

INTERSTATE PASSPORT – Translates differing general education course and credit requirements into a common currency for efficient transfer. Students who earn a Passport at a Network institution and transfer to another Network member have met all lower-division general education requirements at the new institution.

STUDENT FOCUSED – Supports persistence by providing an early milestone of achievement and saves time and money by not requiring added general education courses if a student transfers. Low income students, including students of color, disproportionately start at community colleges and then transfer, making them especially vulnerable to loss of credits, higher time and money costs and then, too often, lack of completion.

FACULTY DRIVEN – Collaboratively developed by nine teams of two- and four-year faculty in seven states. Each Network institution's faculty decides how its own students will achieve its learning outcomes and how those outcomes align with Passport Learning Outcomes.

INSTITUTIONAL AUTONOMY – Each institution determines its own curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment – all of which can change and evolve without impacting its alignment with the PLOs and its Network membership.

QUALITY ASSURANCE -- Students must earn a minimum grade of "C" or its equivalent in all courses counted toward a Passport. Data tracking through the National Student Clearinghouse reports the academic progress of former students for continuous improvement.

Interstate Passport®

ALIGNMENT MAPPING WORKSHEET FOR LOWER-DIVISION GENERAL EDUCATION

Institutions and states use different language, and often different categories, to define their lower-division, general education, student learning outcomes. But beneath the terminology there is much similarity in what faculty actually expect their students to know and be able to do.

Below, you can determine if your institution's or state's lower-division general education student learning outcomes are congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the Passport Learning Outcomes (PLOs), as well as how those outcomes are covered by your general education course requirements. For more information, see interstatepassport.wiche.edu.

For assistance email: interstatepassport@wiche.edu

ORAL COMMUNICATION						
Passport Learning Outcomes Students can	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.		
Preparation for Performance: (a) develop a central message and supporting details by applying						

2.	performance skills that include organizing and delivering content for a particular audience, occasion and purpose, and using technology as appropriate. Monitor and Adjust:				
4.	monitor and adjust for audience feedback. Critical Receiver: listen and critically evaluate the speaker's central				
	message and use of supporting materials.				
		W	RITTEN COMMUNICATION		
Pas	ssport Learning Outcomes	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5

Stu	ıdents can	alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.
1.	Rhetorical Knowledge: demonstrate rhetorical knowledge by addressing issues of audience, purpose, genre, syntax, structure, format and knowledge appropriate to the task.		
2.	Use of Sources: evaluate, apply, and ethically synthesize sources in support of a claim, following an appropriate documentation system.		
3.	Writing Process Knowledge: develop flexible strategies for generating, revising, editing, and proofreading.		
4.	Conventions and Mechanics: demonstrate proficiency with conventions, including		

5.	spelling, grammar, mechanics, word choice, and format appropriate to the writing task. Self-Assessment and Reflection: reflect on one's inquiry and composing processes to critique and improve one's own and other's writing.		QUANTITATIVE LITERACY		
	ssport Learning Outcomes	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.
1.	Computational Skills: demonstrate proficiency with arithmetic and algebraic computational skills, and extend them, for example, to				

	geometric and statistical		
	computations.		
2.	Communication of		
	Quantitative		
	Arguments: express		
	quantitative information		
	symbolically, graphically,		
	and in written or oral		
	language.		
3.	Analysis of Quantitative		
	Arguments: select and		
	use appropriate		
	numeric, symbolic,		
	graphical and statistical		
	reasoning to interpret,		
	analyze and critique		
	information or line of		
	reasoning presented by		
	others.		
4	Formulation of		
٦.	Quantitative		
	Arguments: recognize,		
	evaluate, and use		
	quantitative		
	information,		
	quantitative reasoning		
	and technology to		
	support a position or line		
	of reasoning		

 5. Mathematical Process: design and follow a multi-step mathematical process through to a logical conclusion and critically evaluate the reasonableness of the result. 6. Quantitative Models: create, analyze and apply appropriate quantitative models to solve quantitative theoretical and real- world problems. 		CREATIVE EXPRESSION		
Passport Learning Outcomes Students can 1. Basic Knowledge: through the study of literary, performing	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.

	and/or visual arts,		
	employ fundamental		
	discipline-specific		
	principles, terminology,		
	skills, technology, and		
	methods.		
	metrious.		
2	History and Cultures:		
۷.	identify, explain and/or		
	demonstrate		
	relationships among		
	societal, cultural, and		
	historical contexts.		
3.	Ethics: demonstrate		
	knowledge of and		
	empathy for the		
	diversity of values,		
	beliefs, ideas, and		
	practices embodied in		
	the human experience.		
	·		
4.	Creative Process:		
	engage in a creative		
	process through		
	experimentation,		
	reflection, tolerance for		
	failure, and revision.		
	ranare, and revision.		
5.	Aesthetics and Analysis:		
-	use appropriate		
	methods and tools to		
	analyze, interpret and		
	critique creative		
	critique creative		

	processes, works, and/or				
	presentations.		HUMAN CULTURES		
Pa	ssport Learning Outcomes	YOUR Institution's or	Alignment	The courses at YOUR	Passport Block
	udents can	State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be	Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the
			resolved?		curriculum.
2.	Core Knowledge: define and apply knowledge of changing human cultures (including core vocabulary, terminology, information, concepts, theories and debates). Modes of Inquiry: identify and describe past and current forms				
	of inquiry into changing human cultures across time and place.				

