This document offers a chronology of sources regarding the implementation of an information competency graduation requirement in California community colleges. The Academic Senate for the California Community Colleges defines information competency as the ability to find, evaluate, use, and communicate information in various formats. The definition also involves the use of critical thinking, technology, and various research methods. The definition for information competency in some California community colleges is similar to the definition for information literacy used by community colleges in other states. The report states that society and industry are becoming more information or knowledge-based, so the ability to acquire and communicate information in various formats is fast becoming a requirement for any profession. The report provides a chronological history for the term "information competency," including applicable legislation, definition changes, national guidelines, and various community college committee recommendations. The report highlights events that are significant and relevant to California community colleges, and it looks at the current state of the information competency graduation requirement as it is defined and utilized by some California community colleges. Appendices include listings with hundreds of Web sites and references on information competency.
Implementing the "Information Competency" Graduation Requirement in California Community Colleges: A Chronology of Sources, and Lists.

Friedrich Brose
Implementing the “Information Competency” Graduation Requirement in California Community Colleges, a Chronology of Sources, and Lists

available online at http://www.topsy.org/infocomp.html
(also submitted to www.gseis.ucla.edu/ERIC/eric.html)

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Summer 2001, updated March 10, 2002

corrections, additions, and comments will greatly be appreciated

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Notes

a) Some non-California sources were included to give a national perspective of the events
b) Some sources deemed to be reliable were quoted without checking the original source
c) The numbers given in square brackets next to a reference refer to “Sources Quoted”
d) All web links were “hot” as of August 2001
e) Items with an asterisks (*) are considered to be key documents

Acronyms

ACCJC Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges 
www.accjc.org
  e-mail accjc1@pacbell.net
  (a part of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges www.wascweb.org)

ALA-ACRL-CJCLS American Library Assn., Association of College and Research Libraries
  www.ala.org/acrl (especially see their section on IC in the left column and on Standards;)
  Community and Junior College Section http://www.glendale.edu/cjcls/

ASCCC the [statewide] Academic Senate for California Community Colleges
  www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us

BGCCC or BOG the Board of Governors of the CCC’s www.cccco.edu

CARL-CCIG California Academic & Research Libraries, Community Colleges Interest Group
  www.carl-acrl.org

CCC the 108 California Community Colleges www.cccco.edu
  For many CCC links see also www.cerritos.edu/about-cc/ccc.htm

CCCCO the Chancellor’s Office of the California Community Colleges www.cccco.edu

CCLCCC Council of Chief Librarians of the California Community Colleges www.cclccc.org

CLA-CCIG California Library Association, Community Colleges Interest Group (a part of the
  Academic Section) www.cla-net.org

FACCC Faculty Association of California Community Colleges www.facc.org/new/pages.htm
  scroll down to “Library—Information Competency Issues”

IC or InfoComp Information Competency (for definitions see the next section below)

LRACCC Learning Resources Association of CCC’s www.lraccc.org

CSU the 21-campus California State University system www.calstate.edu; for its statewide InfoComp
  Initiative see www.calstate.edu/LS/infocomp.shtml

UC the 9-campus University of California system www.ucop.edu

WASC Western Association of Schools and Colleges Accrediting Agency www.wascweb.org
  (one of six regional U.S. accrediting commissions, see www.chea.org)
“Information Competency” Definitions

There is still some confusion about the terminology. Nation-wide, librarians seem to prefer “Information Literacy” while CSU librarians introduced the term “Information Competency” and that is catching on at least in California. “Competency” seems to include more than “literacy” but both terms focus on the learning outcome of students ("literacy" seems to imply an “ability” while “competency” seems to infer a degree of “mastering” the subject.)


The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges adopted the following Information Competency definition at its 1998 Spring Plenary Session, “Information Competency is the ability to find, evaluate, use, and communicate information in all its various formats. It combines aspects of library literacy, research methods and technological literacy. Information Competency includes consideration of the ethical and legal implications of information and requires the application of both critical thinking and communication skills.” www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us, click “Index” and scroll down to “Information Competency in the California Community Colleges.” The definition is on page 2 of the online document. The proposed revisions to the California Code of Regulations, Title 5, Chapter 6, Subchapter 10, Section 55801(b) includes this definition to be written into the Code.

The Middle States Commission on Higher Education www.msache.org wrote in their 2002 Accreditation Standards on page 32, “Information literacy is an intellectual framework for identifying, finding, understanding, valuating and using information. It includes determining the nature and extent of needed information; accessing information effectively and efficiently; evaluating critically information and its sources; incorporating selected information in the learner’s knowledge base and value system; using information to accomplish a specific purpose; understanding the economic, legal and social issues surrounding the use of information and information technology; and observing laws, regulations, and institutional policies related to the access and use of information. Information literacy is vital to all disciplines and to effective teaching and learning in any institution. Institutions of higher education need to provide students and instructors with the knowledge, skills, and tools to obtain information in many formats and media in order to identify, retrieve, and apply relevant and valid knowledge and information resources to their study, teaching, or research.”

Further definitions of Information Literacy have been collected by the Library School, University of South Florida at Tampa, on its web site http://nosferatu.cas.usf.edu/lis/il/definitions.html or at www.cas.usf.edu/lis/il/definitions.html, as well as by the Information Literacy Group in Canada at www.ucalgary.ca/library/ILG/litdef.html, while Ann Smith of Augustana College at Sioux Falls, SD, assembled such interesting material as Synonyms for Information Literacy and Information Anxiety http://inst.augie.edu/~asmith/synonyms.html and http://inst.augie.edu/~asmith/anxiety.html and referring to sites like Defining Information Overload http://info.acm.org/crossroads/xrds1-1/mnelson.html. A descriptive kind of definition is given by the Riverside Public Cybrary, “The definition of literacy has changed numerous times …” http://cybraryconnect.org/english/information_literacy.htm Another descriptive definition can be found at http://voyager.dvc.edu/~rsison/infocomp.htm

Introduction

(1) “The continuing shift from an industrial-based to a knowledge-based society appears to be certain. What is not altogether clear, however, is the best set of specific skills and knowledge that will best prepare community college students for the emerging workplace in a rapidly changing culture.” 2/1/1996. From the CCCC0 “Basic Agenda” draft version at www.cccco.edu/cccco/co/basicag.htm, p. 11-12
Although a long in coming, the CCC Information Competency movement started to speed up in 1996; and by 2001, even before relevant laws have been enacted, a number of CCC's already have or are working on implementing IC on campus. The main competition is between having stand-alone IC classes as generally advocated by librarians, or integrating IC across the curriculum as more likely to be favored by the teaching faculty. See http://www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html#samp for more information on these models.

In compiling this chronology, two names really stand out: (a) Carolyn F. Norman from the Chancellor’s Office CCC cnorman@cccco.edu and (b) Dan Crump of Los Rios CCC Library crumpd@exi.arc.losrios.cc.ca.us.

A good introduction to IC might be, “Information Literacy in a Nutshell: Basic Information for Academic Administrators and Faculty www.ala.org/acrl/nili/whatis.html

Laying the Groundwork

A 1907 California law authorized secondary schools to offer classes at the level of the first two years of university courses, and Fresno started the first junior college in California in 1910. Finally, in 1964, classes 13 and 14 separated from high schools and became the California Community Colleges, governed by local Board of Trustees. According to an e-mail of 10/22/2001 from Kirsten MacIntyre, Public Relations Officer, CCCCO, “Legislation creating the Board of Governors [of the California Community Colleges] was passed in 1967, setting the effective date of separation from the State Board of Education as of July 1, 1968. On that date some staff were transferred from the Department of Education to the new entity, and the BOG held its first official meeting that month. The first permanent Chancellor, Sidney Grossman, started Sept. 1, 1968.”

For a brief history of CCCCO library department, including names of the coordinators, see www.cccco.edu/cccco/esed/lr/history.htm. Around 1977, the California Education Code was re-organized, with Community Colleges now coming under Title 3 (Postsecondary Education), Division 7 (Community Colleges) starting with Section 71000. With AB1725 of 1988 (Education Code Section 87482.6) CCC’s moved further away from K-12 and closer to higher education. The Education Code is available online at www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html. The authority for CCC library services and standards rest in the Ed Code, Section 78100 www.cccco.edu/cccco/esed/lr/authority.htm; while librarians rank as faculty according to the Education Code, Section 87436. Other material relevant to Community Colleges is located mostly in Title 5, Division 6, starting with Section 50001, of the California Code of Regulation www.calregs.com.

One might speculate that, like in bibliography classes for advanced language degrees, traditional bibliographic instruction in libraries focused on what we taught, while with Information Competency the focus shifted to the students and to the learning outcome. While the writer took classes recommended for the California Community College Teaching Credential at San Diego State University in 1970, we were drilled in writing Behavioral Objectives that in today’s jargon perhaps could be described as expected Learning Outcome, or possibly Information Competency.

Preposition 13 in 1978 cut local support for education, resulting in (a) the State assuming a greater financial control over community colleges (b) drastically increasing the number of adjunct faculty, and (c) forcing us to re-think how to a better job with less money. Nevertheless, the report A Nation at Risk of April 1983 www.ed.gov/pubs/NatAtRisk/risk.html drove home the message that we were failing to educate our students.

