

PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE PROGRAM-TO-PROGRAM ARTICULATION AGREEMENT IN GEOLOGY

Overview

In accordance with Act 50 of 2009, institutions participating in Pennsylvania's statewide college credit transfer system agree to the following policies governing the transfer of credits from a participating associate-degree granting institution into a participating four-year college or university. This agreement specifically ensures that a student who successfully completes an Associate of Arts (AA) or Associate of Science (AS) degree in Geology or any AA or AS degree that incorporates the required competencies at a participating institution can transfer the full degree into a parallel bachelor degree program in Geology at a participating four-year institution.

In order for students to transfer the full associate degree into a parallel bachelor degree program at a participating four-year institution, all of the following criteria must be met:

- Successful completion of an associate degree that includes all of the required major competencies identified in this Agreement.
- Successful completion of the 30-Credit Transfer Framework.

Few courses in the Geology major are offered at two-year institutions. The requirements for this agreement are thus designed to give a beginning Geology student an understanding of the fundamentals of geology as well as of cognate mathematics and physical sciences, and also to encourage completion of coursework that may be used to fulfill General Education requirements (through completion of the 30-Credit Transfer Framework) so that students may focus as much as possible on courses in the major during their junior and senior years.

It is also important to note that many worthwhile and useful courses, such as an introductory course in geographic information systems (GIS), may not be part of the Transfer Credit Framework, so we do **not** recommend that students compete **only** major competencies and Framework courses, but rather that they confer with a counselor both at the 2-yr and intended 4-yr transfer institution to determine the best possible courses.

See Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement for Geology.

It is therefore understood that students meeting these requirements will be considered by both the associate degree granting institution and the receiving four-year institution to possess the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for entry as a junior into a parallel bachelor degree program in Geology.

Students studying Geology are concerned primarily with the composition and structure of the Earth, and with processes modifying the Earth through time. No professional organization or accrediting body provides guidelines for Geology degrees; however, professional organizations do specify specific upper-level courses as prerequisites for professional registration. For a beginning Geology student, an understanding of the fundamentals of geology as well as of mathematics and the physical sciences provides the necessary background for success in upper level coursework in the major. To that end, it is recommended that the associate degree in Geology must include coursework in Geology, Calculus, Physics and Chemistry. It is the intent of the Physical Sciences Program Articulation Committee that the competencies for prerequisite subjects such as Physics and Chemistry match competencies listed in the appropriate major Program Articulation Agreements. Additional coursework in Geographic Information Systems and Ethics is recommended, but is not required.

REQUIRED Major-Specific Content Areas

Under this Agreement, a fully transferable associate degree in the field of Geology must include competencies in the following content areas:

- 1. Geology**
- 2. Calculus**
- 3. Physics**
- 4. Chemistry**

Institutions may determine how the competencies identified in these primary content areas are met. For example, one institution may choose to embed the geology competencies in two 3-credit courses with two separate 1-credit laboratory courses, while another institution teaches the same competencies in three 3-credit courses that include hands-on activities. How an institution incorporates the competencies into the associate degree program does not affect the transferability of the associate degree under this Agreement in so long as all of the competencies are met. See Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement for Geology.

1. Geology

A geologist needs an excellent understanding of the materials from which the Earth is made, the processes acting on and within the Earth, and Earth structures. The student should also have learned the history of the changing Earth through time, and how the rock record can be interpreted to provide evidence of these changes.

The following competency areas will allow majors to identify and solve problems in the geosciences:

- Competency Area 1:** Formation Of The Solar System And Earth
- Competency Area 2:** Plate Tectonics And Earthquakes
- Competency Area 3:** Minerals
- Competency Area 4:** Igneous Rocks And Environments
- Competency Area 5:** Weathering, Soil, And Mass Wasting
- Competency Area 6:** Sedimentary Rocks And Environments
- Competency Area 7:** Metamorphic Rocks And Environments
- Competency Area 8:** Deformation And The Continents
- Competency Area 9:** Surface Water And Groundwater
- Competency Area 10:** Climate, Glaciers, Wind, And Coastal Processes
- Competency Area 11:** Geologic Time And Rock Correlation
- Competency Area 12:** Stratigraphy
- Competency Area 13:** Sedimentary Environments
- Competency Area 14:** Origin And Diversity Of Life
- Competency Area 15:** Evolution
- Competency Area 16:** The Precambrian
- Competency Area 18:** Late Paleozoic Life And Earth History
- Competency Area 19:** Mesozoic Life And Earth History
- Competency Area 20:** Cenozoic Life And Earth History
- Competency Area 21:** Primate And Human Evolution

Competency areas #1-11 are often taught as part of a Physical Geology course. Additional competencies in area #11 and competency areas #12-21 are often taught as part of a Historical Geology course. See Appendix C: Competencies for Preparation in Geology.

2. Calculus

The world around us is constantly changing. Calculus is the branch of mathematics that has been developed to study changes. Therefore, the following competencies provide geologists with the tools for understanding the changes that occur in the Earth, oceans, and atmosphere, and enable them to solve geologic problems. These competencies are often taught as part of a two-semester Calculus sequence.

Competency 1: Utilize The Concept Of Limit.

Competency 2: Differentiate Functions.

Competency 3: Use Differential Calculus To Sketch Curves And To Solve Applied Problems.

Competency 4: Integrate Functions By Approximation And By Use Of Antiderivatives.

Competency 5: Use Integral Calculus To Determine Area And To Solve Applied Problems.

Competency 6: Differentiate And Integrate Using Transcendental Functions.

Competency 7: Integrate Functions Using Special Methods.

Competency 8: Relate The Functional And Geometric Properties Of Conic Sections, Curves Given In Parametric Form, And Polar Curves.

Competency 9: Use Vectors To Solve 2-Space And 3-Space Geometrical Problems.

Competency 10: Use Vector-Valued Functions To Describe Motion In Space.

