A Methodology, Principles, and Strategies for Launching and Developing Sustainable WAC Programs

Michelle Cox
Cornell University

Jeff Galin Florida Atlantic University Dan Melzer University of California, Davis

The Whole Systems Methodology for Transformational Change

This methodology was adapted from the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) model, developed to implement a national strategy for sustainable development in Canada (Environment Canada, 2013).



Whole Systems Principles for WAC Program Development

- **1. Wholeness**: understanding a WAC program as a significant intervention within a complex system with competing ideologies and many levels, actors, and practices
- **2. Broad participation:** Engaging stakeholders from all levels of the institution to help plan, approve, implement, and assess program goals, outcomes, and projects
- **3. Transformative change**: identifying points of leverage for introducing change to the university system at multiple levels, including changes in ideologies and practices as they relate to writing culture.
- **4. Equity**: working to minimize disparities in current and future generations of WAC faculty and student writers
- **5. Resilience**: adapting to program challenges, maintaining self-organizing practices, and increasing the capacity for learning and adaptation to sustain desirable pathways for development
- 6. **Leadership**: identifying leadership that can serve as the hub for the program, with the authority on campus to lead a cohesive effort of planning, launching, developing, and assessing WAC
- **7. Systematic development**: building a WAC program incrementally over time with a clear mission and prioritized goals
- **8. Integration**: building program components that synchronize with national and local mandates, integrate into existing structures and practices, and facilitate collaborative campus relationships
- **9. Visibility**: ensuring that program development, assessment, and change are transparent, regular, and public as well as promoting program events and successes through multiple means of reporting
- **10. Feedback:** identifying indicators and repeated measures to reveal trends, stimulate recursive and adaptive change, promote collective learning and feedback for decision-making, and determine whether a WAC program is in balance and whether individual WAC projects are sustainable and achieving their goal

Whole Systems Strategies for WAC Program Development

Understanding the Institutional Landscape

- 1. Determine the campus mood. "Campus mood" refers to the overall readiness of an institution for increased commitment to student writing across the curriculum. Determining the campus mood is a mix of collecting data, talking to stakeholders, reflecting on current writing practices across university contexts, and identifying points of conflict and agreement about possible WAC program models.
- 2. Understand the system in order to focus on points of interactivity and leverage. Institutions of higher education have connectivity through a variety of network nodes and hubs (such as academic senates) and also segregation (the siloed structure of departments and colleges). To locate points of leverage and connectivity where even a small influence or change could have wide-ranging effects throughout the system, it is beneficial to map out the facets of institutional complexities.
- **3. Understand the ideologies that inform the campus culture of writing.** These ideologies are the assumptions about writing on the campus, which are reflected in--and reinforced by--processes, practices, and programs. A WAC director that simply builds new programs without addressing underlying faculty ideologies on writing runs the risk of those ideologies undermining the WAC program's goals.

Initial Stages of Building a Program

- **4. Involve multiple stakeholders in the system.** Building sustainable WAC programs that have a high level of connectivity and influence across the institution requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders across the system. Curricular change is university-wide, so buy-in and influence are essential.
- **5.** Work towards positioning the WAC program so that it has greater interconnectivity and leverage in the institution. WAC programs that do not fully integrate into existing institutional structures are rarely sustainable. From their inception, WAC programs should aim to be a hub within the network and not just a node, or to at least connect to hubs.
- 6. Consider the impact of WAC on student and faculty equity. Achieving equity and minimizing disparities in current and future generations is a key component of sustainability. How WAC affects the students the program serves, and the faculty that it implicates, should be considered in the early stages of program development.
- 7. Set a mission, goals, and outcomes. WAC programs often grow organically from an initial workshop or retreat, or develop in fits and starts as a director experiments with different projects or reacts to different needs. However, a WAC program that sets a mission statement, goals, and outcomes during the development phase will be more coherent and goal-driven, and thus more likely to have a more significant system-wide effect. These outcomes include the identification of sustainability indicators used to assess program viability and longevity.