“Information Competency as an emerging issue has developed as part of a broader review of the status of Libraries and Learning Resources in the California Community Colleges. In 1985, the college library and learning resources professionals led an effort to establish a policy and program development agenda for Libraries and Learning Resource Programs.” From [2] p.3
In 1985, the California State Library awarded a grant to the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges to establish a library office and that grant extended through October 1988.

The National Commission on Libraries stated in 1985 that a basic objective of education is for each student to learn how to identify needed information, locate, organize, and present it in a clear and persuasive manner.


The National Commission on Libraries produced in 1987 a concept paper, "Educating Students to Think: The Role of the School Library Media Program.”


On January 10, 1989, the American Library Association published its "Presidential Committee on Information Literacy" report that talked of exploding information and the need to learn how to deal with it.

In 1989 the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges began to coordinate the college system’s Library and Learning Resources Programs and Services. From: “Information Competency in the California Community Colleges: Overview” See also, for a good overview of subsequent events, Appendices B & C in

In 1990 [1991?] the US Department of Labor issued “What Work Requires of Schools, a SCANS Report for America 2000.” It highlighted the need for America’s workforce to be information competent.

The National Forum on Information Literacy was founded in 1990. The organization published on its website ALA’s “Nine Information Literacy Standards for Student Learning,” covering Information Literacy, Independent Learning, and Social Responsibility.

CCCCO Task Force, 1990-1992, recommends ... to promote library and learning resources programs as means of enhancing the teaching and learning process ... Gita Satyendra, Saddleback CCC, chair

In June 1992 the CCC Chancellor’s Office staff, with support from the Library and Learning Resources Programs Advisory Committee, developed and adopted a system-wide action plan. Specifically, the goal stated that California Community College need to promote library and learning resources programs as means of enhancing the teaching-learning process and the promotion of intellectual growth.

In June 1992 the CCC Chancellor’s Office staff, with support from the Library and Learning Resources Programs Advisory Committee, developed and adopted a system-wide action plan. Specifically, the goal stated that California Community College need to promote library and learning resources programs as means of enhancing the teaching-learning process and the promotion of intellectual growth. From: [2] p. 2f. (see also #17 above)

(21) A 1993 Evergreen Valley College study pointed to the need to be information-competent or face job obsolescence. From: “Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones” [1]

(22) In Summer 1993, a mental Information Literacy Concept Paper, revised draft, three pages long, was published by the Intersegmental Information Literacy Task Force. From: [2] Appendix B

(23) Inter-Segmental Joint Faculty Projects in 1993-1995 continued the work of earlier projects by addressing goals regarding core information literacy skills, literary skills and success in the workplace, and developing a strategy for presenting a unified library/information literacy program to all levels of state-supported higher education. From: “Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones” [1], as well as [2] p. 8ff, as well as “Information Competency in the California Community Colleges: Overview” [1]

(24) ACRL Standards for Community, Junior, and Technical College Learning Resource Programs were published in 1994. www.ala.org/acrl guides/jrcoll.html

(25) Ocotillo reports were published by the Maricopa County Community College District, Arizona. Its “Report 1994” also covered Information Literacy. The charge was to clarify the concept of Information Literacy, that is, to identify the critical and analytical skills students must develop in order to use information appropriately and judiciously www.mcli.dist.maricopa.edu/ocotillo/report94/rep7.html

(26) ERIC Digest ED372756 (and ED372763? Or IR-97? ) of May (June?) 1994, by Christina S. Doyle, Information Literacy in an Information Society: a Concept for the Information Age, 80 pages www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC Digests/ed372756.html by ERIC Clearinghouse on Information & Technology. “Information Literacy is the ability to access, evaluate, and use information from a variety of sources. As students prepare for the 21st century, traditional instruction in reading, writing, and mathematics needs to be coupled with practice in communication, critical thinking, and problem solving skills.” -- Chapter 1: Concept Evolution, p.5; Chapter 2: Information Literacy in Context, p. 15; Chapter 3: Assessment and Reform, p. 37; Concluding remarks, p. 44; References, p. 47; Annotated ERIC Biblog. p. 53; How to order ERIC Document, p. 79. (LC class. Z 711.2 D69 1994)

(27) In 1994, a Joint Faculty Project grant was awarded by CCCCO for the development of basic library and information competencies. The report, entitled Basic Library and Information Competencies: a Unified State-wide Approach, by Inez Cohen and Jan Elmer, with Carol Brendlinger as technical consultant, was released in September 1995. 26 p. From: “Information Competency in California Community Colleges: Milestones” [1]


The State Academic Senate for California Community Colleges Strengthens California Community College Librarians

(29) In a Fall 1994 Plenary Session Resolution, the Statewide Academic Senate urged all California Community Colleges to include a librarian on their Curriculum Committees as a voting member. www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us then check “Index” on the left side and click “Library Faculty in California Community College Libraries: Qualifications, Roles, and Responsibilities.”
At the ASCCC Fall 1995 Plenary Session, Resolution 16.1 passed, directing the Counseling and Library Faculty Issues Committee to prepare a position paper further defining the role of library faculty in the California Community Colleges. This paper was delivered during the 1996 Spring Plenary Session of the State-wide Academic Senate. [www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us](http://www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us) then check “Index” on the left side and click “Library Faculty in California Community College Libraries: Qualifications, Roles, and Responsibilities.”

Inter-Segmental Joint Faculty Project, 1995-1996. Inter-Segmental Articulation Bibliographic Instruction Courses, San Francisco CC Fiscal Agent [www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html](http://www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html) Appendix B

There was a pre-conference on Bibliographic Instruction / Information Literacy, sponsored by CCCCO in Los Angeles in April 1995. During the following year, 1996, work began to coordinate political action necessary for statewide implementation. From: “Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones” [1] (see [www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html](http://www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html) under “1997” as well as #43 below)

In January 1993, the California State University Chancellor had charged his Commission on Learning Resources and Instructional Technology with developing a plan that would take the CSU Libraries well into the 21st century, and thus began a strategic planning process. This resulted in “Transforming CSU Libraries for the 21st Century: a Strategic Plan of the CSU Council of Library Directors” [quoted in] “Information Competence in the CSU, a Report” submitted to the Commission on Learning Resources and Instructional Technology, submitted by the Work Group on Information Competence, CLRIT Task 6.1, chaired by Susan C. Curson, Dean of the CSU University Library Northridge, dated 12/1995. (she created a great web site on IC [library.csun.edu/susan.curzon/infocmp.html](http://library.csun.edu/susan.curzon/infocmp.html)) The second study supported the first one and is available on the web as “Information Competencies Final Report” [www.calstate.edu/AcadSen/issues/ic.shtml](http://www.calstate.edu/AcadSen/issues/ic.shtml)


The 1996 draft of the “Proposed Standards of Accreditation” for the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges require that, among other criteria, “Information and learning resources and services are sufficient in quality, depth, diversity, and currentness to support the institution’s intellectual, and cultural activities and programs in whatever format and wherever they are offered.” From: [2] p.15 The Middle States Association on Higher Education includes “information literacy in its standards, and as one of the conditions for accreditation.” From: [2] p.14 The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges states that, “Information services are of paramount importance to the information literacy of students…” From: [2] p.14

**Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Chancellor’s Office of the California Community Colleges Increase Their Information Competency Involvement**

*(37) February 1, 1996, DRAFT, CCCCO Consultation Task Force, “The New Basic Agenda: Policy Directions for Student Success.” 26 pages. Especially, Information Technology was stressed. See: [www.cccco.edu/ccccc/co/basicag.htm](http://www.cccco.edu/ccccc/co/basicag.htm)

plus two appendices. (the same as [2]) www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html The Report replied to the BOGCCC policy question: What should be the basic guiding principles for education planning in the next decade? www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html Appendix B

*(38)* 1996 Spring Plenary Session of ASCCC, "this paper was written to describe and help clarify the qualifications, roles, and responsibilities of library faculty in the California Community Colleges." www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us then click "Index" and scroll down to "Library Faculty in California Community College Libraries: Qualifications, Roles, and Responsibilities." On page 4 of this report we read, "Faculty librarians are empowered by the academic rigor and course criteria in Title 5 [of California Code of Regulations www.calregs.com] Part VI, Section 5502 and 55805.5, to facilitate critical thinking skills and information literacy."

(39) from 1996 - 1998, the Counseling and Library Faculty Issues Committee of the Statewide Academic Senate for California Community Colleges prepared a position paper on Information Competencies that was presented at the 1998 Spring Plenary Session of the California Statewide Academic Senate www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us click "Index" and scroll down to "Information Competency in the California Community Colleges."