See Appendix D: Competencies for Preparation in Calculus

3. Physics

Physics is concerned with the nature and properties of matter and energy. Geologists must understand the underlying physical principles of gravity, kinetic energy, friction, strain, magnetism, refraction, force, and convection, for example, to fully grasp the materials, structure, and processes they study.

These competencies are often taught as part of a two-semester Physics sequence for majors. Geology students should master physics competencies at a science-major level.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Demonstrating how forces cause a change in motion.
- Describing Newton's three laws of motion and law of universal gravitation.
- Demonstrating understanding on impulse and momentum.
- Describing the conservation of momentum.
- Explaining how friction affects the changes of motion.
- Demonstrating how equilibrium is achieved.
- Locating the center of gravity of an object.
- Explaining the different conditions for equilibrium.
- Describing the laws governing planetary motion.
- Differentiating between mass and weight.
- Explaining the concepts of stress and strain, pressure and Archimedes principle.
- Explaining the relationship between force, work, power and energy.
- Describing the laws governing the conservation of energy.
- Describing the nature of waves as energy carriers and the wave properties of reflection, refraction, diffraction and interference.
- Explaining how sound waves are produced, transmitted and propagated.
- Describing the laws of thermodynamics.
- Applying the above-mentioned competencies in a collaborative laboratory environment.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining how electric charges interact.
- Describing the concept of electric field.
- Differentiating between current, voltage and resistance.
- Describing ohm's law.
- Explain the nature of magnetism.
- Describing the contributions of Faraday and Oersted to electromagnetic theory.
- Describing the structure and function of simple integrated circuits.
- Appreciating the properties of electromagnetic waves and explaining how they are produced, transmitted and used.
- Applying the above-mentioned competencies in a collaborative laboratory environment.

The reader is referred to the Pennsylvania Statewide Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement in Physics for more detailed descriptions of competencies.

4. Chemistry

Earth scientists use chemistry in their study of earth materials and processes ranging from soil development, to climate change, to the composition of the planets.

These competencies are often taught as part of a two-semester Chemistry sequence for majors. Geology students should master chemistry competencies at a science-major level.

- Competency 1:** Introduction to Chemistry.
- Competency 2:** Measurement.
- Competency 3:** Atoms, Ions and Compounds.
- Competency 4:** Chemical Reactions.
- Competency 5:** Calculations with Formulas and Equations.
- Competency 6:** Gaseous State.
- Competency 7:** Thermochemistry.
- Competency 8:** The Periodic Table and Atomic Structure.
- Competency 9:** Bonding.
- Competency 10:** States of Matter: Liquids and Solids.
- Competency 11:** Solutions.
- Competency 12:** Kinetics.
- Competency 13:** Chemical Equilibrium.
- Competency 14:** Acid-Base Equilibria.
- Competency 15:** Solubility and Complex Ion Equilibria.
- Competency 16:** Thermodynamics.
- Competency 17:** Electrochemistry.

Competencies for Preparation in *General Chemistry Laboratory*

- Competency 1:** Laboratory Safety and Laboratory Notebook.
- Competency 2:** Dimensional Analysis.
- Competency 3:** Empirical Formula.
- Competency 4:** Chemical Reactions.
- Competency 5:** Titration.
- Competency 6:** Calorimetry.
- Competency 7:** Spectroscopy.
- Competency 8:** Kinetics.
- Competency 9:** pH.
- Competency 10:** Buffers.
- Competency 11:** Density and Other Physical Properties.
- Competency 12:** Gas Laws.
- Competency 13:** Chromatography
- Competency 14:** Chemical Equilibrium.
- Competency 15:** Electrochemistry.
- Competency 16:** Molecular Geometry
- Competency 17:** Colligative Properties.
- Competency 18:** Solubility

See Appendix E: Competencies for Preparation in General Chemistry and Appendix F: Competencies for Preparation in General Chemistry Laboratory.

RECOMMENDED General Content Area

In addition to the required major competencies listed above, students transferring into a bachelor degree program in Geology would also benefit from acquiring competencies in the following content area:

1. Geographic Information Systems

Students will not be penalized for not completing competencies in this area of study, though exposure to geographic information systems would greatly benefit a Geology major transferring at the junior level.

See Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement for Geology.

Transfer Credit Framework

The Commonwealth's statewide college credit transfer system includes an advising tool called the "Transfer Credit Framework". The Framework allows students to seamlessly transfer up to 30 credits of foundation courses from one participating college or university to another and have those courses count toward graduation. See Appendix B or go to www.PAcollegetransfer.com.

Through the Transfer Credit Framework, the Commonwealth's Transfer and Articulation Oversight Committee identified six categories of foundation-level coursework that are common among the participating institutions. Each category consists of multiple course options. However, some Framework courses are more relevant to the field of Geology than others. A list of highly recommended courses in each category is included in Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Model for Geology. It is important to note that many worthwhile and useful courses, such as an introductory course in geographic information systems (GIS), may not be part of that The Transfer Credit Framework, so we do **not** recommend that students take **only** Framework courses, but rather that they confer with a counselor both at the 2-yr and intended 4-yr transfer institution to determine the best possible courses.

Under this Agreement, students should select additional courses according to the criteria indicated for Framework Category 1, Category 2, Category 5 and Category 6.

In Framework Category 3, students may apply a maximum of 4 credits completed as part of the Required Major-Specific Content Area of Calculus. Competencies beyond those normally covered in a first-semester Calculus course are required for this major, however, only first-semester Calculus is part of the agreement.

Likewise, a maximum of 8 credits in Chemistry, a Required Major-Specific Content Area, may be used to satisfy the requirements of Framework Category 4. See Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement for Geology.

A sound understanding of Ethics is important to the professional practice of geology. A course in Ethics is recommended, but not required, to partially fulfill the requirements of Category 6 of the Transfer Credit Framework.

