculty-advising activities a supplement to, rather than a replacement for, counseling services.”*

## 2003 Consultation Council Task Force Report on Counseling:

*All students are encouraged (and Title IV financial aid recipients and other categorical students are required) to develop a student educational plan (SEP). The SEP is a document that describes the “path” or “roadmap” by which each student can meet his/her educational goals. In conjunction with a counselor, and after the orientation and assessment components, the student formulates this plan, building in the courses, course sequences, services and programs necessary to obtain his/her objective.*

How Do We Reach More Students  
Without Compromising  
Principles?

# What's Next? - Campus Conversations

- Are you already having these conversations?
- What has been suggested?
- If you have not...
  - Who do you bring to the table and where to start?
  - How can instruction help with messaging?