*(40)* In 1996, (a) the CCC Board of Governors identified Information Competency as a system-wide policy priority; and (b) the statewide Academic Senate adopted a resolution in support of information competency. From: "Information Competency in the California Community Colleges: Overview" [blue sheet] [1] See also www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html Appendix B

(41) 1996 Fall Plenary Session, statewide Academic Senate, Resolution 16.2.0 sponsored by Dan Crump of American River College, directs the Academic Senate to urge the Chancellor's Office and the Board of Governors to acknowledge that any development of information competency components and/or programs be the primary responsibility of the statewide Academic Senate www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us under the heading "Plenary Sessions" scroll down to "search by keywords," and search "Information Competency" = see Resolution 16.2.96F in [5] In 1999, the BGCCC acceded to this request (#73)

(42) In a CCCCO Consultation Digest entitled "Information Competency," Linda Collins, ASCCC President, wrote on May 10, 2001, "The Board of Governors issued a policy statement in The New Basic Agenda ... [in 1996] identifying information competency as a priority and requesting a study to investigate the feasibility of establishing information competency as a perquisite to the certificate of completion and the associate degree. The study was funded ... and Gavilan College was awarded the grant to conduct the feasibility study" during 1997 and 1998, with the first meeting being held on September 19, 1997, by the Community College Interest Group (CCIG) of the California Academic Research Librarians (CARL), with the completed report being released in August 1998. From: "Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones" [1]

(43) The statement adopted in #32 above for Information Competency was revised by the Community College Interest Group (CCIG) of the California Academic and Research Librarians (CARL) in September 1997, 1 page. www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html under “1997”


(47) Around February 24, 1997, a Task Force to Recommend Information Literacy Standards to
WASC was convened: www.carl-acrl.org and check Committees Archive "WASC Task Force" and within it "Report." The deadline for completing the charge was August 21, 1997. In June 2001 this Task Force was still listed on CARLs's web site as an active committee. (see next item)

(48) The CARL Task Force to Recommend Information Literacy Standards to WASC, draft recommendations, September 29, 1997. 2 pages. See www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html the second item listed under "1997"

(49) March 1997: http://bubl.ac.uk/mail/bild/9703.txt gives 100 pages of transcript of the Bibliographic Instruction Discussion Group on Information Competency


(51) November 5, 1997 The Information Competency Ad Hoc Committee to the CCCCO Library and Learning Resources Advisory Committee met. Notes published and distributed on November 7 by Carolyn Norman. The next meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was on December 15. From: "Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones" [1]

(52) November 12-13, 1997, BGCCC, Committee on Educational Policy, "Information Competency in the California Community Colleges: an Update," Information item, written by Carolyn Norman and presented by Rita Cepeda, Vice Chancellor. 3 pages. www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html the first item listed under "1997"

(53) November 13-14, 1997, The California State Universities sponsored a conference on Information Competency. The conference included CSU library directors, four-person teams from each CSU campus, and representatives from the University of California and the California Community Colleges. From: "Information Competence in California Community Colleges: Milestones" [1]

(54) (a) Information Competency is identified as essential to student success by CCCCO in 1997. (b) IC is funded as part of the Student Success Institutionalization Fund in 1997. (c) The CCCCO "IC Ad Hoc Advisory Committee" [www.SantaRosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/members.html] assembles for the first meeting in November 1997 www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html Appendix B on page 3


(55) The CCCCO "IC" Ad Hoc Advisory Committee project team meets with constituents in five regional workshops in February-March 1998 to develop an IC Plan. The team also meets with various educational groups. www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html Appendix B on page 3 (one of these meetings was held at Riverside Community College on 3/2/1998, chaired by Cecilia Wong)


(57) ASCCC Spring Plenary Session in April 1998. "Information Competency in the California Community Colleges," adopted Spring 1998. Includes its excellent definition of Information Competency. (see above, page 2 "Definitions") www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us check "Index" on the left, and then scroll down to "Information Competency..." see also Resolutions 16.01.98S & 16.02.98S in [5]

The CCC IC Draft Plan is reviewed in May 1998 by the CCCCO Information Competency Ad Hoc Committee. www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html Appendix B on page 3; Appendix C lists all of the meetings of this AD Hoc Committee.


CCCCO Consultation Digest, “Information Competency Plan,” July 8, 1998, contact person Carolyn Norman. Recommendation: review and comment on the draft of the proposed IC Plan, and then present the Plan to the BOG next September. www.cccco.edu/cccco/consult/info0798.htm


“Information Competency Plan for the California Community Colleges,” submitted to the Chancellor’s Office of the California Community Colleges, prepared by Shuk-chun Auyeung, Project Director, Gavilan College. (draft submitted in July 1998; report completed in August 1998). www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/cover.html This study made 43 recommendations to the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and is a “cornerstone” document. (for its PowerPoint presentation, see #66 below).


Information Literacy at Florida International University, a Proposal for Faculty Senate from Undergraduate Council, 1998. 11 pages. www.fiu.edu/~library/ili/iliprop.html

Shuk-chun Auyeung, “Information Competency Plan Project,” a PowerPoint presentation made at the 100th Annual Conference of the California Library Association, Oakland, California, November 1998 (the slides are dated 10/9/2001, probably a revised version?). www.SantaRosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html the first item under “1998” (this presentation refers to #63 above).

BGCCC Consultation Digest, “Information Competency Plan,” February 18, 1999, presented by Vicki Morrow, Vice-Chancellor. “This item is a revised Information Competency Plan, which reflects extensive discussions...” www.cccco.edu/cccco/consult/info0299.htm

BGCCC Consultation Digest, “Information Competency Plan,” April 2, 1999, presented by Victoria Morrow, Vice Chancellor. “This item is a presentation of the draft for the proposed agenda item to the Board of Governors (BOG) on the revised Information Competency Plan. This item is scheduled for the July 1999 BOG meeting.” www.cccco.edu/cccco/consult/info0499.htm It includes on page 7 a proposed timeline for CCCCO review of Title 5.

BGCCC Consultation Digest, “Information Competency,” May 10, 2001, by Linda Collins, ASCCC President. “In May 1999, the Board received seven recommendations ... The Board requested that ... the two activities be combined and submitted as a comprehensive Title 5 [of the Code of Regulations] revision for Information Competency.”
From Discussion to “Planning to Implement”

*(70) BGCCC Meeting on May 10-11, 1999, in Sacramento. Agenda item 10.3 An Information Competency Plan for CCC. This item presents a revised Information Competency Plan, which reflects extensive discussions with the Consultation Council at its February, March, and April 1999 meetings and the Board of Governors at its September 1998 meeting. www.cccco.edu/cccco/bog/bogo0599.htm From an e-mail by Carolyn Norman cnorman@cccco.edu to the ccc-lib-lrc-list@Cerritos.edu listserv (address has changed) “The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges adopted Information Competency recommendations for California Community Colleges at its May 11, 1999 meeting … establishing information competency as a prerequisite to the certificate of completion and or the associate degree.” See also http://gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/intro.html

(71) California State University, Dominguez Hills – University Library, “Information Competency Project to Develop a Comprehensive Model List of Information Competence Skills for High School and Community College Students,” last updated May 1999 http://library.csudh.edu/infocomp/index.htm

(72) Learning Resources Corner News Release, May 17, 1999, contact Carolyn Norman, Coordinator of Library and Learning Resources, CCCCO, cnorman@cccco.edu: “Chancellor’s Office, California Community Colleges, Awards Information Competency Grants to Eight Colleges.” From: [1] green sheet. “Approximately $300,000 will be available for Information Competency in the 1999-2000 Fiscal Year, beginning July 1, 1999.”

*(73) “News Advisory for Immediate Release,” May 21, 1999, Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges Adopts Information Competency Plan Recommendations. An e-mail posted by Carolyn F. Norman at the ccc-lib-lrc-list@Cerritos.edu listserv (name changed.) For the complete recommendations see www.cccco.edu/cccco/consult/info0499.htm that include to (a) delegate this matter to the state-wide Academic Senate; (b) the Chancellor’s Office reviews Title 5 of the Code of Regulations www.calregs.com with regard to Information Competency. The same information was released in Learning Resources Corner News Release, May 21, 1999, contact Carolyn Norman, coordinator of Library and Learning Resources, CCCCO, cnorman@cccco.edu From: “Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges Adopts Information Competency Plan Recommendations.” From [1] green sheet

(74) As quoted from, Computers in Libraries,” Sept. 1999, vol. 19, i 8, p. 29, “Faculty Information Competence” (library training for teachers at the California State University, Sacramento.) Item received by e-mail from Mailer-Daemon@epub.med.iacnet.com on May 23, 2000

(75) Dr. Ruth Thompson McKernan, Library Dean at Glendale CCC, asked everyone on the ccc-lib-lrc@cerritos.edu listserv (name has changed.) for examples of pre- and post-tests to measure IC; this info needed for their FSS grant to research the impact of IC instruction on student success. E-mail received September 13, 1999

(76) Stay at Work Conference Series, Fall 1999 (dial-in by telephone.) The October 8, 1999 meeting included Information Competency www.cccco.edu/cccco/iesed/rt/llr/contact.htm (this info no longer listed as of summer 2001) (see also below #81)


(78) 101st California Library Association Annual Conference at Palm Springs, November 14, 1999. Community College Interest Group meeting, chaired by Fred Brose. Presentation by Joy Chase Joy.Chase@sjeccd.cc.ca.us and Dee Near neard@merced.cc.ca.us entitled, “Are We Ready? Discussion of California Community Colleges Preparedness for Information Competency in the 20th Century.” Carolyn Norman of the Chancellor’s Office cnorman@cccco.edu brought us up-to-date with recent events. Linda Goff from the California State University at Sacramento ligoff@csus.edu alerted us to the need to delineate how much Information Competency should be taught at each level of higher education in
California: CCC, CSU, UC. As next CLA-CCIG Chair, Erlinda Estrada from Mission CCC in Santa Clara was elected erlinda.Estrada@wvmccd.cc.ca.us (the 1998 chair had been elord@peralta.cc.ca.us) 