The Program Articulation Committee for Physical Sciences urges TAOC to consider adding more courses in Math (Calculus II) and the Physical Sciences (and the physical sciences (Physical and Historical Geology, Physics II, Calculus-based Physics I and II, Meteorology) to the Transfer Credit Framework, benefiting majors and non-majors alike. Students at two-year colleges may be less likely to take courses that are not part of the framework, and consequently 1) may be less likely to find a good "fit" for their interests, since they may pass over an intriguing course in favor of one listed in the Framework, and 2) may consequently be at a disadvantage when they start work toward a four-year degree, if their interests lie in the physical sciences.

These courses are recommendations only. They are not (except as noted above)_required as part of the

major or the Articulation Agreement. Students will not be penalized for not completing recommended courses prior to transferring. The courses listed are merely suggestions that could enhance a student's academic frame of reference as a Geology major.

Students are advised to work closely with an advisor to select courses related to their associate degree program, transfer major and personal interests. Contact should be made with an advisor at the expected four-year institution to as soon as possible during associate's degree coursework to ensure that the four-year institution's general education requirements are appropriately woven into the student's associate degree curriculum.

Appendix A: Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement for Geology

Major-Specific Content Area – REQUIRED	Transfer Criteria
Geology	Mastery of the competencies noted in this agreement
Calculus	Mastery of the competencies noted in this agreement. This requirement may be partially satisfied by successfully completing Calculus I in Category 3 of the Transfer Credit Framework. See below.
Physics	Mastery of the competencies noted in this agreement at the science major level.
Chemistry	This requirement may be satisfied by successfully completing General Chemistry I and II for majors in Category 4 of the Transfer Credit Framework. See below.
General Content Areas – RECOMMENDED	Transfer Criteria
Geographic Information Systems	Student should consult an advisor before enrolling in recommended coursework.

Transfer Credit Framework Category	Framework Requires Students to Take... [^]	Geology Majors are REQUIRED to Take...	Geology Majors are RECOMMENDED to Take...
Category 1	1 course (3-4 credits)		One course selected in consultation with an advisor
Category 2	1 course (3-4 credits)		One course selected in consultation with an advisor
Category 3^{^^}	1-2 courses (3-8 credits)	1. Calculus I*	Math competencies required for this agreement are most often covered in a two-semester Calculus sequence. If the student and advisor determine that math coursework in addition to second-semester Calculus would be useful, then Elementary Statistics is recommended.
Category 4^{^^}	1-2 courses (3-8 credits)	1. Chemistry I 2. Chemistry II**	
Category 5	1-2 courses (3-8 credits)		2 courses to be selected in consultation with an advisor.
Category 6	1-2 courses (3-8 credits)		1. Ethics 2. One additional course selected in consultation with an advisor.

[^]Students are advised not to exceed the credit number indicated in each Framework Category. Credit requirements are presented as a range since actual credit number may vary by specific course and institution.

^{^^}Adding courses in math (Calculus II), and the physical sciences (Physical and Historical Geology, Physics II, Calculus-based Physics I and II, Meteorology) to the Transfer Credit Framework would benefit many students in the physical sciences.

* Geology majors may use up to 4 credits of coursework from the Required Major-Specific Content Area of Calculus to satisfy Category 3 requirements.

** Geology majors may use up to 8 credits of coursework from the Required Major-Specific Content Area of Chemistry to satisfy Category 4 requirements.

Appendix B: Transfer Credit Framework

Students who successfully complete courses from the approved categories below can have their credits transferred and counted towards graduation at any of the participating PA TRAC colleges and universities. Please be aware that certain majors may have specific requirements prescribed by external agencies. It is the student's responsibility to work with an advisor to select appropriate courses as they relate to the major.

Category 1 (3-4 credits)	Category 2 (3-4 credits)	Category 3 (min. 3-4 credits; max. 6-8 credits)	Category 4 Must include lab (min. 3-4 credits; max. 6-8 credits)	Category 5 (min. 3-4 credits; max. 6-8 credits)	Category 6 (min. 3-4 credits; max. 6-8 credits)
English Composition	Public Speaking	Foundations of Mathematics	General Chemistry I (majors & non-majors courses)	General Psychology	Introduction to Music
		College Algebra	General Chemistry II (majors & non-majors courses)	Introduction to Sociology	Introduction to Philosophy
		Elementary Statistics	General Biology I (majors & non-majors courses)	American National Government	Elementary Spanish I
		Precalculus	General Biology II (majors & non-majors courses)	Educational Psychology	Elementary Spanish II
		Calculus I	General Physics I (non- calculus)	History of Western Civilization II	Painting I
			General Physics II (non-calculus)	Principles of Macroeconomics	Elementary French I
			Anatomy & Physiology I	Principles of Microeconomics	Elementary French II
			Anatomy & Physiology II	U.S. History I	Drawing I
			Introduction to Astronomy	U.S. History II	Ethics
				History of Western Civilization I	Introduction to Art
				Contemporary Social Problems	German I
				Introduction to Anthropology	German II
					Introduction to Literature (may also known as Introduction to Poetry, Interpreting Literature, Reading Literature, Theses in Literature, Topics in Literature, Current Themes in Literature)
					Survey of American Literature
					Literature of the Western World
			World Literature		
			American Literature		
			Survey of English Literature		
			Introduction to Theatre		

Appendix C: Competencies for Preparation in Geology

Competency area 1: Formation of the solar system and Earth

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing current hypotheses for the formation of the solar system, Earth, and moon.
- Explaining the internal structure and composition of the Earth.

Competency area 2: Plate tectonics and earthquakes

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining the evidence for continental drift.
- Explaining the evidence for plate tectonics.
- Describing the energy sources and forces driving plate tectonics.
- Describing the theory of plate tectonics.
- Defining convergent, divergent, and transform plate boundaries and discussing geologic features associated with each.
- Describing the process by which energy is stored as strain and released as seismic waves to create an earthquake.
- Describing and explaining the distribution of earthquake epicenters.
- Listing the types of seismic waves and describing how they travel through/around the earth.
- Being able to locate the epicenter of an earthquake.
- Discussing the methods and effectiveness of both short-term and long-term earthquake prediction.

