

**Meeting Minutes** 

March 9, 2021

Zoom Meeting ID: 442 779 680 1700 W. Hillsdale Blvd. San Mateo, CA 2:30 – 4:30 pm <u>Website</u> Executive Committee 2020-2021

Arielle Smith President

Peter von Bleichert Vice-President

Rosemary Nurre Treasurer

> Daniel Keller Secretary

ACADEMIC SENATE

## **Executives Present**

Name of Officer	Executive Committee Role
Arielle Smith	President
Peter von Bleichert	Vice President
Rosemary Nurre	Treasurer
Daniel Keller	Secretary

## Senators Present

Name of Senator	Division	
Yvette Butterworth	Math/Science	
Michelle Beatty	Math/Science	
Tatiana Irwin	CASS	
Malathi Iyengar	CASS	
Vincent Li	Business	
Steven Heath	Business	
Sunny Martin	Counseling	
Kevin Sinarle	Counseling	
Joseph Nguyen	ASCSM	
Lia Thomas	ASLT	
Katherine Webster	LAD	
Todd Windisch	LAD	
Others Present	·	

Name	Representing
Tabia Lee	DEAC
Liz Schuler	PD Coordinator
Teresa Morris	Curriculum
Christopher Smith	Faculty
Christopher Walker	Faculty

Laura Demsetz	CASS Dean
Andrea Hanstein	CVC-OEI
Jory Hadsell	CVC-OEI

## **Opening Procedures**

ltem	Presenter	Time	Details	Action/ Information/P rocedure
Approval of today's agenda	President	2:35	Approved	Procedure
Approval of past minutes	President	2:38	Approved	Procedure
Public Comment	Public	2:40	Rosemary: This semester is half over, meaning we have now been working almost two years without a contract. Given that this is a three year cycle, they should be working on the new contract next year, but we haven't ever worked out this one. Peter: it's also offensive for the district to approach this as "business as usual" when we are in the middle of a crisis. The stalling seems deliberate.	Information

## New Senate Business

	Item	Presenter	Time	Details	Action (Motion/Resolution)/ Information//Discussion
1	President's Report	Arielle	2:50	District Senate voted to continue the use of "NP" instead of F grades through December 21, meaning we will continue through both the summer and fall terms. We had already voted on it for this semester. If you have students, such as veterans, who cannot have "NP" on your record, you may be contacted about a grade change to an F grade due to VA restrictions. In our last CSM senate meeting, we discussed whether we could allow students to add themselves to a waitlist after the semester has started. However, there is a technical reason that we cannot do this. Malathi: Is there another way we can handle this challenge, even if there are technical problems with this way of going at it? For example, is there some other policy we can enact to prevent	Information

2	ASCSM Update	ASCSM Joseph	2:50	the massive emails requesting adds at the beginning of the term? Arielle: part of the problem is that every instructor treats these situations differently: some will take everyone who contacts them; others will take one or two over the class cap; others never reply to student emails. We many not find be able to find a neat solution to the problem, but we can continue talking about it. Student senate is holding a student panel this Thursday (6:30-9:00) about what is happening in Myanmar. We will have an FAQ as well as students from Myanmar talking about their experiences.	Information
3	Standing Committee Reports	Teresa, Curriculum Liz, CTL Lee, DEAC	2:50	Curriculum Committee: The committee is continuing to work on the ethnic studies graduation requirement in response to the resolution. CTL is presenting the new professional development plan at division meetings. This week, Classified, ASLT and Math/Science. We will be sending a survey out with some quick questions about PD and continuing to work on the new website with many people involved. Flex day is coming April 22 <sup>nd</sup> . If you have proposals that you would like to share, especially if you want to facilitate a group, please check the link: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSe6 HkljM5qHsAs-I- xX2vq1MUBMjIBMEiSUBviG4KvY40C- Qw/viewform?usp=sf_link March 13 is the next brown bag for assessment. Please join if you can: https://calendar.collegeofsanmateo.edu/events/in dex.php?com=detail&eID=24837 DEAC has been going out to divisions unpacking the regular and substantive policies.	Information