(79) An e-mail from Carolyn Norman of the Chancellor’s Office, dated December 4, 1999, and distributed by the ccc-lib-lrc-list@Cerritos.edu listserv (changed its address.) “Attached you will find a copy of the long range plan to provide Equity of Student and Faculty Access to Quality Library and Learning Resources Programs: How Do We Achieve It by 2001-2002?” On page 3, activities were listed from June 7, 1999 to August 2000. The 12/6/99 plan was “draft for discussion only,” while CCCCO Denise Sims DSIMS@ccccco.edu sent a version on December 10, 1999 that was no longer called “draft” 

(80) Andy Kivel Akivel@dvc.edu announced by e-mail that there will be an Information Competency Colloquium on December 9, 1999, at Pleasant Hill, Calif. http://voyager.dvc.edu/~raison 

(81) Stay at Work Conference Series, Fall 1999 (dial-in by telephone.) The December 10, 1999 meeting included Information Competency www.cccco.edu/ccccco/esed/irr/lhr/contact.htm (this info no longer listed on the web site in summer 2001, though it was on 9/21/99) (see also above #76) 

(82) On December 15, 1999, the College of the Sequoias advertised for a full-time, tenure-track “Information Competency Librarian.” per e-mail from hrs@giant.sequoias.cc.ca.us 


(85) On March 14, 2000, Pacific Bell and UCLA’s Graduate School of Education and Information Studies opened their “Initiative for the 21st Century Literacies” to develop a curriculum that promotes information-literate students, funded by a one million dollar gift from Pacific Bell to UCLA-GSEIS; see www.pacbell.com/About/NewsCenter and check under: 3/14/2000. Although the excellent report is no longer available online, www.kn.pacbell.com still has interesting information. A great 15-minute free video “E-Literate?” presented at the PacBell/UCLA Summit “New Technologies, New Literacies” on October 21, 2000 was available for a long time from UCLA GSEIS www.newliteracies.gseis.ucla.edu or from Sheila Afnan-Manns, Coordinator, at 310-794-6569. (see below #96) 

(86) Information Competency: a Pre-Conference to the Ninth Chancellor’s Office Conference was held in Palm Springs on April 3, 2000. Carolyn Norman of the Chancellor’s Office cnorman@ccccco.edu was in charge of the IC pre-conference www.cccco.edu/ccccco/gen/mega2000/mega2000.htm 

(87) Dan Crump from Los Rios College in Sacramento crumpd@exi.arc.losrios.cc.ca.us posted a DRAFT of the Information Competency document by the statewide Academic Senate, Counseling/Library Faculty Issues Committee, Information Competency Task Force on the ccc-lib-lrc@list.btv.net listserv on April 11, 2000, that was presented for adoption to the state-wide Academic Senate on April 15, 2000. This was not the version as can be found at www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us under “Index” and then “Information Competency…” (Dan’s attachment apparently had been an earlier draft version.) ASCCC Session Resolution 16.01.00S directed the IC Task Force to hold regional meeting on IC, and this Resolution tabled the adoption of the IC Plan until the ASCCC Spring 2001 Plenary Session. From [5] 

(88) Liz Tynan ltynan@sonic.net from Santa Rosa CCC voiced opposition to adopting the present version of the Information Competency Plan by ASCCC, in an e-mail of 4/11/2000 posted on the listserv ccc-lib-lrc@list.btv.net (the current name of the CCC Library listserv) 

(89) “As per the resolution passed by the Senate Plenary Body [in Spring 2000] the Academic Senate held a workshop on the information competency proposal at the Summer 2000 Curriculum Institute and six
regional hearing/discussions in February and March of 2001 at the Santa Barbara CC, Modesto Valley CC, Pasadena CC, Santiago Canyon CC, and American River CC. From [3]

(90) The Southern California Instruction Librarian [sCIL: http://clics.ucsd.edu/scil/] an interest group of the California Academic and Research Libraries, held a Spring program on May 18, 2000 with the topic, “Active Learning as a Pedagogical Approach for Information Literacy”

(91) Information Literacy in the Information Age: a Sabbatical Project Report, by Topsy N. Smalley, Spring 2000 www.cabrillo.cc.ca.us/~tsmalley There is much useful information here, as well as at her www.topsy.org web site

(92) Institute for Information Literacy: Immersion 2000 http://clics.ucsd.edu/scil/iil.html by Southern California Instruction Librarians, a CARL Group

(93) The Association of College and Research Libraries held an Institute for Information Literacy Immersion Program ’00 at the University of Washington in Seattle on August 4-9, 2000, per an e-mail posting of 12/7/1999 on the cjc-l@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv on 12/7/1999

(94) Board of Governors, California Community Colleges, Committee on Educational Policy, September 11-12, 2000. The Information Competency Plan for the California Community Colleges: a Status Report. From: The yellow pages in [1] and the full, three-page status report is also available at: www.cccco.edu/cccco/bog/septorder/09epag/08%2D4%2Dinfocompetency.txt

(95) October 2000: Information Literacy in Colorado. (a) Information Literacy: Know Your Source www.cde.state.co.us/download/pdf/inforubr.pdf and (b) DRAFT Information Literacy Rubric at www.cde.state.co.us/download/pdf/inforubr.pdf as posted on the cjc-l@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv on October 31, 2000 (as of summer 2001, this writer was no longer able to open the documents, though he has complete print-outs made the year before) for more info check with Jeanne.Gardner@pcc.cccoes.edu

(96) October 21, 2000 Pacific Bell / UCLA Summit on New Literacies, New Technologies: Initiative for the 21st Century Literacies, at UCLA in Los Angeles. The excellent e-literate video shown at the conference might possibly still be available at www.newliteracies.gseis.ucla.edu At the conference, the California Lutheran University at Thousand Oaks displayed a poster session on Information Competency www.clunet.edu/iss/newlit/genx.html (see also above #85)

(97) 102nd California Library Association Annual Conference at Santa Clara, November 2000. The Community College Interest Group, chaired by Erlinda Estrada from Mission CC erlindae@hotmail.com, sponsored a panel discussion on Information Competency on November 13, 2000. Speakers were Dr. Patricia Breivik (Dean of University Library, San Jose State University); Bonnie Gracht Lindauer of City College of San Francisco Library; Stephanie Sterling Brasley (Outreach Coordinator, UCLA College Library); and Barbara Jeffus (School Library Consultant, California State Department of Education.)


(99) ACRL. Information Literacy Competency Standards for Higher Education, approved on January 18, 2001 www.al.org/acrl/ilcomstan.html (a draft had been available at least since November 1999)

(100) During February 2001, the Academic Senate of the California Community Colleges sponsored six regional hearings on Information Competency at American River College, Modesto Junior College, Diablo Valley College, Pasadena City College, Santa Barbara City College, and Santiago Canyon College. Dan Crump of Los Rios College chaired the meetings crumpd@exi.arc.losrios.cc.ca.us and see: http://www.academiciansenate.cc.ca.us/Academic%20Senate%20Web/Home%20Page/IC_SaveDate.htm

(101) Dan Crump crumpd@arc.losrios.cc.ca.us posted an e-mail on March 8, 2001 on the ccc-lib-lrc@list.bctv.net listserv with information of the “Information Competency Hearings / Discussions”
held the previous month. The same day, Dan posted a second e-mail, "Attached is the overview of the meetings" that had been compiled by Barbara Sawyer, Chair of the State Academic Senate’s Curriculum Committee, and presented to the Executive Committee of the State Academic Senate last weekend.

(102) Dan Crump crumpd@arc.losrios.cc.ca.us distributed per e-mail information on March 8, 2001, that the following colleges were working on the IC “Fund for Student Success Grants:” Allan Hancock, Diablo Valley, Gavilan, Cuyamaca, Santa Ana, Sequoias, Glendale, and Shasta. He also sent an e-mail the same day in which he stated, "Attached is the resolution that was crafted at the Executive Committee of the state Academic Senate this last weekend. It will appear in the Resolutions Packet that will be sent out to Session delegates for discussion at the Area meetings on March 30 and 31. The resolution will be voted on at the Session on April 21 [2001]"

(103) CCCCO Conference in Costa Mesa; Pre-Conference on Information Literacy on April 3, 2001. Carolyn Norman cnorman@cccco.edu has the details, or use the internal search engine at www.cccco.edu and search "information competency;" item #16 has information about the pre-conference.

(104) The Northern California Clearinghouse on Library Instruction http://library.monterey.edu/ccli/ presented a spring workshop on "Information Competence Comes of Age," at Contra Costa College in San Pablo, on April 27, 2001. The announcement was posted by Deborah Hunt dhunt@exploratorium.edu The Keynote address was by Dr. Susan Curzon, Dean of the University Library, Cal State Northridge about IC at CSU http://library.csun.edu/susan.curzon/ (and see http://library.csun.edu/susan.curzon/infocomp.html)


*(105) Resolution 9.01.S01 of the State Academic Senate, April 21, 2001, “Recommended that the Academic Senate recommend to the Board of Governors that information competency be a locally designated graduation requirement for degree and certificate programs, urge the BOG to provide appropriate resources, support the use of the local curriculum process to determine how best to implement information competency, and to finally develop a best practices paper for the Spring 2002 Session.”

www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us look for “Plenary Sessions” and either check under recent resolutions from the 2001 Spring Session, or use the Plenary Sessions search engine to find Spring 2001 Session, Resolution 9.01 on Information Competency Graduation Requirement.