Competency area 3: Minerals

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Defining mineral.
- Discussing the basic building blocks of minerals, and the types of bonds that hold minerals together.
- Identifying common rock-forming minerals based on characteristic physical properties.
- Listing the major mineral families and providing examples of each.

Competency area 4: Igneous rocks and environments

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Identifying and classifying common intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks based on composition and texture.
- Describing common intrusive and extrusive igneous environments, processes, and landforms.
- Discussing magma evolution.
- Explaining Bowen's reaction series.

Competency area 5: Weathering, soil, and mass wasting

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining the difference between physical and chemical weathering.
- Describing physical and chemical weathering processes.
- Defining soil and explaining the formation of an idealized soil profile.
- Explaining the development of common broad soil classes.
- Discussing the primary controls and triggers of mass wasting and subsidence.
- Recognizing the different types of mass wasting, and explaining how mass wasting events are classified.

Competency area 6: Sedimentary rocks and environments

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing common sedimentary environments, processes, and structures.
- Identifying and classifying common clastic and chemical sedimentary rocks based on composition and texture.

Competency area 7: Metamorphic rocks and environments

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing common metamorphic environments and processes.
- Identifying and classifying common foliated and non-foliated metamorphic rocks based on composition and texture.
- Explaining the processes by which one rock can be changed into another in the Rock Cycle.

Competency area 8: Deformation and the continents

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining the difference between stress and strain.
- Discussing environments in which rocks experience strain.
- Defining and being able to identify different types of faults and folds.
- Explaining how the attitude of rocks can be described with strike and dip.
- Identifying a wide variety of structures such as folds, faults, and unconformities on block diagrams.
- Explaining how mountain building events connect with the Wilson Cycle.
- Defining isostasy.
- Discussing the patterns of continental development through time.

Competency area 9: Surface water and groundwater

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Identifying the reservoirs in which water is stored, and describing both the processes that move water from one reservoir to another and the sources of energy driving water's movement through the hydrologic cycle.
- Discussing the most important factors influencing work (erosion, transport, deposition) done by streams.
- Describing erosional and depositional stream-shaped landforms.
- Identifying drainage patterns and relating patterns to geologic setting.
- Explaining the occurrence and movement of groundwater.
- Discussing issues of groundwater availability and contamination.
- Explaining the development of karst.

Competency area 10: Climate, glaciers, wind, and coastal processes

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Differentiate between weather and climate.
- Discussing the distribution of heat by air and water.
- Explaining the main controls on climate, including possible causes of ice ages.
- Explaining the greenhouse effect, and discussing anthropogenic influences on climate.
- Discussing use of temperature proxies.
- Describing the location and movement of glaciers.
- Identifying and explaining the origin of erosional and depositional glacial landforms.
- Discussing the role of water and weathering in arid climates.
- Identifying landforms common in arid climates.
- Describing wave erosion and the landforms produced by wave erosion.
- Discussing shoreline erosional problems and solutions.

Competency area 11: Geologic time and rock correlation

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining the key principles of relative age dating.
- Recognizing the three types of unconformities and describing how each forms.
- Determining the order of events in a cross section or landscape based on principles of relative age dating.
- Explaining the principles underlying radiometric dating.
- Explaining at least one line of evidence for the age of the Earth.
- Knowing the names and age ranges of the major eons and eras of the geologic time scale.
- Using the principle of faunal succession to determine relative age and correlate rock units.
- Discussing how relative age dating was used to create the early geologic time scale.

- Explaining or demonstrating how relative and radiometric dating can be used together to constrain the timing of geologic events.
- Explaining at least three lines of evidence for the age of the Earth.
- Knowing the names and age ranges of the eons, eras, and periods.

Competency area 12: Stratigraphy

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing the different types of fossil preservation.
- Using the principle of faunal succession to determine relative age and correlate rock units.
- Defining Walther's Law and using it to interpret facies changes in a stratigraphic sequence.
- Describing transgression and regression, and identifying them in a stratigraphic sequence.
- Comparing and contrasting the various ways in which rock units can be correlated.

Competency area 13: Sedimentary environments

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Discussing common depositional environments.
- Interpreting characteristics and features of sedimentary rocks (grain size, sorting, shape, mineralogy, sedimentary structures, and color) to determine the subaerial or subaqueous environment in which they were deposited.

Competency area 14: Origin and diversity of life

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Discussing theories of the origin of life
- Listing and identifying distinguishing characteristics of the three domains and six kingdoms of life

Competency area 15: Evolution

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Discussing the development of Evolutionary Theory.
- Explaining the theory of evolution.
- Comparing macroevolution and microevolution.
- Describing evidence for evolution.

Competency area 16: The Precambrian

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing evidence from the rock record for changing geologic processes throughout the Precambrian.
- Discussing the development of and evolution of Precambrian life.
- Describing the Precambrian evolution of the atmosphere and oceans.

Competency area 17: Early Paleozoic life and Earth history

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing evidence from the rock record for geologic and climate processes that operated during the Early Paleozoic.
- Explaining the significance of the Sauk sequence.
- Describing the orogenic events affecting North America during the Late Paleozoic.
- Discussing evidence for development of and evolution of Early Paleozoic life,
- Describing the Precambrian evolution of the atmosphere and oceans.

Competency area 18: Late Paleozoic life and Earth history

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing evidence from the rock record for geologic and climate processes that operated during the Late Paleozoic.
- Describing the orogenic events affecting North America during the Late Paleozoic.
- Discussing evidence for development of and evolution of Late Paleozoic life, including development of including the development of plants and land animals.
- Explaining possible causes of the end Permian mass extinction.