3.	Investigation: research		
	human cultures using		
	relevant methodologies.		
	_		
4.	Areas of Study: examine		
	identities, languages,		
	beliefs, and behaviors of		
	oneself and others as		
	parts of a dynamic		
	culture or cultures.		
	culture of cultures.		
_	Attitudes Toward		
٥.	Cultural Difference:		
	demonstrate		
	understanding, respect,		
	sensitivity, and empathy		
	when interacting with		
	one's own or others'		
	cultures (including but		
	not limited to people,		
	language, artifacts,		
	ideas, values, and		
	customs).		
6.	Factors Shaping Human		
	Cultures: examine and		
	explain the external,		
	structural, and social		
	elements influencing		
	human cultures: class,		
	race and mixed race,		
	ethnicity, age, language,		
	gender, disability,		
	sovereignty, sexual		
	- 0 -1/,		

orientation, political ideologies, economic structure, natural environments, historical events, social movements, religion, and other forms of identity.	HUMAI	N SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDI	JAL	
Passport Learning Outcomes Students can	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.
1. Core Knowledge: (a) define vocabulary, concepts and terminology in the social sciences, and identify theories; (b) explain the role of individuals and institutions within the context of society.				

2.	
	Inquiry: (a) explain and
	apply theories to social
	phenomena and human
	activity; (b) evaluate
	various types and forms
	of research, including
	their ethical
	considerations.
3.	, ,,
	(a) identify, frame
	and/or respond to a
	research question; (b)
	compile, interpret,
	analyze and/or evaluate
	qualitative and/or
	quantitative data.
	quantitative uata.
1	Information Use and
4.	
	Communications: (a)
	interpret and
	communicate various
	representations of
	qualitative and/or
	quantitative data; (b)
	responsibly identify,
	categorize, evaluate, and
	cite multiple sources.
	cite multiple sources.
_	Social Desponsibility (a)
5.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	recognize the
	complexities of diverse
1	social identities; (b)

evaluate issues of social justice with regard to identities within diverse contexts; (c) apply knowledge and experience critically so as to realize an informed sense of self, family, community, and the diverse social world in which we live.		NATURAL SCIENCES		
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1. The Nature of Science: explain the following attributes of science: a. Science is based on the assumption that reality exists, operates by				

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	consistent principles,		
	and that the rules are		
	understandable by		
	critical analysis. b.		
	Processes and results		
	must be reproducible		
	and subjected to peer		
	review. c. The results will		
	display intrinsic variation		
	and limitations. d.		
	Continued scientific		
	inquiry produces		
	credible evidence that is		
	used to develop		
	scientific models and		
	concepts. e. Models and		
	concepts that withstand		
	the most wide-ranging		
	and persistent critical		
	analyses are assumed to		
	most closely describe		
	reality and the principles		
	by which it operates.		
2.	Scientific Inquiry:		
	demonstrate the		
	application of specialized		
	methods and tools of		
	scientific inquiry by		
	actively and directly		
	collecting, analyzing, and		
	interpreting data,		
	presenting findings, and		

	using information to
	answer questions.
3.	Core Concepts:
	accurately describe the
	scope of scientific study
	using core theories,
	practices and discipline-
	related terminology in
	two independent fields
	covering both a physical
	science and a life
	science.
4.	Scientific Literacy: (a)
	recognize the proper use
	of scientific data,
	principles and theories
	to assess the quality of
	stated conclusions; (b)
	demonstrate an ability
	to gather, comprehend,
	apply and communicate
	credible information on
	scientific and technical
	topics.
	topics.
5	Scientific Reasoning:
	demonstrate scientific
	reasoning processes to
	draw conclusions.
	araw conclusions.
6.	Ethics: demonstrate an
٥.	understanding of the
	understanding of the

Stu	dents can	If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.
1.	Problem Setting: identify a problem or question and its component parts.			
2.	Recognize Assumptions: recognize and assess personal and other relevant underlying assumptions.			
3.	Evidence: identify, gather, and analyze the information/data necessary to address the problem or question.			
4.	Evaluate: evaluate information/data for credibility (e.g., bias, reliability, validity) and relevance to a situation.			
5.	Context: identify relevant (disciplinary) context(s) including, as			

6.	appropriate, principles, criteria, concepts, values, histories, and theories. Reasoning/Conclusion: develop logical conclusions, solutions, and outcomes that reflect an informed, well-reasoned evaluation.	TEAN	NWORK AND VALUE SYSTEM	S	
Stu	ssport Learning Outcomes	YOUR Institution's or State's Lower-Division General Education Student Learning Outcomes	Alignment Are your SLOs congruent with and cover the same range of learning as the PLOs? If yes, move to next column. If No, what is the major difference? Does the alignment occur in another category of your learning outcomes? Across the curriculum? If not, how could this alignment issue be resolved?	The courses at YOUR Institution by which your students can achieve YOUR Lower-Division General Education Learning Outcomes	Passport Block List the courses by which YOUR students achieve YOUR SLOs and ALIGN with the Passport Learning Outcomes NOTE: Depending on the amount of alignment, Column 5 may be identical to Column 4 or modified—e.g. a subset, contain one or more additional courses, or be taught across the curriculum.
1.	Teamwork Fundamentals: explain teamwork fundamentals including but not limited to team roles, rules and expectations, time and conflict management,				

	goal setting and problem solving, and other relevant models and concepts.		
2.	Purposeful Participation: demonstrate teamwork fundamentals through participation and mutual accountability.		
3.	Shared Value Systems: demonstrate shared ethical obligations and intercultural sensitivity as they relate to teamwork.		
4.	Evaluation: evaluate and communicate strengths and weaknesses of their teamwork: contributions of oneself, team members, and the team.		
5.	Reflection: reflect on and communicate the impact and effectiveness of their teamwork.		