(106) Dan Crump crumpd@arc.losrios.cc.ca.us distributed an e-mail on April 23, 2001 in which he repeated the foregoing State Academic Senate resolution, and stated what comes next: (a) the CCCCO will conduct a comprehensive review of Title 5 of the California Code of Regulations to identify areas which could conceivably be impacted by information competency and incorporate appropriate revisions (as per News Release of May 21, 1999, from Carolyn Norman, CCCCO;) and (b) that work will begin on a “best practices” paper presented at the 2002 Spring Plenary Session, ASCCC.

*(107) Dan Crump crumpd@arc.losrios.cc.ca.us distributed an e-mail on May 7, 2001, in which he stated, “The attachment is the full text of the resolution that was passed by the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges on April 21…” The attachment reads in part, “Whereas, the Academic Senate … has adopted an issues paper entitled Information Competency in the California Community Colleges [see www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us click “Index” and scroll down to Information Competency] … Whereas, in May 1999, The Board of Governors recognized that the implementation of information competency as a requirement for a degree or certificate program is an academic and professional matter and delegated to the Academic Senate the responsibility for developing a recommendation relative to information competency … therefore be it Resolved, That the Academic Senate … recommend to the Board of Governors that information competency be a locally designated graduation requirement for degree and … certificate programs … Resolved, That the Academic Senate … support the concept that each college be empowered to use its local curriculum processes to determine how to implement the information competency requirement, including the possibilities of developing stand-alone courses, co-requisites, Infusion in selected … or …in all general education courses … Resolved, That the Academic Senate …
develop a best-practices paper to be presented at the Spring 2002 plenary session that includes suggested competencies, recommended models, and colleges that are implementing each of the models."

(108) CCCC0 Consultation Digest on “Information Competency,” dated May 10, 2001, contact person Linda Collins, ASCCC President. Issue, “This item presents a recommendation from the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges regarding information competency as requested by the Board of Governors.” [3] This writer has the 4-page paper version, and the “Background” section is very useful.

(109) In June 2001, there still existed a ten-member CARL Taskforce to Recommend Information Literacy Standards to WASC www.carl-acrl.org/Committees/WASC.html but nothing is stated about this committee. In CARL’s Archive is a report of 2/24/1997 that states this Task Force had the deadline of 8/21/1997 to complete its task. (see above #47 and #48)

(110) The Learning Resources Association of CCC officers, Jan Ketter, Don Kirkorian, and Brian Haley, sent a two-page letter to Dr. Victoria Morrow, Vice Chancellor, CCCC0, on July 25, 2001, in which they urged the Chancellor’s Office to show a greater understanding for Information Competency. Reproduced in Intercom, a newsletter of LRACCC, October 2001, www.lraccc.org/intercom.html (the latest issue available online only to members, back issues are available to everyone)

*(111) Dr. Victoria Morrow, CCCC0 Vice Chancellor for Educational Services and Economic Development, sent a letter on September 6, 2001 to the CCCC0 Information Task Force about Proposed IC Regulations, i.e. Proposed Revisions to the California Code of Regulations www.calregs.com Title 5 on Community Colleges, Chapter 6 on Curriculum and Instruction, Subchapter 10 on Degrees and Certificates. In order to make IC a CCC graduation requirement, changes were proposed to Sections 55801, 55805, and 55806. Dr. Morrow asked the Task Force for feedback by October 1, 2001.

(112) Dan Crump crumpd@arc.losrios.cc.ca.us sent out an e-mail on September 24, 2001, in which he attached a letter from Victoria Morrow, CCCC0 Vice Chancellor for Educational Services and Economic Development, of September 6, 2001 (see above #111) “Attached is a copy of the of the proposed information competency regulations for review ... These regulations are based on ... our August 24, 2001 meeting of the CCCC0 Information Competency Task Force. Please review the attached document and respond to me electronically by October 1, 2001

(113) Denise Sims dsims@cccco.ed announced by e-mail on 9/19/2001 that there will be a presentation on Information Competency at the annual conference of the Faculty Association of CCC www.faccc.org in San Jose on September 29, 2001

(114) An e-mail by Denise Sims dsims@cccco.edu of October 1, 2001 about CCCC0 Educational Services and Economic Development Division, “Library and Learning Resources Deans and Directors Annual Training and Staff Development Meeting, October 12, 2001 ... Sacramento Marriott.” Item #1 of the program, “Information Competency.”

(115) CCCC “Standards and Guidelines for Library Automation and Electronic Resources” posted on 11/13/2001. Search the internal www.cccco.edu search engine under “Library” and one of the first items listed will be, “Appendix B – Standards and Guidelines for Library Automation and Electronic Resources,” that state, “The access and use of information resources is a critical aspect of student learning and success…”

Information Competency and Accreditation Standards

(116) The National Forum on Information Literacy meeting on January 10, 2000: “5. Updates on Efforts within Regional Accreditation Organizations: All regional accreditation agencies have been contacted by ACRL in regards to its new information literacy standards and their input sought on the current draft. Some agencies are already including information literacy as part of critical thinking skills packages. Current efforts within the Council of Higher Education Accreditation and the regional
accrediting organizations are focused on student learning outcome assessments, and distance education. This presents opportunities to integrate information literacy specifically into standards. For example, Middle States recently sent out a questionnaire related to ‘virtual’ universities that asked among other things, ‘Are any models of information literacy tutorials exclusively for Internet remote use considered exemplary within the profession?’ Also, the Western Association of Schools and Colleges is redoing their criteria and will reference to information literacy as a key learning outcome. Forum representatives made suggestions including the importance of influencing the development of the NCATE Professional Development Schools standards. They volunteered to make a copy of the draft standards available to the Chair when the Forum representatives agreed that this would be good follow up to the Forum’s successful effort with the teacher education standards.” [www.infolit.org/meetings/nfil-summaryjan1000.html](http://www.infolit.org/meetings/nfil-summaryjan1000.html)

(117) Two accrediting commissions have included “Information Literacy” in their standards. (a) Middle States Commission on Higher Education [www.msache.org](http://www.msache.org) on pages 32, 34, 36, 37, and 47 of their 2002 Standards (document page numbers; Acrobat Reader pagination differs.) And (b) Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges (of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges) of their 2001 Standards: [www.wascweb.org/senior/handbook.pdf](http://www.wascweb.org/senior/handbook.pdf) on page 27. (for details on both, see below “Appendix B”)

(118) On November 30, 2001, Riverside Community College had a retreat during which Dr. Barbara A. Beno, Executive Director of the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges, was a speaker. She pointed out that within a few days she would post the “Draft A” of the new proposed Accreditation Standards of 8/29/01 at the web site [http://www.accjc.org](http://www.accjc.org), as well as a letter soliciting comments by December 1, 2001. The new proposals reduce the number of Standards from the present ten (that includes Information and Learning Resources as Standard 6) to only four standards that mention “library” only once under “Standard II C. Learning Support Services.” The proposed Standards talk of “Computer Literacy” in Standard II.3. but “Information Competency/Literacy” is nowhere mentioned. Already on September 10, 1999, her predecessor Dr. David Wolf had pointed out at a public meeting at Riverside Community College that new electronic resources make the number of physical books at a CCC library irrelevant, and that the Commission is barely looking at the ALA Standards for Community Colleges and is certainly not bound by those Standards.


(120) Developing an Agenda for Libraries and Information Policy Issues: Introduction. In 1993, some librarians met in Washington to discuss Internet’s potential impact on libraries. In 2001, ALA’s Office for Information Technology Policy looked at the original draft. In April 2001, 40 librarians met in Skokie, Ill., to identify key policy issues. The result was a revised ALA Principles for a Networked World. The goal is to produce a document that will be officially adopted by the ALA Council during the ALA Midwinter meeting, January 18-23, 2002 [www.ala.org/oitp/prinintro.html](http://www.ala.org/oitp/prinintro.html)

(121) ACRL member Craig Gibson was featured in a Webcast on “Information Literacy and Collaborative Change” on Tuesday, February 19, 2002, at 2:00 p.m. (EST) registration was free (per e-mail from Stephanie Orphan [orphan@ala.org](mailto:orphan@ala.org) posted on the cje-l@pcc.peachnet.edu listserv on Feb. 13, 2002) For more information go to [www.itlgroup.org/calendar/interviews2002.htm](http://www.itlgroup.org/calendar/interviews2002.htm)

(122) Intercom [www.lraccc.org/intercom.html](http://www.lraccc.org/intercom.html) Volume 37, No. 2, of February 2002, included articles on the proposed new ACCJC Accreditation Standards [www.accjc.org](http://www.accjc.org) that downgrade libraries and do not mention information competency. The latest issue is accessible only to members with a password, but older issues in the archives are available to anyone.


(124b) About 30 members of the Learning Resources Association of California Community Colleges www.lraccc.org met at Cerritos College on 3/1/2002 with Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges www.accjc.org officers Dr. Barbara Beno, ACCJC Executive Director; Dr. Gari Browning, ACCJC Associate Director; and Dr. Carter Doran, consultant extraordinaire, who as editor is responsible for writing the new Standards. The ACCJC officers explained the accreditation process and the proposed new standards. Most of the time was spent explaining to the ACCJC officers the importance of Information Competency and why it ought to be mentioned in the proposed new Standards (see #117 above.) Since the new Standards also focus on learning outcomes, the LRACCC meeting was followed by a workshop based on Bonnie Gratch Lindauer’s 8/2000 book Measuring What Matters: a Library/LRC Outcomes Assessment Manual, available from www.lraccc.org and see under “Publications.”