Competency area 19: Mesozoic life and Earth history

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Describing evidence from the rock record for geologic and climate processes that operated during the Mesozoic.
- Describing the orogenic events affecting North America during the Mesozoic.
- Discussing the evolution of Mesozoic life.
- Explaining evidence for possible causes of the end Cretaceous mass extinction.

Competency area 20: Cenozoic life and Earth history

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Explaining the influence of plate tectonics on global climate.
- Describing the orogenic events affecting North America during the Cenozoic.
- Discussing the evolution of Cenozoic life, including the spread of mammals.
- Describing climate changes that occurred during the Cenozoic, and their effect on terrestrial and marine life.

Competency area 21: Primate and human evolution

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- Discussing the evolutionary history of primates.

Appendix D: Competencies for Preparation in Calculus

Competency 1: Utilize the concept of limit.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 1.1 determining limits using a table of values or graph.
- 1.2 evaluating limits of polynomial, rational, and trigonometric functions by direct substitution.
- 1.3 where substitution yields an indeterminate form, finding limits by cancellation and rationalization techniques or by the use of identities.
- 1.4 using L'Hopital's Rule to find limits of indeterminate forms.
- 1.5 evaluating limits using the Squeeze Theorem.
- 1.6 using limit theorems involving sums, differences, products, and quotients of functions.
- 1.7 indicating whether a function is continuous or discontinuous; if discontinuous, give all points of discontinuity.
- 1.8 determining limits at infinity.

Competency 2: Differentiate functions.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 2.1 defining and interpreting the derivative of a function.
- 2.2 computing derivatives of functions using the definition.
- 2.3 obtaining the derivatives of sums, products, quotients, and powers of polynomial, trigonometric, and transcendental functions using the general formulas for differentiation.
- 2.4 using the chain rule to differentiate the composition of functions.
- 2.5 finding differentials.
- 2.6 differentiating implicitly.
- 2.7 finding higher order derivatives.
- 2.8 evaluating derivatives.

Competency 3: Use differential calculus to sketch curves and to solve applied problems.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 3.1 finding the intervals on which a function is increasing or decreasing and the intervals on which a function is concave upward or concave downward.
- 3.2 determining relative minima, relative maxima, and points of inflection, if any, and sketch the graph of a function.
- 3.3 finding the equations of lines tangent and normal to a curve at a given point.
- 3.4 finding the point(s) on a curve where the tangent line has a given slope.
- 3.5 using differentials to approximate values of non-linear functions.
- 3.6 approximating a solution for an equation using Newton's Method.
- 3.7 given a position function, calculating the velocity and acceleration of a particle and analyzing its motion.
- 3.8 applying Rolle's Theorem and the Mean Value Theorem to a function.
- 3.9 solving applied related rate problems.
- 3.10 solving applied maximum-minimum problems.
- 3.11 applying the Extreme Value Theorem to a function.

Competency 4: Integrate functions by approximation and by use of antiderivatives.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 4.1 defining the indefinite and definite integral of a function.
- 4.2 finding antiderivatives by using the power rule and substitution.
- 4.3 integrating algebraic and trigonometric functions.
- 4.4 determining the constant of integration given sufficient conditions.
- 4.5 using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus to evaluating definite integrals.
- 4.6 approximating an integral by the Trapezoidal Rule or Simpson's Rule.
- 4.7 using the 2nd Fundamental Theorem of Integral Calculus
- 4.8 expressing the limit of a Riemann sum as a definite integral.

Competency 5: Use integral calculus to determine area and to solve applied problems.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 5.1 finding the area of a region bounded by the graphs of given equations.
- 5.2 determining the volume of a solid of revolution by the disc and washer methods or by the shell method.
- 5.3 finding the length of a plane curve.
- 5.4 determining the area of the surface of revolution.
- 5.5 calculating various physical quantities such as amount of work done by a variable force over an interval, moments, centers of mass, centroids, fluid pressure and fluid force.
- 5.6 calculating the average value of a function and use the Mean-Value Theorem for Integrals

Competency 6: Differentiate and integrate using transcendental functions.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 6.1 finding derivatives of functions involving the natural logarithmic function.
- 6.2 integrating rational functions whose antiderivatives are natural logarithmic functions.
- 6.3 finding the derivative of an inverse function.
- 6.4 differentiating and integrating natural exponential functions.
- 6.5 differentiating and integrating exponential functions that have bases other than e .
- 6.6 solving growth and decay problems.
- 6.7 differentiating inverse trigonometric, hyperbolic, and inverse hyperbolic functions.
- 6.8 integrating functions yielding inverse trigonometric, hyperbolic or inverse hyperbolic functions.

Competency 7: Integrate functions using special methods.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 7.1 integrating by parts.
- 7.2 integrating powers of trigonometric functions.
- 7.3 integrating using trigonometric substitution.
- 7.4 integrating using partial fraction decomposition.
- 7.5 integrating using tables.
- 7.6 evaluating improper integrals.

Competency 8: Relate the functional and geometric properties of conic sections, curves given in parametric form, and polar curves.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 8.1 given the equation of a conic section, identifying its parts (e.g., center, vertices, foci, axes, asymptotes, eccentricity, etc.) and graphing it.
- 8.2 finding the equation of a conic section (circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola) given sufficient information about its parts.
- 8.3 graphing a curve given by a set of parametric equations.
- 8.4 finding a set of parametric equations to represent a curve.
- 8.5 finding the slope of a tangent line to a curve given by a set of parametric equations
- 8.6 finding the arc length of a curve given by a set of parametric equations.
- 8.7 transforming equations from polar coordinates to rectangular coordinates and vice-versa.
- 8.8 sketching common polar graphs.
- 8.9 determining the slope of a tangent line to a polar graph.
- 8.10 finding the area of a region bounded by a polar graph and the arc length of a polar graph.