				The next DEAC brown bag meeting is about teacher inquiry into student learning, coming up on 3/16 from 2:00-330. The next regular advisory committee meeting is 4/7 from 12:00-1:00. Our instructional technologists will be sharing the work they have been doing on building student communities online. All are welcome to attend.	
5	Action Items	Todd	3:40	Resolution in Support of Students Affected by the Coup in Myanmar (Todd): We currently have students at CSM who are still taking classes at home in Myanmar, while other students who are here are experiencing significant mental stress. For students in Myanmar, banks are closed, internet access is limited. Skyline voted to approve the resolution last week. We did not bring it to discussion because of the urgency. Kat: is there any way that there could be a scholarship dedicated to these students that could provide quick support. Or are there any other ways that we can provide financial support for these students? Todd: We might be able to discuss this at an upcoming meeting. That would be something we could do at our local level rather than at our district level. Arielle: it would make sense to reach out to Aubrey in our international students office to see what kind of financial support they have	Action
6.	Discussion items	Lee,	2:50	Vote: Unanimous in favor 1. CVC/OEI draft resolution	Discussion
		Andrea Hanstein, Jory Hasdell		Andrea Hanstein, director of communication and partnerships with the CVC OEI and Jory Hadsell, the director of the consortium, joined us to answer questions. There is some confusion around what happens to students who enroll in a course in CVC OEI if they are not regular CSM students. When a student cross-enrolls into a course at CSM	

though the CVC OEI, they are automatically a
CSM student, entitled to any services at your
college that are tied to the enrollment fee.
Rosemary: Two questions: First, where would
our class show up in the consortiumhow does
the system decide whose course is listed first?
Second, if students from Sacramento City
College come to CSM, am I as a faculty member
obligated to follow Sacramento City policies?
Jory: In response to the second question, you
would follow CSM policies since students taking
classes here become CSM students.
Regarding rankings and what students see: we
try to match courses that have the same policies.
Decisions about what courses students see as
comparable are based on a few different
considerations: First, we want to keep students
at their home college—that is, the first thing they
will see is courses at their own college. After
that, the results people get in searching depend
on many different factors, including the day
students do the search: colleges have many
different starting and ending policies, for
example, that can determine what courses a
student sees as comparable. There are other
factors that play into how the algorithms work,
including courses that met the quality review
badge.
bauge.
Rosemary: if we don't join the CVC, can students
still enroll?
Jory: Yes and no. If a student searches the CVC
and finds a course, they can still enroll If you join
the consortium, students are eligible for an
automated pathway—they don't have to go
through nearly as many steps. It reduces wait times and the barriers to cross-enrollment.
Decement why wouldn't we want to join this
Rosemary: why wouldn't we want to join this consortium?
consoluum?
Andrea: there really is no reason why you would
Andrea: there really is no reason why you would
not join, as far as I know.
Andrea also clarified that the CVC/OEI is not the
same as the proposed "Cal Bright" California
online community college. Having more colleges