(125) CCCCO Vice Chancellor Victoria Morrow posted also on a library listserv “News Briefs, March 2002” www.cccco.edu/cccco/essd/What’s New/what’s new.htm that included information about the new California Master Plan for Education. The Masterplan is currently undergoing hearings in the California State Senate www.sen.ca.gov/masterplan/ Stephen Blake is the Chief Consultant for the Jt. Committee on the Masterplan for Education Stephen.blake@sen.ca.gov while Senator Dede Alpert is the Chair of this Committee senator.alpert@sen.ca.gov The Masterplan will hopefully mention Information Competency.

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April 9, 2002, Pre-Conference on Information Competency (CCCO 12th Annual Conference at Hyatt Regency at Burlingame, CA, April 10-12, 2002) per e-mail from Carolyn Norman, CCCCO, cnorman@cccco.edu of 10/25/2001 on the ccc-lib-lrc@list.bctc.net listserv

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ASCCC Spring (i.e., April) 2002 Plenary Session. Per #107 above, a “best Practices” paper on implementing IC at CCC’s will be presented

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Per e-mail from Edward Leach leach@league.org of 2/25/2002, there will be programs of interest to Information Competency at the League for Innovation in the Community Colleges’ 2002 Conference on Information Technology at the Long Beach Convention Center, November 17-20, 2002 www.league.org

Summary and Status of Information Competency as of October 2001

The Board of Governors for California Community Colleges issued a policy statement in The New Basic Agenda: Policy Directions for Student Success in 1996 (see above #36) identifying Information Competency as a priority and requesting a study to investigate the feasibility of establishing IC as a prerequisite for CCC graduates. The study was funded and a grant awarded to Gavilan CCC (see above #42) The report was delivered in September 1998 (see above #63) In due process, the modified recommendations were adopted by the BGCCC in May 1999 (see above #70) After studying what legal changes have to be made (see above #111) the assumption may be that the California Legislature will enact legislation in foreseeable future to make Information Competency a graduation requirement for California community college students.

At the Fall 1996 ASCCC Plenary Session, Resolution 16.2.F96 was adopted “…be it resolved that the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges urge the Chancellor’s [Office] and the Board of Governors to acknowledge that any development of information competency components and/or programs be the primary responsibility of the Academic Senate for California Community Colleges.” (see
above #41, the quote is from [5] At the May 21, 1999, BGCCC meeting, the ASCCC proposal was accepted (see above #73)

At the Spring 1998 ASCCC Plenary Session, the IC Plan was adopted (see above #57) However, such details as to whether IC should be taught through stand-alone classes or across the curriculum made statewide hearings necessary. The issue was not settled until the Spring 2001 ASCCC Plenary Session by passing Resolution 9.01.S01 which left the final say to the 108 CCC Curriculum Committees (see above #105) At the present time, ASCCC has only one item left on the IC agenda, namely to present “Best Practices” models at the Spring 2002 Plenary Session.

**Colleges with Information Competency Requirements as of 2001**

(a) The California Community Colleges Experience

Antelope Valley CCC. An e-mail from Diana Gonzalez dated 2/4/2002, “Carolyn Burrell cburrell@avc.ed is our new Ref./Electronic Resources Librarian who created and maintains our library page. Scott Lee slee@avc.edu is our new Information Competency Librarian who teaches the library classes and has written a few new courses for us.”

CCC Information Competency: Links and Resources, “This document provides a list of resources which can be used to explore Information Competency Programs at other colleges.” Compiled by Liz Tynan and Phyllis Usina at Santa Rosa Junior College 11/1999. www.santarosa.edu/~usina/InfoComp.html

CCC Information Competency Instruction: Programs and courses www.topsy.org/infocomp.html on the left side, close to the top of the page, click “Info Comp Programs in California” (a) at CSU, and (B) CCC

CCC Library Internet Courses www.santarosa.edu/library/cclic.shtml For example, the first college listed, Cabrillo, has “1. Information Literacy at Cabrillo College” with such information as librarians partnering with faculty to integrate IC into courses.

Coastline CCC (distance education only) http://coastline.cccd.edu has finally a full-time librarian. “Coastline is moving forward in expanding library services to include information competency instruction...” CARL Newsletter, September 2001, at the bottom of p. 8. For this issue see: http://www.carl-acrl.org/Newsletter/CurrentIssue/newsletter_901.pdf

Cuesta CCC offers an Information Technology program http://library.cuesta.cc.ca.us/libinf/

Cuyamaca CCC. Jeri Resto jeri.resto@gcccd.net points out at her web page www.cuyamaca.net/jresto “My vision for information competency has become a reality when Cuyamaca College infused information competency across the General Education curriculum.” One clickable item on her web page is, “What is information competency and why do I need it in my course?”

Gavilan CCC implemented both methods of IC instruction www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/ and scroll down to Information Competency. Also check: www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/issues.html#mode

Merced CCC: Dr. Susan Walsh susan@merced.cc.ca.us and Dee Near neard@merced.cc.ca.us presented, “Establishing an Information and Computer Competency Requirement: a Case Study,” at the CCCCO’s 9th Annual Conference on April 6, 2000. Already on November 14, 1999, Dee Near had made a similar presentation to the Community College Interest Group at the California Library Association’s 101st Annual Conference in Palm Springs; while Dr. Walsh posted an e-mail on the ccc-lib-lrc@list.bctv.net listserv on March 3, 2000, “Merced College has establish a computer / information literacy requirement for graduation beginning with students who enroll in the Fall 2000 semester.”

Mira Costa CCC has an IC tutorial at http://www.miracosta.cc.ca.us/home/gfloren/infores1.htm
Ohlone CCC, 1) The college has a "Tech Tools" requirement for graduation. This is composed of three modules: word processing, spreadsheet, and Internet Research skills. The third of those focuses on information competency as it relates to Internet research, and covers many of the general skills involved. The following link is to our tutorial for this module: http://www.ohlone.cc.ca.us/org/library/tutorial/. Students can take a .5 credit course, Internet for Research: http://www.ohlone.cc.ca.us/org/library/151home.htm or a 1 credit course, Steps to Successful Research: http://www.ohlone.cc.ca.us/org/library/101syllabus.htm Or, they can study the tutorial and try to pass a test on the material. 

2) All students who want to graduate must pass English 101A, Reading and Written Composition. This course has a required workbook, and one of the chapters in this workbook is on library skills. In 1998, librarians revised this chapter to focus strongly on information competency skills. This means Ohlone exposes all students who graduate to some information competency experiences, and many students who transfer. I am sure we are not catching all students, however, so more work is planned on this. Anyone with questions about this can call Ohlone's Information Competency librarian, K.G. Greenstein, at 510-659-6000, x 5272.

Palomar's plan for IC: www.palomar.edu/library/infocomp/ic.htm then click "Plan to Achieve IC." Per e-mail from Carolyn Funes cfunes@palomar.edu of 10/1/2001, "The librarians at Palomar College have conducted a variety of professional development workshops to assist faculty in their awareness of library resources, information competency, and how to incorporate information age activities into their course work. Attached is a chart that we used in the workshop..."
Diablo Valley College ... They will be sharing their instruments with a CSU Assessment Committee and hope to have a completed information competency proficiency exam ready to post on the Web by May 2002 – Bonnie Gratch Lindauer” www.lraccc.org/intercom.html

Miscellaneous: IC Assessment Instruments www.topsy.org/RegionalGrpURLs.html by Bonnie Gratch via Topsy Smalley, includes non-CCC efforts, dated May 2001

(b) The Outside-California Community Colleges Experience

ALA lists the best-known programs at www.alaa.org/acrl/nili/whatis.html on page 3

Big6 www.big6.com “The Big6 is the most widely-known and –used approach to teaching information and technology skills…” See also www.kn.pacbell.com/wired/big6/

*CSU System-wide: per e-mail from Dr. Ilene Rockman irockman@calstate.edu Information Competence Initiative Manager, System-wide Library Initiatives, Office of the CSU Chancellor, as of 11/29/2001 all system-wide CSU Info-Comp material can be found at www.calstate.edu/LS/infocomp.shtml

[CSU Information Competence Project http://multiweb.lib.calpoly.edu/infocomp/index.html or check www.lib.calpoly.edu/infocomp/]

[CSU Pomona www.csupomona.edu/~library/html/information_competence.html]

[CSU San Marcos, Information Literacy Program http://library.csusm.edu/departments/ilp/]

[CSU K-12 & CC IC Project http://library.csudh.edu/infocomp/]

Florida International University, Information Literacy at FIU www.fiu.edu/~library/li/index.html

ILIPP, UCLA College Library www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/college/communit/ilipp/ ILIPP’s goal is to teach educators how to incorporate information literacy concepts into their lesson plans

NorthWest Arkansas CC: in an e-mail of 3/6/2000 by jsandler@nwacc.cc.ar.us posted on the cic-1@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv, Jane Sandler pointed out that they stopped orientation classes, and that an IC class did not attract sufficient students

Prince George’s CC, MD, in an e-mail of 11/20/2001, posted on the cic-1@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv, Lynda Byrd Logan LOGANB@pg.cc.md.us had made the personal observations, “1. Faculty don’t feel they have enough time in class with their students and don’t want to give up valuable class time for Information Literacy. 2. A lot of faculty think that students get all they need of IL in their English 101 class. 3. Some faculty don’t know how to use the library themselves [or haven’t kept up with the changes] and therefore don’t see the necessity of their students using it.” etc.