Competency 9: Use vectors to solve 2-space and 3-space geometrical problems.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 9.1 write a vector in component form or as a linear combination of standard unit vectors.
- 9.2 graph a given a vector, unitize it, and find its magnitude and direction.
- 9.3 add, subtract, and form scalar multiples of vectors.
- 9.4 calculate the dot (scalar) product of two vectors and use the dot product to find the angle between two vectors, the direction cosines of a vector, and the projection of one vector onto another.
- 9.5 calculate the cross product of two vectors and the triple scalar product of three vectors.
- 9.6 find equations of lines and planes in 3-space, given sufficient data.
- 9.7 identify and sketch planes, cylinders, and quadric surfaces, given their equations.
- 9.8 Convert between rectangular, cylindrical and spherical coordinates.

Competency 10: Use vector-valued functions to describe motion in space.

Behavioral Objectives: In order to attain this competency, the student should be able to:

- 10.1 extend the concepts of limit, continuity, differentiation, and integration to vector-valued functions.
- 10.2 graph vector-valued functions.
- 10.3 differentiate a displacement (position) vector to find the velocity and acceleration vectors and the speed at a point.
- 10.4 use vector-valued functions to analyze projectile motion.
- 10.5 for a given vector-valued function, find a unit tangent, a unit normal, and the tangential and normal components of acceleration.
- 10.6 find the arc length and the curvature of a space curve described by a vector-valued function.

Appendix E: Competencies for Preparation in General Chemistry

Competency 1: Introduction to Chemistry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 1.1 Presenting the scientific method.
- 1.2 Classifying matter on the basis of physical and chemical properties.
- 1.3 Classifying matter on the basis of physical and chemical changes.

Competency 2: Measurement.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 2.1 Listing the common SI units of measurement, the values of selected prefixes, and the use of dimensional analysis to interconvert units of measurement.
- 2.2 Learning to use the rules for significant figures for calculation problems.

Competency 3: Atoms, Ions and Compounds.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 3.1 Describing the structure of the atom in terms of subatomic particles; write the isotopic symbol for any isotope of a given element or ion.
- 3.2 Describing the basic features of the periodic table.
- 3.3 Writing formulas of ionic or covalent compounds from their names and from their names write their formulas.

Competency 4: Chemical Reactions.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 4.1 Writing and balancing a chemical reaction.
- 4.2 Being able to classify reactions into various types such as combination, decomposition, single replacement, double replacement, oxidation-reduction, acid-base, precipitation and gas forming reactions.

Competency 5: Calculations with Formulas and Equations.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 5.1 Using mole concept to calculate the molar mass, the number of moles from the mass of a sample, the number of atoms or molecules and molarity of solutions.
- 5.2 Applying the mole concept to the determination of mass %, empirical and molecular formulas.
- 5.3 Applying the mole concept to reaction stoichiometry calculations including limiting reagent and percent yield.

Competency 6: Gaseous State.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 6.1 Using kinetic molecular theory to account for the properties of gases and the gas laws (Boyles, Charles, Avogadro, etc.).
- 6.2 Using gas laws to calculate the pressure, volume, temperature or number of moles from appropriate data.
- 6.3 Using the Ideal gas law to determine the density or molar mass of a gas and the stoichiometry of reactions involving gases.
- 6.4 Calculating the partial pressure or mole fractions from the appropriate data of gas mixtures.
- 6.5 Explaining how the properties of real gases differ from an Ideal Gas.

Competency 7: Thermochemistry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 7.1 Explaining the role of heat in chemical reactions (Thermodynamic Laws).
- 7.2 Perform calorimetric calculations and use enthalpy tables or Hess's Law to determine the heat of a reaction.

Competency 8: The Periodic Table and Atomic Structure.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 8.1 Explaining the relationships between the properties of electromagnetic radiation with respect to wavelength, frequency, energy and spectral region and be able to calculate the energy, frequency or wavelength from appropriate data.
- 8.2 Comparing and contrasting the Bohr and quantum theories of atomic structure and how they account for location of electrons in atoms and spectral lines.
- 8.3 Explaining the characteristics of atomic orbitals and the quantum numbers associated with them.
- 8.4 Writing the electronic configuration of atoms and ions.
- 8.5 Using the periodic table to predict the physical and chemical properties of elements, including atomic radii, ionization energy and electron affinity.

Competency 9: Bonding.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 9.1 Writing Lewis structures for neutral atoms, ions, ionic and covalent compounds.
- 9.2 Using Lewis structures and VSEPR theory to predict electronic and molecular geometries.
- 9.3 Using the principle of electronegativity to describe the characteristics of polar covalent bonds.
- 9.4 Using the polar and covalent bonds and VSEPR to determine the overall polarity of a molecule.
- 9.5 Using valence bond theory and molecular geometry to determine the hybridization of atoms.
- 9.6 Comparing and contrasting valence bond, molecular orbital and metallic bonding theories and how each accounts for molecular structures and properties.

Competency 10: States of Matter: Liquids and Solids.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 10.1 Comparing the differences between the state of matter and the changes of state that occur.
- 10.2 Describing the major types of intermolecular forces and using them to explain the properties of solids and liquids such as boiling point, melting point, surface tension and viscosity.
- 10.3 Describing how intermolecular forces determine solubility of polar and nonpolar substances.

Competency 11: Solutions.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 11.1 Calculating the concentration of solutions in molarity, molality, normality, mole fraction, or percent by mass and be able to interconvert between them.
- 11.2 Listing the colligative properties of solutions (freezing point depression, boiling point elevation, vapor pressure lowering and osmotic pressure) and performing calculations involving them.

Competency 12: Kinetics.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 12.1 Determining rate laws and order of a reaction from experimental data using the initial rates or graphical methods.
- 12.2 Using collision theory to explain the concept of activation energy and the effect of temperature on reaction rates and use the Arrhenius equation to calculate the activation energy.
- 12.3 Learning to use elementary steps to link the mechanism of a reaction to the rate law.
- 12.4 Explaining how a catalyst affects a reaction.

