These examples should not be construed as being the only scheduling patterns available to a college that compresses its academic calendar. They are provided only to illustrate the interaction of a compressed calendar with various contact hour computations and as examples of how a district may wish to schedule its semester length courses. The goal of these examples is to generate contact hours that are as close to what the actual target contact hour calculation would be without going under it. Term Length Multipliers (TLM) are inclusive of all days of instruction, final exam days, and approved flex days (the TLM for a college is determined as part of compressed calendar application process). Scheduling patterns apply to both lecture and laboratory courses or any combination thereof.

## 3-Hour Per Week Class (TLM = 16.8-17.0)

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 48 hours (3 hours per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 54 hours (3 hours per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 54 hours by this term length multiplier yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

TLM	Target WCH
16.8	3.210
10.0	0.405

16.9	3.195
17.0	3.176

For all of these examples, the closest appropriate and practical WCH for scheduling purposes would be **3.2**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (1.6 contact hours per day X 2 days per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 9:20 a.m. MW

(includes no breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

In scheduling one class meeting per week, the closest possible WCH would be **3.3**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (3.3 contact hours per day X 1 day per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m. F

(includes two 10-minute breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

In compressed calendars, it is not possible to schedule a 3-hour class for three equal meeting times per week. (A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 8:50 a.m. MWF results in only 3.0 WCH, falling below the target. A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. MWF results in 3.9 WCH, inappropriately exceeding the target for apportionment purposes.) However, if it is instructionally desirable to schedule three class meetings per week, this can be achieved through the following time pattern (1.0 contact hour per day on 2 days per week plus 1.3 contact hours on the third day, totaling **3.3** WCH):

#### 8:00 a.m. to 8:50 a.m. MW 8:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. F

(includes no breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the Friday class meeting)

These examples should not be construed as being the only scheduling patterns available to a college that compresses its academic calendar. They are provided only to illustrate the interaction of a compressed calendar with various contact hour computations and as examples of how a district may wish to schedule its semester length courses. The goal of these examples is to generate contact hours that are as close to what the actual target contact hour calculation would be without going under it. Term Length Multipliers (TLM) are inclusive of all days of instruction, final exam days, and approved flex days (the TLM for a college is determined as part of compressed calendar application process). Scheduling patterns apply to both lecture and laboratory courses or any combination thereof.

## 1-Hour Per Week Class

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 16 hours (1 hour per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 18 hours (1 hour per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 18 hours by these term length multipliers yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

<u>TLM</u>	Target WCH
16.0	1.125
16.1	1.098
16.2	1.111
16.3	1.104
16.4	1.098
16.5	1.091
16.6	1.084
16.7	1.078
16.8	1.071
16.9	1.065
17.0	1.059

Since the impact of compression on 1-hour classes is insignificant, it does not justify departure from traditional scheduling. Therefore, 1-hour classes should continue to be scheduled for 50 minutes per week, resulting in 1.0 WCH:

#### 8:00 a.m. to 8:50 a.m. M

(includes no break; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

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## 2-Hour Per Week Class

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 32 hours (2 hours per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 36 hours (2 hours per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 36 hours by these term length multipliers yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

<u>TLM</u>	Target WCH
16.0	2.250
16.1	2.236
16.2	2.222
16.3	2.209
16.4	2.195
16.5	2.182
16.6	2.169
16.7	2.156
16.8	2.143
16.9	2.130
17.0	2.118

For all of these examples, the closest appropriate and practical WCH for scheduling purposes would be **2.3**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (2.3 contact hours per day X 1 day per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 10:05 a.m. M

(includes one 10-minute break; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

In compressed calendars, it is not possible to schedule a 2-hour class for two equal meeting times per week. (A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 8:50 a.m. MW results in only 2.0 WCH, falling below the target. A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. MW results in 2.6 WCH, inappropriately exceeding the target for apportionment purposes.) However, if it is instructionally desirable to schedule two class meetings per week, this can be achieved through the following time pattern (1.0 contact hour on the first day plus 1.3 contact hours on the second day, totaling **2.3** WCH):

### 8:00 a.m. to 8:50 a.m. M 8:00 a.m. to 9:05 a.m. W

(includes no breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the Wednesday class meeting)

These examples should not be construed as being the only scheduling patterns available to a college that compresses its academic calendar. They are provided only to illustrate the interaction of a compressed calendar with various contact hour computations and as examples of how a district may wish to schedule its semester length courses. The goal of these examples is to generate contact hours that are as close to what the actual target contact hour calculation would be without going under it. Term Length Multipliers (TLM) are inclusive of all days of instruction, final exam days, and approved flex days (the TLM for a college is determined as part of compressed calendar application process). Scheduling patterns apply to both lecture and laboratory courses or any combination thereof.