UC Berkeley “The Teaching Library” www.lib.berkeley.edu/TeachingLib/ including “Survey of Information Literacy Skills”

UC Riverside’s Community Digital Initiative http://cdi.ucr.edu serves as a technology resource to … the wider community

UC Santa Barbara http://www.library.ucsb.edu/infolit/
University of South Florida, School of Library and Information Science, has a world-wide list of "Programs, Projects, and Initiatives concerning Information Literacy in Higher Education". It includes CSU but no CCC. www.cas.usf.edu/lis/il/academic.html

Westchester CC, NY, "Our English department has mandated an Information Literacy component as part of the basic English course. This came about through the library, where several of us wrote a web-based interactive tutorial" per e-mail of 2/21/02 from Gloria.Meisel@sunywcc.edu posted on the cjc-1@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv

Sample Information Competency Tutorials or Classes (excluding those listed above)

e-book IC e-text-book from York College, PA, www.ycp.edu/library/ if for their IC 101 class (see "York College" below)

video "e-literate" video on information overload and how to be critical, 10 minutes long, www.newliteracies.gseis.ucla.edu (see above #85 in the Chronology)

California Virtual Campus www.cvc.edu browse by subject under "Library Science / Information Competency" and find five pages of listings

CCC Library Internet Classes www.santarosa.edu/library/cclic.shtml (an e-mail from Kathy McGreevy kathy@floyd.santarosa.edu posted on the ccc-lib-lcr-list@Cerritos.edu listserv [dated address] 10/14/99)

CSU Hayward http://www.library.csuhayward.edu/liby1010.htm

CSU Sacramento http://www.lib.csus.edu/services/instruction/ICCS/infocomp/welcome.htm

"Oasis" at San Francisco State University http://oasis.sfsu.edu "...replaces the Library Research Guide. It fulfills the SFSU Basic Information Competence Requirement"

"Online Information Literacy Courses" an e-mail by Bonnie Gratch bgratch@ccsf.cc.ca.us posted on the cjc-1@gpc.peachnet.edu listserv on 10/7/1999:

a) Ohlone CCC, http://online.ohlone.cc.ca.us/topclass/topclass.cgi?login password "visitor" (down 2/2002)


c) Skyline CCC www.smcccd.cc.ca.us/smcccd/faculty/brenner/lsci105 (down in 2/2002)

d) Canada CCC www.smcccd.cc.ca.us/pls/smcccd/can/can.html (down in 2/2002)

Texas Information Literacy Tutorial http://tilt.lib.utystem.edu


World Lecture Hall www.utexas.edu/world/lecture and check "Browse by Area" and then click "Library & Info Science" to see several courses. The search by "Find by Course" and "Information Literacy" yielded one good example: http://lib.nmsu.edu/staff/susabeck/lsc311/syllabus.html "Information Literacy"

York College, "Information Literacy 101" class http://goose.ycp.edu/~gszczryb (for their e-text book see above first item in this section)

also check, for example, www.google.com "information competency course"

P.S., a very scholarly source for evaluating Internet sites is: http://hitiweb.mitretek.org/docs/criteria.html
Selected Information Competency Online Sources

ACRL Information Literacy: www.ala.org/acrl/infolit.html and “The Future of Information Literacy” by Dane Ward (on the right side, ½ way down) http://www.ala.org/acrl/crlnew2.html and “Integrating IC into the Curriculum” http://www.ala.org/acrl/nili/integrtg.html and ACRL announces Information Literacy Consultants www.ala.org/news/v6n7/Literacy_consultants.html contact Meredith Parets mparets@ala.org


Auyeung, Shuk-chun, at Gavilan CCC, not only wrote in August 1998 the cornerstone report “IC Plan for the CCC” www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/cover.html but appended to it are great sources like (a) sources on IC www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/append.html and (b) an IC bibliography www.gavilan.cc.ca.us/library/infocomp/biblio.html

Big6 Information Literacy Resources www.kn.pacbell.com/wired/big6/infolit.html or (www.big6.com)

CCCCO www.cccco.edu: open internal search engine and search for “Information Competency” and abundant material will come up; and don’t forget to check “Information Competency” on Carolyn Norman’s page www.cccco.edu/cccco/esed/irt/llr/llrp.htm, and also check Information Literacy at www.cccco.edu/cccco/esed/irt/llr/info_competency.html Search “library” on the internal CCCCO search engine and as one of the first items you’ll find, “Appendix B – Standards and Guidelines for Library Automation and Electronic Resources.” Check www.cccco.edu/cccco/esed/irt/llr/info%5Fcompetency.htm for sites about Information Competency / Literacy

Council of Chief Librarians CCC www.cciccc.org has useful information, like “Electronic Resources Recommendations”

CSU Hayward http://imetwo.csuhayward.edu/faculty_dev/infocompweb/more.html . Library Resources on Information Competence

**CSU Northridge InfoComp http://library.csun.edu/susan.curzon/infocmp.html (a great resource!)

Education in the Information Age www.giic.org/focus/edu/edu4GIS.asp

Educause www.educause.edu click on the left side “Information Resources Library,” on the next page click it again, and then “search” for such terms as Information Literacy, Information Competency, etc.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Community Colleges www.gseis.ucla.edu/ERIC/eric.html. Item #83 above lists on its verso a number of ERIC documents on IC (a quick search on http://askeric.org/Eric/ found 25 relevant sources)

Faculty Association of CCC www.faccc.org/new/pages.htm scroll down to “Library—Information Competency Issues”


Gavilan College Library, IC for CCC Bibliography www.gavilan.cc.ca/us/library/infocomp/biblio.html


Institute for Information Literacy Resources www.ala.org/acrl/nili/resources.html


International Information Literacy Conferences and Meetings, and other great information www.nclis.gov/libinter/infolitconf&meet/infolitconf&meet.html

Libraries for the Future www.lff.org is advocating information access, literacy and media skills

McGreevy, Kathy, has great IC info at www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC including pre-2000 IC chronologically arranged documents, related organizations, and great other IC links

National Forum on Information Literacy: IC key web sites www.infolit.org/related sites/index.html see “Related Sites”

Nishimuro, Taizo, “President and CEO of Toshiba, stressed the importance of information literacy as critical to gaining access to knowledge. The GIIC announced its intention to exploit the nexus between the information technology industry and the education community to discover new ways to use information technology in schools, and to reform education to promote lifelong learning for the Information Age.” www.giic.org/activities/events/giic1998.asp see also his “Information Literacy: How does it differ from Traditional or Computer Literacy?” In the Sept/Oct. 1999 issue of www.TechKnowLogia.org (you have to make your own password to access the full article)

Oregon University, College of Education, Media Literacy Online Project, Information Literacy http://interact.uoregon.edu/MediaLit/FA/MLInfolit.html that seems to be inactive and may have been replaced by http://interact.uoregon.edu/medialit/MLR/home/index.html


Palomar College Library www.palomar.edu/library/InfoComp/links.htm

San Jose CSU Information Competency Links http://library.sjsu.edu/leap/infocomp.htm

Smalley, Topsy N., at Cabrillo CCC has great IC info at www.topsy.org collected during her sabbatical leave www.cabrillo.cc.ca.us/%7Etsmalley/Cover.html

Smith, Drew. University of South Florida at Tampa, Directory of Online Resources for Information Literacy, dated December 1999 www.cas.usf.edu/lis/il/

University of California, Collection Management Initiative www.ucop.edu/cmil from 10/2001 to 9/2002 300 magazines will be digitized and user acceptance be studied; see also California Libraries, February 2002, p. 11 www.cla-net.org

Western Association of Senior Colleges Accrediting Agency. Proposed WASC Capacity Standards that includes Information Literacy requirements. www.wascweb.org/senior/capacitystandards/capacity.html
The CARL Task Force to Recommend Information Literacy Standards to WASC, draft recommendations, September 29, 1997. 2 pages, see www.santarosa.edu/~kathy/ICC/docs.html for the 2nd item under “1997.” This is a forerunner of what may to happen with CCC’s as well.

The WWW Virtual Library has a special page on Information Literacy http://goose.ycp.edu/~gszczyrb/vlib
As of 2/2002 still small and under construction

Sources Quoted

[1] Several leaflets stapled together with the cover, The New Basic Agenda: Policy Directions for Student Success, by Board of Governors, California Community Colleges. Obtained from Carolyn Norman from CCCCO at the PacBell/UCLA Summit on New Literacies, held at UCLA on October 21, 2000.