Competency 13: Chemical Equilibrium.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 13.1 Stating and applying LeChatelier's Principle to a reaction at equilibrium.
- 13.2 Calculating the value of an equilibrium constant from experimental data and using equilibrium constants to predict quantities of all species at equilibrium.

Competency 14: Acid-Base Equilibria.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 14.1 Stating and applying the Arrhenius, Bronsted-Lowry and Lewis acid-base theories to acid-base reactions.
- 14.2 Performing equilibrium calculations for pH, K_a and buffer systems.

Competency 15: Solubility and Complex Ion Equilibria.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 15.1 Explaining the concept of solubility product constant, complex ion equilibrium, the common ion effect and writing the K_{sp} and K_{eq} expressions.
- 15.2 Calculating the molar solubility of a species and determine if a precipitate will form.

Competency 16: Thermodynamics.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 16.1 Discussing the fundamental laws of thermodynamics, free energy and entropy.
- 16.2 Performing thermodynamics calculations to predict the spontaneity of a chemical reaction and its equilibrium constant.

Competency 17: Electrochemistry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

- 17.1 Discussing and applying the principles of electrochemistry including writing and balancing redox reactions.
- 17.2 Calculating cell potentials.
- 17.3 Calculating free energy and equilibrium constants from cell potentials.

Appendix F: Competencies for Preparation in General Chemistry Laboratory

Competency 1: Laboratory Safety and Laboratory Notebook.

Behavioral Objectives: This competency applies to all laboratory competencies. Students should be instructed in: safe laboratory practices at the institutional level, safety protocols mandated by OSHA, proper use of equipment, proper practices in the acquisition of reagents for all experiments and proper disposal of waste. In addition, students should be instructed on how to keep a laboratory notebook for their experiments.

Competency 2: Dimensional Analysis.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that emphasizes dimensional analysis and use of significant figures.

Competency 3: Empirical Formula.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that involves the calculation of empirical formula.

Competency 4: Chemical Reactions.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that involves a synthesis and limiting reactant calculation.

Competency 5: Titration.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that involves titration analysis that utilizes the concept of oxidation-reduction reactions, acid-base reactions or complex ion reactions.

Competency 6: Calorimetry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment involving calorimetry to measure specific heat or heat of reaction.

Competency 7: Spectroscopy.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that utilizes a UV-Visible spectrometer in the construction of a calibration curve and analysis of an unknown.

Competency 8: Kinetics.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that involves the application of kinetic calculations (first order, second order, or pseudo-first order, etc.) using the method of initial rates or a graphical approach.

Competency 9: pH.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that utilizes a pH meter and demonstrates changes in equilibria in a pH titration.

Competency 10: Buffers.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment involving buffers.

Competency 11: Density and Other Physical Properties.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that determines the density of substances or other physical properties.

Competency 12: Gas Laws.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:
Performing an experiment that uses the Ideal Gas Law to determine the stoichiometry of a gas forming reaction or the molar mass of a gas or measures the physical properties of gases.

Competency 13: Chromatography.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that demonstrates how a mixture is separated by chromatography and the components identified or measured.

Competency 14: Chemical Equilibrium.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that illustrates LeChatalier's Principle or where an equilibrium constant is determined.

Competency 15: Electrochemistry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that determines the potentials for voltaic cells or uses electrolytic cells to run chemical reactions.

Competency 16: Molecular Geometry.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that determines the molecular geometry of molecules using computer or molecular models.

Competency 17: Colligative Properties.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that determines the colligative property of a solution.

Competency 18: Solubility.

Behavioral Objectives: Students will demonstrate competency by:

Performing an experiment that determines solubility rules or measures the solubility product constant of a compound.

ADDENDUM

GENERAL STATEWIDE PROGRAM-TO-PROGRAM ARTICULATION in PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted Act 114 of 2006, which added to the Public School Code of 1949, Article XX-C entitled “Transfers of Credits Between Institutions of Higher Education” (referred to in this Agreement as the “Statewide Transfer System”);

WHEREAS, Act 114 of 2006 requires all community colleges in Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education (PASSHE) universities to participate in the Statewide Transfer System;

WHEREAS, Act 114 of 2006 permits independent and state-related institutions of higher education in Pennsylvania, as each is defined in Article XX-C, to elect to participate in the Statewide Transfer System;

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted Act 50 of 2009, which requires institutions participating in the Statewide Transfer System to accept the transfer of Associate of Arts and Associate Science degrees into parallel baccalaureate programs and recognize all competencies attained within the associate degree program;

WHEREAS, Act 50 of 2009 defines an Associate of Arts (AA) or Associate of Science (AS) degree containing a minimum of 60 college-level credits and designed primarily for transfer to a baccalaureate institution;

WHEREAS, Act 50 of 2009 requires the Transfer Articulation Oversight Committee (TAOC), as established in section 2004-C of the Public School Code of 1949, to identify Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degree programs for transfer with full junior standing into parallel baccalaureate degrees annually; and,

WHEREAS, Act 50 of 2009 requires members of the Transfer Articulation Oversight Committee established in section 2004-C of the Public School Code of 1949, to identify modifications that may be required in existing associate or baccalaureate degrees to satisfy external accreditation or licensure requirement;

All Institutions participating in the Statewide Transfer System enter into this Articulation Agreement and mutually agree as follows:

1. The statewide program-to-program articulation agreement ensures that students who complete an AA or AS degree from a participating institution will have their coursework and credits transfer into a parallel baccalaureate program with full junior standing and without the need for course-by-course equivalency.
2. Students are subject to the admissions and transfer credit policies of the participating institutions. The admissions and transfer credit policies for all of the institutions participating in Pennsylvania’s college credit transfer system can be found at www.PAcollegetransfer.com.
3. The AA or AS degree must include a minimum of 60 college-level credits designed and acceptable for transfer, not including developmental or remedial courses or career, technical or applied courses.
4. The transfer of coursework with a grade less than a C (2.0 on a 4.0 scale) in the AA or AS will be consistent with the policies of native students at the participating college or university.
5. Students and institutional personnel will be able to find out which institutions offer articulated programs by accessing a searchable database located at www.PAcollegetransfer.com. PDE will maintain this database through program information provided to TAOC by the individual participating institutions.
6. **Responsibilities of Associate Degree Institutions**
 - a. The AA or AS degree leading to a parallel bachelor degree will include the minimum number of credits and competencies of major-specific coursework as defined by the Agreement.

