**AWC Shared Governance Workshop**

**January 9, 2019**

**Individual Reflection Worksheet**

This will be turned in at the end of the worksheet and can remain anonymous.

*Our goal is to take into account any ideas, reflections, and concerns that were*

*not voiced at the group level due to time constraints, etc.*

**One Council Model (Example: Pasadena City College)**

*In this model, the College Council serves as the central consultation committee and as a clearinghouse for all shared governance recommendations to the President. There are 9 standing committees that must set annual goals and report on progress at each College Council meeting. If needed, the Council can create ad-hoc committees and task forces. The College Council has 19 Members that represent all constituent groups (not including 21 other “Resource Members”). College Council meetings are public and can be attended by anyone.*

Based on this brief description, please answer the following:

1. What questions do you still have about this model?
2. Do you think this model adequately represents all constituents?
3. What aspects of this model do you think would be beneficial at AWC?
4. What aspects of this model seem troublesome or confusing?
5. In this type of model, what are some potential decisions that this College Council would have responsibility for?
6. In this model, who should be the “Members” on this Council? How long should these Members serve on the Council? Should there be term limits? Should these Members be elected?

**Tri-Council Model (Example: Monroe Community College)**

*In this model, there are three Councils: Faculty Council, Staff Council, and the Administrative Council. All employees associated with each classification are expected to be active members of their Council by attending regular meetings and providing input on agenda items. Councils must build consensus in making recommendations representing the collective view of that Council. Councils are expected to meet monthly. Each Council has defined functions and appoints a liaison to the other two Councils. Non-Council Groups that are not directly connected to any of the Councils are able to form without consent from the Council. Before campus-wide decisions are made, each Council has an opportunity to give input to the President before changes are made or implemented.*

Based on this brief description, please answer the following:

1. What questions do you still have about this model?
2. Do you think this model adequately represents all constituents?
3. What aspects of this model do you think would be beneficial at AWC?
4. What aspects of this model seem troublesome or confusing?
5. In this type of model, what are some potential functions that each Council would have responsibility for?
6. In this model, who should be the “Members” of each Council? How long should these Members serve on the Council? Should there be term limits? Should these Members be elected?

**Group Discussion and Evaluation**

1. Shared Governance
	1. How would you define shared governance?
	2. What is the purpose of shared governance?
	3. What values should shared governance display?
2. Governing Councils
	1. Which type of shared governance structure do you think is better/more effective/most representative?
		1. One council (e.g., Pasadena) composed of reps from various college groups (faculty, staff, students, admins)
		2. Symbiotic network of councils who exchange information by swapping liaisons (e.g., Monroe)?
	2. What are the items that each council reviews and makes recommendations about?
	3. Who should be a “member” of a Council?
	4. What percentage of members must be present in order for business or recommendations to occur?
	5. How do items get put on the agenda?
	6. How often should a Council required to meet?
	7. Should Council meetings be open to anyone?
	8. Must all college councils give input or approve every decision, or only the most relevant group?
	9. Should faculty senate or some kind of all campus council have the powers of advise and consent, or advise only? (how much power should the council have? Can it unilaterally act in opposition the president? Can it veto the president?)
	10. Is the mandate of the council positive (it can do only what the charter says it can do) or negative (it can do anything except what the charter explicitly says it can’t do)?
	11. How long should Councils be allowed to discuss a topic before a resolution and/or recommendation is proposed?
	12. How should Council activities be communicated to the College?
3. Committees
	1. Which are permanent and which are temporary?
	2. What process should be taken to form new committees?
	3. Who assesses the viability of existing committees?