Developing Projects and Making Reforms

- 8. Maximize program sustainability through project-based program development. Planning for a sustainable WAC program requires an intentional project-based approach to translate program outcomes into action. In WAC programs, example projects include writing intensive initiatives, writing fellows programs, and faculty development retreats. Taken together, a set of projects is used systematically to fulfill the WAC program mission.
- **9. Make reforms at both the micro-level and the systems level.** In WAC programs, work at the micro-level (i.e. consulting with individual faculty) and working at the systems level (i.e. working with a department to create a departmental writing assessment plan) are both important for the development and sustainability of a program, and need to be balanced so for the program to maximize program impact.
- **10.Plan for gradual rather than rapid reforms to the system.** WAC programs seek to shift the culture of writing at the institution, and this kind of change happens slowly and incrementally. Thinking that sustainable change will happen quickly will only lead to frustration on the part of the WAC director and perhaps those to whom the WAC director reports.
- **11.Deal with obstacles to program or project development systematically.** To handle the challenges that inevitably come up when developing a WAC program, a systems approach is needed, in which the director doesn't perceive the challenges as personal or insurmountable, but as emerging from ideologies or mechanisms within the system that can be overcome through a systematic approach.

WAC Leadership

- **12.Communicate regularly and at all levels of the system to keep the program visible.** In order to be seen as part of the fabric of the institution, WAC programs need to stay visible through good PR, partnering with highly visible partners, and reminding other units of the relevance of the WAC program.
- **13.Be aware of systems beyond your institution and connect to those that are beneficial to the WAC program.** Systems beyond your institution—suprasystems—include disciplinary accrediting bodies, WAC organizations, position statements, and organizations outside of writing (i.e. CUR)—affect a campus culture of writing and may provide needed leverage for a WAC program.
- **14.Assess and revise the WAC program's role within the system.** Systems tend toward segregation and stagnation, and WAC programs are susceptible to becoming static if feedback loops in the form of assessment activities aren't built into the program. In addition to the typical forms of WAC program assessment, the whole systems approach suggests the tracking of indicators of success and distress, an approach that can help a WAC director better build on success and anticipate problems before they materialize.
- **15.Create a plan for sustainable leadership of the WAC program.** A WAC program is only as sustainable as its leadership. Given the ever-expanding nature of a WAC program, the director needs to balance commitments to avoid burnout and maximize efforts, as well as consider distributing WAC leadership roles, and creating a plan for the succession of leadership.

Bibliography—The Whole Systems Approach

- Banathy, B. (1973). *Developing a systems view of education: The systems-model approach*. Seaside, CA: Intersystems.
- Banathy, B. H. (1992). A systems view of education: Concepts and principles for effective practice. Englewood Cliffs, CA: Educational Technology.
- Barabasi, A. L. (2002). Linked: The new science of networks. Perseus.
- Bell, S. & Stephen, M. (2008). Sustainability indicators: Measuring the immeasurable? 2nd ed. Routledge.
- Bossel, H. (1999). Indicators for sustainable development: Theory, method applications. A report to the Balaton Group. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development.
- Checkland, P. (1981). Systems thinking, systems practice. New York: Wiley and Sons.
- Environment Canada (2013). *Planning for a sustainable future: A federal sustainable development strategy for Canada 2013-2016*. Retrieved from https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?lang=En&n=A22718BA-1
- Flood, R. L. (1990). Liberating systems theory: Toward critical systems thinking. *Human Relations*, 43(1): 49-75.
- Flood, R. & Romm, N. (Eds). (1996). *Critical systems thinking: Current research and practice*. New York: Plenum Press.
- Folke, C., Carpenter, S. R., Walker, B., Scheffer, M., Chapin, T. & Rockström, J. (2010). Resilience thinking: Integrating resilience, adaptability, and transformability. *Ecology and Society*. *15*(4): 20.
- Granovetter, M. (1973). The strength of weak ties: A network theory revisited. *The American Journal of Sociology*. 78(6): 1360-1380.
- Hardi, P. & Zdan, T. (1997) Assessing sustainable development: Principles in practice. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development.
- Holling, C. S. (1973). Resilience and stability of ecological systems. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*, 4: 1-23.
- International Institute for Sustainable Development. *Complete Bellagio Principles*. www.iisd.org/pdf/bellagio.pdf
- Jackson, M. (1985). Social systems theory and practice: The need for a critical approach. *International Journal* of General Systems, 10 (2-2): 135-151.
- Johnson, S. (1992) *Emergence: The connected lives of ants, brains, cities, and software*. Boston, MA: Bedford/St. Martin's.
- Levy, D. L. (2000). Applications and limitations of complexity theory in organization theory and strategy." In J. Rabin et al. (Eds.), *Handbook of Strategic Management, 2nd ed.* (pp. 67-87). Marcel Dekker.
- Melzer, D. (2013). Using systems thinking to transform writing programs. *Writing Program Administration*, 36(2): 75-94.
- Midgley, G. (1996). What is this thing called CST? In Flood, R. & Romm, N. (Eds.), *Critical systems thinking: Current research and practice* (pp. 11-24). New York: Plenum Press.
- Reiff, M. J. et al. (2015). *Ecologies of Writing Programs: Program Profiles in Context*. Anderson, SC: Parlor Press.
- Senge, P. M. (1990). *The fifth discipline: The art and practice of the learning organization*. New York: Doubleday.
- Taylor, M. (2002). *The moment of complexity: Emerging network culture*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development. Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future. www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf
- Wasserman, S. & Faust, K. (1994). Social network analysis: Methods and applications. Cambridge University Press.