join the consortium actually strengthens the brick and mortar institutions—disupports the point that many made in response to CalBright: our colleges are already offering a large selection of online courses, so creating an entirely new online college still does not make sense. It also helps to preserve local control over curriculum. Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get or the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something thet would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do. Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. Bit when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not campus, you would then refer them to the inore college.
many made in response to CalBright our colleges are already offering a large selection of online courses, so creating an entirely new online college still does not make sense. It also helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get or the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are onduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are all of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to b currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student ralk were they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student ralk were they rain to not an to student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services, you would here fret me to the in tome college.
colleges are already offering a large selection of online courses, so creating an entirely new online college still does not make sense. It also helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with lisuses beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, incluing the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to crose-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically cose to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But they ou reached out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services, rou
online courses, so creating an entirely new         online college still does not make sense. It also         helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of         students who need direct resources such as         psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I         don't have any questions about the support         faculty are going to get or the academic support         students who need direct resources such as         psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I         don't have any questions about the support         faculty are going to get or the academic support         students who we have been         encouraged over time to help students with         issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental         health care—we are conduits to those things. It         seems like something that would be hard to         replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for         example, is threatening self-harm in another         district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips         that is one way we connect students to the         community. There are a lot of things students are         giving u.jf if they are enrolled online, including the         professor's knowledge of campus services,         courselors, and community serv
online college still does not make sense. It also helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get I. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andree: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student talls you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
online college still does not make sense. It also helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get I. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andree: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student talls you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
helps to preserve local control over curriculum.         Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get or the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, thoigh there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know it they are cross-encided unless the student talk you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would there refer them to their home college.
Tatiana: Every semester I have a handful of students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they ree rodse-molled out a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they reeded services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to cher them college.
<ul> <li>students who need direct resources such as psychiatric and police services, or food banks, I don't have any questions about the support faculty are going to get or the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know with the student is not on ampus, you would then refer them to their home college.</li> </ul>
students who need direct resources such as         psychiatric and police services, or food banks, I         don't have any questions about the support         faculty are going to get or the academic support         students are going to get. It's these more         delicate situations when we have been         encouraged over time to help students with         issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental         health care—we are conduits to those things. It         seems like something that would be hard to         replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for         example, is threatening self-harm in another         district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips         that is one way we connect students to the         community. There are a lot of things students are         giving up if they are enrolled online, including the         professor's knowledge of campus services,         coursely assume is geographically close         to where they are living, though there are         exceptions. But when you reached out to a         student tells you. But if you reached out to a         student and knew they needed services, you         would refer them to CSM services. If it was then         discovered that the student is not on campus,         you would then refer them to their home
psychiatric and police services, or food banks. I         don't have any questions about the support         faculty are going to get or the academic support         students are going to get. It's these more         delicate situations when we have been         encouraged over time to help students with         issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental         health care—we are conduits to those things. It         seems like something that would be hard to         replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for         example, is threatening self-harm in another         district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips         that is one way we connect students to the         community. There are a lot of things students are         giving up if they are enrolled online, including the         professor's knowledge of campus services,         counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to         cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be         currently enrolled in their home college, which         you can usually assume is geographically close         to where they are living, though there are         exceptions. But when you reached out to a student,         you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless         the student tells you. B
don't have any questions about the support         faculty are going to get of the academic support         students are going to get. It's these more         delicate situations when we have been         encouraged over time to help students with         issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental         health care—we are conduits to those things. It         seems like something that would be hard to         replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for         example, is threatening self-harm in another         district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips         that is one way we connect students to the         commity. There are a lot of things students are         giving up if they are enrolled online, including the         professor's knowledge of campus services,         courselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to         cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be         currently anrolled in their home college, which         you can usually assume is geographically close         to where they are living, though there are         exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless         the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student tells you. But if you reached out to a student net word we change.
faculty are going to get or the academic support students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
students are going to get. It's these more delicate situations when we have been encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services.
delicate situations when we have been         encouraged over time to help students with         issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental         health care—we are conduits to those things. It         seems like something that would be hard to         replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for         example, is threatening self-harm in another         district, I don't know what to do.         Also, if a course has something like field trips         that is one way we connect students to the         community. There are a lot of things students are         giving up if they are enrolled online, including the         professor's knowledge of campus services,         counselors, and community services.         Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to         cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be         currently enrolled in their home college, which         you can usually assume is geographically close         to where they are living, though there are         exceptions. But when you reach out to a student,         you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless         the student tells you. But if you reached out to a         student and knew they needed services, you         would refer them to CSM services, it it was then         discovered that the student is not on campus,         you would ther refer t
<ul> <li>encouraged over time to help students with issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reached out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>issues beyond academics: food, housing, mental health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would then refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>health care—we are conduits to those things. It seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would there free them to CSM services.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>seems like something that would be hard to replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.</li> </ul>
replicate in a virtual space. But if a student, for example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do. Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached unte student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
<ul> <li>example, is threatening self-harm in another district, I don't know what to do.</li> <li>Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.</li> <li>Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student talk you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.</li> </ul>
district, I don't know what to do. Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
Also, if a course has something like field trips that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
that is one way we connect students to the community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
community. There are a lot of things students are giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
giving up if they are enrolled online, including the professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
professor's knowledge of campus services, counselors, and community services.Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
counselors, and community services. Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
Andrea: Lee and I did discuss this. In order to cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
cross-enroll in a course, a student has to be currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
currently enrolled in their home college, which you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
you can usually assume is geographically close to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
to where they are living, though there are exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
exceptions. But when you reach out to a student, you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
you don't know if they are cross-enrolled unless the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
the student tells you. But if you reached out to a student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
student and knew they needed services, you would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
would refer them to CSM services. If it was then discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
discovered that the student is not on campus, you would then refer them to their home college.
you would then refer them to their home college.
You will have access to CVC services which can
help you get students to the services they need,
particularly if you don't have robust virtual mental
health resources.
Steve: I have a student uptick towards the end of
the registration process that I assume is partially
due to students who cannot afford to enroll on