- b. The AA or AS degree will meet the minimum requirements of the Commonwealth's Transfer Credit Framework ("Framework"), as defined by the Statewide Transfer System.
- c. Any remaining AA or AS degree requirements will be accepted from arts and sciences electives designed and acceptable for transfer, not including developmental, remedial, career, technical or applied courses.
- d. By awarding the AA or AS, the Associate Degree Institution is validating that the student has met the competency requirements outlined in the Agreement.

7. Responsibilities of Bachelor Degree Institutions

- a. The Bachelor Degree Institution will recognize all competencies attained within the AA or AS degree and accept a transfer student who has earned the associate degree with full junior standing into a parallel baccalaureate degree program.
- b. All decisions made with respect to the transfer process shall be based on the principle of equivalence of expectations and requirements for native and transfer students.
- c. A transfer student's admission into the parallel baccalaureate degree will be subject to the Bachelor Degree Institution's specific requirements for admission to that major and be consistent with such requirements for native students.

8. Agreement Revision and Assessment

- a. Once a statewide program-to-program articulation agreement has been approved by TAOC, no amendments to the agreement can be offered by any party within the initial six (6) months of the agreement. After that time, a TAOC member with a proposed amendment to an approved agreement should submit the change to PDE.

Amendments that are offered as clarifying or technical but do not alter the substantive portions or intent of the agreement must be forwarded to TAOC. TAOC representatives will have at least thirty (30) days to review, comment and approve or deny the proposed amendments.

Amendments that seek to alter the substantive nature or intent of the agreement in any part must be forwarded to the appropriate PAC for review and consideration. The PAC will then make a recommendation to the TAOC, and TAOC shall approve or deny the proposed amendments.¹

- b. PDE and TAOC will exercise responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of the Agreement and its implementation.
- c. PDE shall collect data annually from the participating institutions that will enable the Department and TAOC to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the Agreement in fostering a seamless transfer process and the academic success of transfer students at the senior institutions.

9. Transfer Appeal Process

- a. In accordance with Pennsylvania's Statewide Transfer System, each Bachelor Degree Institution shall have a procedure through which a transfer student can appeal a decision that he/she believes is not consistent with this Agreement.
- b. The Transfer Appeal Process shall be published, at minimum, in the institution's catalog and posted to the Commonwealth's official website of the Statewide Transfer System, www.PAcollegetransfer.com.

10. Institutional Resolution of Disputes

- a. In the event that an Associate Degree Institution considers the decision of a Bachelor Degree Institution to be inconsistent with this Agreement, the Associate Degree Institution shall consult directly with the Bachelor Degree Institution and attempt to resolve the matter.

¹ Approved by TAOC and added to agreement on August 18, 2011.

- b. If the institutions are unable to resolve the issue, the Associate Degree Institution may submit their concern to PDE for consideration by the TAOC Dispute Resolution Committee. The Dispute Resolution Subcommittee will act according to the policies and procedures developed by TAOC as part of the Statewide Transfer System. The determination made by the Dispute Resolution Subcommittee will be binding upon the parties.

11. **Implementation Date and Applicability**

Having fulfilled the requirements outlined in the Program-to-Program Articulation Agreement, students transferring with an AA or AS degree from a participating institution will be considered by the receiving baccalaureate degree institution to have received adequate preparation in the field of study at the foundation level and therefore eligible to transfer as a junior into advanced major coursework.

Participating institutions will enact the Agreement in accordance to the timeline outlined by the TAOC, but no later Fall 2013.²

Continuation of the agreement remains in effect until such time as all cooperating institutions of the Statewide Transfer System formally approve any revisions.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Articulation: The aligning of curriculum between institutions of higher education to ensure the efficient and effective movement of students among those institutions.

Associate of Arts (AA) and Associate of Science (AS) Degree: A degree consisting of at least 60 college-level credits and designed for transfer into a baccalaureate degree program.

Foundation Coursework: Courses at a level of comprehension usually associated with freshman and sophomore students and typically offered during the first half of a baccalaureate degree program. Such coursework typically does not have course prerequisites.

Native Student: A student who entered a given college or university without first matriculating at another college.

Parallel Baccalaureate Degree: A bachelor degree program in a comparable field of study and with similar foundation-level major-specific competencies as an associate degree program.

Receiving Institution: The college or university where a transfer student plans to enroll and to apply previously earned credit toward a degree program.

Transfer Credit: The credit granted by a college or university for college-level courses or other academic work completed at another institution.

Transfer Student: A student who enters a participating college or university after earning college-level credit at another college or university.

Transfer: The process by which a student moves from one postsecondary institution to another. Also refers to the mechanics of credit, course and curriculum exchange between institutions.

Advanced Coursework: Courses with advanced depth of content knowledge in the field of study and carry the expectation of more complex competencies identified in the expected student learning outcomes is referred to as advanced coursework. These courses often have prerequisites and are usually beyond the "Introduction to..." or "Foundation of..." level.

² Agreements approved by TAOC prior to August 31, 2011 must be implemented by the institutions by Fall 2012. Agreements approved by TAOC after August 31, 2011 but before May 1, 2012 must be implemented by the institutions by Fall 2013.