## <u> 4-Hour Per Week Class (TLM = 16.8-17.0)</u>

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 64 hours (4 hours per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 72 hours (4 hours per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 72 hours by this term length multiplier yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

TLM Target WCH

16.8	4.286
16.9	4.260
17.0	4.235

For all of these examples, the closest appropriate and practical WCH for scheduling purposes would be **4.3**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (4.3 contact hours per day X 1 day per week):

## 8:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m. M

(includes three 10-minute breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

Since most would agree that one four-hour meeting time per week is not instructionally appropriate for most courses, the following time pattern (2.3 contact hours per day X 2 days per week, yielding **4.6** WCH) provides a viable alternative:

### 8:00 a.m. to 10:05 a.m. MW

(includes one 10-minute break; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

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## 5-Hour Per Week Class (TLM = 16.8-17.0)

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 80 hours (5 hours per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 90 hours (5 hours per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 90 hours by this term length multiplier yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

тім	Target WCH
	Target WOIT

16.85.35716.95.32517.05.294

For all of these examples, the closest appropriate and practical WCH for scheduling purposes would be **5.4**. (Although 5.3 WCH can be achieved through one weekly class meeting, most would agree that this configuration is instructionally inappropriate for most courses.) This can be achieved through the following time pattern (1.8 contact hours per day X 3 days per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. MWF

(includes no breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

In scheduling two class meetings per week, the closest possible WCH would also be **5.4**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (2.7 contact hours per day X 2 days per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 10:25 a.m. MW

(includes one 10-minute break; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

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## <u>6-Hour Per Week Class (TLM = 16.9-17.0)</u>

Although the minimum total semester hours of instruction specified in Title 5, Section 55002.5 is 96 hours (6 hours per week X 16 weeks), a common model used to maximize instruction is 108 hours (6 hours per week X 18 weeks). In conversion to a compressed calendar, dividing 108 hours by these term length multipliers yields the following "target" weekly contact hours:

TLM	Target WCH	
16.9	6.391	
17.0	6.353	

For both of these examples, the closest appropriate and practical WCH for scheduling purposes would be **6.4**. (Although 6.4 WCH can be achieved through one weekly class meeting, most would agree that this configuration is instructionally inappropriate for most courses.) This can be achieved through the following time pattern (1.6 contact hours per day X 4 days per week):

## 8:00 a.m. to 9:20 a.m. MTWTh

(includes no breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

In scheduling two class meetings per week, the closest possible WCH would be **6.6**. This can be achieved through the following time pattern (3.3 contact hours per day X 2 days per week):

### 8:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m. MW

(includes two 10-minute breaks; excludes passing time at the end of the class)

With these term length multipliers, it is not possible to schedule a 6-hour class for three equal meeting times per week. (A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. MWF results in only 6.0 WCH, falling below the target. A time pattern of 8:00 a.m. to 10:05 a.m. MWF results in 6.9 WCH, inappropriately exceeding the target for apportionment purposes.) However, if it is instructionally desirable to schedule three class meetings per week, this can be achieved through the following time pattern (2.0 contact hours two days per week plus 2.4 contact hours on the third day, totaling **6.4** WCH):

### 8:00 a.m. to 9:50 a.m. MW 8:00 a.m. to 10:10 a.m. F

(includes three 10-minute breaks—one for each class meeting; excludes passing time at the end of the Friday class meeting)

# TRADITIONAL SEMESTER SCHEDULING PATTERNS FOR WEEKLY CENSUS PROCEDURE COURSES

Note: The traditional community college academic year is 35 weeks long, resulting in two primary terms averaging 17.5 weeks. As provided by Title 5 Section, 58003.1(b), the maximum Term Length Multiplier is 17.5. Breaks are are only included where indicated. Other scheduling patterns may apply.

1-Hour Per Week Class (WCH Target 1.0):				
Days	Start	End	WCH	
Μ	8:00	8:50	1.0	
2-Hour Per Wee	<mark>k Class (WCH Target 2</mark>	<mark>.0):</mark>		
Days	Start	End	WCH	
MW	8:00	8:50	2.0	
М	8:00	9:50	2.0	
3-Hour Per Wee	<mark>k Class (WCH Target 3</mark>	<mark>.0):</mark>		
Days	Start	End	WCH	
MWF	8:00	8:50	3.0	
ТТ	8:00	9:15	3.0	
F (includes two-10 min. breaks)	8:00	10:50	3.0	

4-Hour Per Week Class (WCH Target 4.0):			
Days	Start	End	WCH
M T W Th	8:00	8:50	4.0
M W (Includes one-10 min. break)	8:00	9:50	4.0
F* (includes three-10 min. breaks)	8:00	11:50	4.0

\* Note: Most would agree that one four-hour meeting time per week is not instructionally appropriate for most courses.

5-Hour Per Week Class (WCH Target 5.0):			
Days	Start	End	WCH
M T W Th F	8:00	8:50	5.0
MWF	8:00	9:25	5.1
M W (includes 1 10 min. break)	8:00	10:15	5.0
F** (Includes four-10 min. breaks)	8:00	12:50	5.0

\*\* Note: Most would agree that one five-hour meeting time per week is not instructionally appropriate for most courses.

6-Hour Per Week Class (WCH Target 6.0):			
Days	Start	End	WCH
M T W Th	8:00	9:25	6.0
M W F (includes one-10 min. break)	8:00	9:50	6.0
M W (includes two-10 minute breaks)	8:00	10:50	6.0
F*** (inc. five-10 min. breaks/one hour lunch break)	8:00	2:50	6.0

\*\*\* Note: Most would agree that one six-hour meeting time per week is not instructionally appropriate for most courses.