time. Is there a way I can hold off some slots	
based on trying to meet these students first?	
Jory: We don't really have a model to set aside a	
certain number of seats, but we can look for	
ways to deal with this in the future.	
Todd: Do you see a decline in enrollment when	
students are able to take, for example, non-credit	
classes elsewhere for no cost?	
Jory: we have not seen this happen yet. We do	
have some non-credit courses. Our main mission	
is to help students reduce time to completion.	
We just haven't seen any data so far to show	
that there has been a trend in students seeking	
out courses. If we did see anything like that	
happen, we will make sure we commit that	
programs are not harmed. We are really looking	
at programs that are struggling with enrollments	
to pick up students state wide if they are in	
danger of being cancelled. We also try to keep	
students at home colleges.	
Chris: are the courses that are listed all tied to a	
CID? How do they all align if they are all for	
transfer?	
Jory: We primarily use ASSIST to link the	
courses, but we also have CID data. Until we	
have a better system for articulation, this is as	
good as we can get. We rely on the colleges for	
data on what courses are transferable and	
equivalent across different campuses.	
Chris: do you notice if the students are mostly	
community college students?	
Andrea: in the summer we see a higher UC and	
CSU rate. But these students are only eligible to	
use CC APPLY rather than the cross enrollment.	
We do see some of these students enrolling in	
the lower division courses.	
Andreas There are also small colleges that that	
Andrea: There are also small colleges that just	
can't get their students access to all of the	
courses they need, and if the colleges are	
physically isolated, these students have been out	
of luck.	
The resolution is here: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Rbl47yG3-	

	XMDQ1w8XK2pxvj6XCEK7mYzc25H8fMNodM/ edit?usp=sharing
	Chris Walker: what about repeatability? If a student enrolls in a course at another campus, does that count as an attempt at a course. Ariel: it does not since the policy is three transcript attempts.
	2. HyFlex Modality
Lee	Lee gave a short presentation on HyFlex. HyFlex is a course design involving a mix of online and in person learning in which students can choose their methods of participation.
	There are four pillars to this model: learner choice, equivalency, reusability, flexibility. You might think about these questions to decide if your course is suited to the HyFlex model: do you want students to have choices about how they participate? Are there many ways students can reach the learning outcomes? Do you use most of your resources once, or can they be used multiple times?
	Students have a choice of participation modes, so the work in the different modes has to be equivalent.
	For more information: HyFlex @ the CSM Course Design Corner (Click the Triage link): <u>https://smccd.instructure.com/courses/33809</u>
Chris Smith	<ul> <li>3. Common Course Management advisory board –</li> <li>The CCMS advisory board advises about course management systems such as Canvas. The provide guidance to the CVC OEI but also serves our local colleges.</li> </ul>
	The committee has been working on issues such as plagiarism checkers in discussion forums, multiple due date in discussion forums, gradebook extra creditthese are just a few issues people have been investigating. You can

r	I		
		make suggestions and also vote on the problems they are focusing on now.	
		4. Program Review	
	Arielle	We will be doing program review in the fall. Arielle sent a draft that is a little different than the draft that we had in pre-COVID times. This program review document is one that we are going to use for instruction but also that student services is going to use, so there may be language in there that does not apply to instruction.	
		We reviewed the document and discussed a few issues:	
		Rosemary: we keep trying to improve program review. But almost everyone agrees that it is really not a helpful document, and we suspect that no one is really reading it.	
		Arielle: What I am hoping happens with the new president is that we improve this process	
		Teresa: If you are proposing a new program, or need new resources, it has to be in the program review to show that there is a need. If you have asked for resources in program review, there is a much better chance of getting what you want.	
		Arielle noted that she will be adding some "pandemic context" for this particular year	
		Peter: Would it make sense to do a briefer Covid review? And is there anything we can do to help people who are doing this alone because of the size of their departments? Is there any way to get adjuncts compensated for participating?	
		Arielle: we will look into doing a pared-down version that would give us all of the information we need.	
		Rosemary: maybe we want things to be more targeted next year. I would hate to make any long-term predictions based on the current circumstances.	

		Teresa: one way to look at the situation so that it's not just "it's Covid's fault" is to focus on our practices: what did we learn about from this experience? What things do you want to keep doing or not keep doing? Arielle: for example, we have noticed that our no- show rates have dropped dramatically in counseling, whereas pre-Covid they were very high. So we can also see if there were any positive impacts on students. 5. Bylaws Revision – Article V (Election, Terms, & Duties of Officers)
A	rielle	We did not have time to discuss the charges, but Arielle really just put what we discussed in our last meeting into a table form. Since we already discussed, this will be an action item for our next meeting. Meeting adjourned at 4:30