Sustainable WAC: A Whole Systems Approach to Launching and Developing WAC Programs

Bibliography—WAC Program Development, Models, and Assessment

- Anson, C. (2002). *The WAC casebook: Scenes for faculty reflection and program development.* New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bazerman, C., Little, J. Bethel, L, Chavkin, T., Fourquette, D., & Garufis, J. (2005). *Reference guide to writing across the curriculum. WAC Clearinghouse and Parlor Press.* Available at http://wac.colostate.edu/books/bazerman wac/.
- Condon, W. and Rutz, C. (2012). A taxonomy of writing across the curriculum programs: Evolving to serve broader agendas. *CCC*, *64*(2): 357-382.
- Cox, M. (2011). WAC: Closing doors or opening doors for second language writers? *Across the Disciplines*, 8(4). Retrieved July 7, 2015, from http://wac.colostate.edu/atd/ell/cox.cfm.
- Freisinger, R. (1982, 2000). Cross-disciplinary writing programs: Beginnings. In T. Fulwiler & A. Young (Eds.), *Language connections: Writing and reading across the curriculum* (pp. 3-14). WAC Clearinghouse Landmark Publications in Writing Studies: http://wac.colostate.edu/books/language_connections/ Originally Published in Print, 1982, by NCTE, Urbana, Illinois.
- Fulwiler, T. (1987a). The journal book. Portsmouth, NH: Boynton/Cook.
- Fulwiler, T. (1987b). *Teaching with writing*. Upper Montclair, NJ: Boynton/Cook.
- Fulwiler, T., & Young, A. (1982). *Language connections: Writing and reading across the curriculum*. Urbana, IL: NCTE.
- Fulwiler, T., & Young, A. (Eds.). (1990). *Programs that work: Models and methods for writing across the curriculum*. Portsmouth, NH: Boynton/Cook.
- Gere, A. R. (Ed.). (1985, 2012). *Roots in the sawdust: Writing to learn across the disciplines*. WAC Clearinghouse Landmark Publications in Writing Studies: http://wac.colostate.edu/books/sawdust/. Originally Published in Print, 1985, by NCTE, Urbana, Illinois.
- Griffin, C. W. (Ed.). (1982). Teaching writing in all disciplines. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Maimon, E. (1981). Writing in the arts and sciences. Boston, MA: Little, Brown.
- McLeod, S. & Shirley, S. (1988). Appendix: National survey of writing across the curriculum programs. In S. Mcleod (Ed.), *Strengthening programs for writing across the curriculum* (pp. 103-130). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- McLeod, S., Miraglia, E., Soven, M., & Thaiss, C. (Eds.). (2001). WAC for the new millennium: Strategies for continuing writing-across-the-curriculum programs. Urbana, IL: NCTE.
- McLeod, S. & Soven, M. (Eds.). (1992). *Writing across the curriculum: A guide to developing programs*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Monroe, J. (2002). Writing and revising the disciplines. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Segall, M. & Smart, R. (2005). *Direct from the disciplines: Writing across the curriculum*. Portsmouth: Heinemann.
- Thaiss, C., Bräuer, G., Carlino, P., Ganobcsik-Williams, L., & Sinha, A. (Eds.). (2012). Writing programs worldwide: Profiles of academic writing in many places. Perspectives on Writing. Fort Collins, Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse and Parlor Press. Available at http://wac.colostate.edu/books/wrab2011/
- Thaiss, C. & Porter, T. The State of WAC/WID in 2010: Methods and results of the U.S. survey of the international WAC/WID mapping project. *College Composition and Communication*, 61(3): 534-570.
- Townsend, M. (2008). WAC program vulnerability and what to do about it: An update and brief bibliographic essay. *The WAC Journal*, *19*: 45-61.
- Walvoord, B. (1996). The future of WAC. College English, 58(1): 58-74.
- Yancey, K. B., & Huot, B. (Eds.). (1997). Assessing writing across the curriculum: Diverse approaches and practices. Greenwich, CT: Ablex.
- Young, A., & Fulwiler, T. (1986). Writing across the disciplines: Research into practice. Upper Montclair, NJ: Boynton/Cook.