[3] CCCCO Consultation Digest, Information Competency, May 10, 2001, contact person: Linda Collins, ASCCC President. Contents: Issue; Background; Analysis; Recommendations

[4] Documents found by using the internal search engine at www.cccco.edu for “information competenc*”

[5] ASCCC Resolutions on Information Competency: www.AcademicSenate.cc.ca.us then under “Plenary Sessions” use either the “session” or “key word” search for “Information Competency”


Appendix A: InfoComp Handout to Students: an Example

RCC MoVal Library Orientations: Handout to Students
How to Become Information Competent (10/2001 FB)

Definition Information Competency is the ability to find, evaluate, use, and communicate information in all its various formats. It combines aspects of library literacy, research methods and technological literacy. Information competency includes consideration of the ethical and legal implications of information and requires the application of both critical thinking and communication skills. (Information Competency in the California Community Colleges, The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, adopted Spring 1998)

RCC Library LAMP Resources http://www.academic.rccd.cc.ca.us/~lib/internet_resources.htm

“Information Competency” or Research Tutorials
http://library.albany.edu/internet/ (only Internet)
http://multiweb.lib.calpoly.edu/infocomp/modules/list.html (doing research)
http://oasis.sfsu.edu (“Online Advancement of Student Information Skills” infocomp tutorial)
http://www.library.cornell.edu/okuref/research/skill1.htm (7 Steps of the Research Process)
http://tilt.lib.utsystem.edu (“Texas Information Literacy Tutorial”) http://www.miracosta.cc.ca.us/home/glloren/inforel.htm (information competency research)
http://www.sacollege.org/home/saclib/ic/ (information competency tutorial)
Evaluating Information, or Critical Thinking (means more than evaluating)
http://www.library.cornell.edu/okuref/research/skill26.htm (critically analyzing information)
http://www.vuw.ac.nz/~agsmith/evaln/evaln.htm (Internet evaluation articles)
http://www2.widener.edu/Wolfgram-Memorial-Library/webevaluation/webeval.htm (checklists)
http://library.csudh.edu/Evaluatinginfo.htm (evaluating information)
http://www.infopeople.org/bkkmk/select.html (evaluating Internet resources)
http://www.library.ucla.edu/libraries/college/help/critical/index.htm (thinking critically)
http://hitiweb.mitretek.org/docs/criteria.html (a scholarly source of evaluation)

Writing Your Research Paper
http://bob.ucsc.edu/library/ref/instruction/research/libres.htm (constructing your research paper)
http://www.college.ucla.edu/up/ct/writing.htm (tips for writing college papers)
http://www.ipl.org/teen/library/pdf/erm0153.pdf (term paper mills, anti-plagiarism tools, and academic integrity. ...in most states it’s illegal to sell papers.) needs Acrobat Reader
http://www.loc.gov/copyright (all about copyright but not “fair use”)
http://www.plagiarism.org/ (...help bring back academic integrity... use Turnitin.com...)

Online Paper Mills, Plagiarism and Copyright
http://library.shastacollege.edu/papermills.htm (includes “how to detect and combat plagiarism”)
http://www.educause.edu/hr/library/pdf/erm0153.pdf (term paper mills, anti-plagiarism tools, and academic integrity. ...in most states it’s illegal to sell papers.) needs Acrobat Reader
http://www.loc.gov/copyright (all about copyright but not “fair use”)
http://www.lib.calpoly.edu/infocomp/modules/08_understand/IA1.html (includes “fair use”)
http://www.plagiarism.org/ (...help bring back academic integrity... use Turnitin.com...)

Citing Sources
http://www.academic.rcdd.cc.ca.us/~lib/CitingElectronic.htm (the basics)
http://noodletools.com/ (...free suite of interactive tools ... to citing ... sources in MLA style.)
http://www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/works_cited.htm (How do I cite... [and select from the list])
http://www.columbia.edu/cup/cgos/idc_basic.html (scholarly)
http://nuevaschool.org/-debbie/library/research/research.html (MLA incl. electronic sources)

Free E-Mail http://www.emailaddresses.com/ (1,000 free providers)
Search Engines http://www.beaucoup.com (a list of 1,200 search engines)
Evaluate Your Library www.ala.org/acrl/evalguide.html (please give your library feedback)

Appendix B: Information Competency or Literacy, Mentioned in Accreditation Standards

Middle States Commission on Higher Education Accrediting Standards www.msache.org
The Index lists “Information Literacy” on pages 32, 34, 36, 37, and 47 (pagination of the Acrobat Reader and the actual scanned-in text differ; below are the page numbers of the actual text)

Page 32 Information literacy is an intellectual framework for identifying, finding, understanding, valuating and using information. It includes determining the nature and extent of needed information; accessing information effectively and efficiently; evaluating critically information and its sources; incorporating selected information in the learner’s knowledge base and value system; using information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose; understanding the economic, legal and social issues surrounding the use of information and information technology; and observing laws, regulations, and institutional policies related to the access and use of information. Information literacy is vital to all disciplines and to effective teaching and learning in any institution. Institutions of higher education need to provide students and instructors with the knowledge, skills, and tools to obtain information in many formats and media in order to identify,
retrieve, and apply relevant and valid knowledge and information resources to their study, teaching, or research.

Page 34 collaboration between professional library staff and faculty in teaching and fostering information literacy skills relevant to the curriculum;

Page 36 q evidence of information literacy incorporated in the curriculum with syllabi, or other material appropriate to the mode of teaching and learning, describing expectations for students’ demonstration of information literacy skills

q assessment of information literacy outcomes, including assessment of related learner abilities

Page 37 Standard 12 General Education The institution’s curricula are designed so that students acquire and demonstrate college-level proficiency in general education and essential skills, including oral and written communication, scientific and quantitative reasoning, critical analysis and reasoning, technological competency, and information literacy.

Page 47 q evidence of how the institution assures that students and faculty have sufficient technological and information literacy skills to access and to use effectively the information resources available at a distance

Accrediting Commission for Senior Colleges (of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges)
Accreditation Standards http://www.wascweb.org/senior/handbook.pdf check on the left column “Standards” that are on pages 14 – 31 of the text, or on pages 21 – 41 of the Acrobat Reader.

Although “Information Technology” is mentioned a number of times, “Information Literacy Skills” is mentioned only once on page 27 in the WASC Handbook of Accreditation / 2001

5. How does the institution ensure that its members develop the critical information literacy skills needed to locate, evaluate, and responsibly use information? How does it utilize the special skills of information professionals to support teaching, learning, and information technology planning?

Appendix C: Librarians are still needed because the Internet is not perfect


On December 21, 2000, Carolyn Norman cnorman@cccco.edu posted an e-mail on the ccc-lib-lrc@list.bctv.net listserv about a Cornell Library study on students using the Internet indiscriminately, “CORNELL LIBRARY STUDIES ‘MISSING LINK’ Since the advent of the Internet, students increasingly are citing popular web sites in their research papers rather than traditional sources found in the university library. With an ever-increasing slew of new web-based research services cropping up, those numbers are likely to increase, which could pose a problem. According to a study done by Cornell University librarians, many web URLs cited in student term-paper bibliographies are either incorrect or refer to documents that no longer exist. The study examined the citation behavior of undergraduates across a large, discipline-diverse class in term papers written between 1996 and 1999. It found that after four years, the URL reference cited in a term paper stood an 80 percent chance of no longer existing. Further, URL references stood more than a 50 percent chance of not existing after only six months. The likelihood that web citations would lead to the correct Internet document has decreased significantly,” said Philip M. Davis, life sciences librarian at Cornell’s Mann Library. This poses a significant challenge for students and
professors in the digital age. "A URL that doesn't work means the professor has no way to check the original document for plagiarism," explains Davis. In addition to the startling number of dead links, the researchers also discovered a significant decrease in the frequency of scholarly resources cited. Book references dropped from 30 percent to 19 percent, while newspaper citations increased from 7 percent to 19 percent, and web citations jumped from 9 percent to 21 percent. The full report, "The Effect of the Web on Undergraduate Citation Behavior—a 2000 update," will be published in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science (JASIS), Vol. 52, No. 4 (Feb 15, 2001) but interested librarians can read a preprint of the article at http://people.cornell.edu/pages/pmd8.”

Local History & Genealogy Librarian, a HeritageQuest Publication www.HeritageQuest.com issue #6, 2000, states on Page 3, “Finding useful genealogical information on the Internet has become increasingly difficult and frustrating because of the vast amount of clutter on the World Wide Web…”


Gretchen K. Berland, et al. "Health Information on the Internet; Accessibility, Quality, and Reliability in English and Spanish.” JAMA, the Journal of the American Medical Association. May 23/30, 2001. p. 2612-2621. Conclusion, “Accessing health information using search engines and simple search terms is not efficient. Coverage of key information on English- and Spanish-language Web sites is poor and inconsistent … High reading levels are required to comprehend Web-based health information.” A different version of this study is available online at http://www.rand.org/publications/documents/interneteval/

Kim Dority, Executive Vice President, Content Development and Operations, Jones e-global library: The Role of Librarians in the Digital Age, a survey, by Jones University Library www.egloballibrary.com, deadline for submitting the survey: December 11, 2001. The cover letter stated that this survey was distributed to 10,000 librarians across the country, and the results were expected to be released at the upcoming ALA Midwinter meeting in New Orleans in January? 2002. Jones University was the first “accredited” online university http://jiu-web-a.jonesinternational.edu/cprise/main/JIU/home.html
Title: Implementing the Information Competency Graduation Requirement in California Community Colleges: A Chronology of Selected Sources and Lists

Author(s): Friedrich K. (Fred) Brose

Corporate Source: The Library, Riverside Community College District, MoVal Campus, 16130 Lassette St., Moreno Valley CA 92555-2045

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