



# **ICCB RETURN TO CAMPUS COMMITTEE: INSTRUCTION**

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# MEETING AGENDA

- Introduction
- Charge of the Committee and Assumptions of the Work
- Discussion of *Restore Illinois Plan*
- Presentation and Discussion of the Emerging Models for Instruction in the fall
- General Questions for consideration
- Other Issues
- Next Steps
- Next Meeting: May 22, 2020 – Health and Safety

# CHARGE OF THIS COMMITTEE

- The discussions of this committee will do three things:
  - **Consider the appropriate questions** that need to be answered as we think about how to most effectively provide instruction in the fall.
  - **Provide guiding principles for Illinois' community colleges** as they discuss their various reopening scenarios in the fall.
  - **Provide recommendations and considerations for the Higher Education Coordinating Committee**, convened by IBHE that includes representatives from community colleges, public universities, private, not-for-profit universities, and IBHE, ICCB, and the Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities (FICU).

# ASSUMPTIONS

- All campuses are already working on these problems and more.
- Health and safety considerations are at the forefront of every conversation.
- Though every institution is unique, learning from one another as we process these challenges can lead to better decision making and more consistency across the system.
- Every institutions is committed to following Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) and other state and federal guidelines.
- The work of this committee will not supersede any requirements or state and federal guidelines.

**ADDITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS?**

# **RESTORE ILLINOIS**

**A Public Health Approach To Safely Reopen Our State**

| <b>Phase 1<br/>Rapid Spread</b>   | <b>Phase 2<br/>Flattening</b>   | <b>Phase 3<br/>Recovery</b>  | <b>Phase 4<br/>Revitalization</b>   | <b>Phase 5<br/>Illinois Restored</b>  |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Strict stay at home and social distancing guidelines are put in place, and only essential businesses remain open.</p> <p>Every region has experienced this phase once already and could return to it if mitigation efforts are unsuccessful.</p> | <p>Non-essential retail stores reopen for curbside pickup and delivery.</p> <p>Illinoisans are directed to wear a face covering when outside the home and can begin enjoying additional outdoor activities like golf, boating &amp; fishing while practicing social distancing.</p> | <p>Manufacturing, offices, retail, barbershops and salons can reopen to the public with capacity and other limits and safety precautions.</p> <p>Gatherings of 10 people or fewer are allowed.</p> <p>Face coverings and social distancing are the norm.</p> | <p>Gatherings of 50 people or fewer are allowed, restaurants and bars reopen, travel resumes, child care and schools reopen under guidance from the Illinois Department of Public Health.</p> <p>Face coverings and social distancing are the norm.</p> | <p>The economy fully reopens with safety precautions continuing.</p> <p>Conventions, festivals and large events are permitted, and all businesses, schools and places of recreation can open with new safety guidance and procedures.</p> |

## Phase 1: Rapid Spread

### WHAT THIS PHASE LOOKS LIKE

COVID-19 is rapidly spreading. The number of COVID-19 positive patients in the hospital, in ICU beds, and on ventilators is increasing. The public health response relies on dramatic mitigation measures, like stay at home orders and social distancing, to slow the spread of the virus and prevent a surge that overwhelms the health care system. With a Stay at Home order in place, only essential businesses are in operation and activities outside of the home are limited to essentials, like grocery shopping.

## Phase 2: Flattening

### WHAT THIS PHASE LOOKS LIKE

The rise in the rate of infection is beginning to slow and stabilize. Hospitalizations and ICU bed usage continue to increase but are flattening, and hospital capacity remains stable. Face coverings must always be worn when social distancing is not possible. Testing capacity increases and tracing programs are put in place to contain outbreaks and limit the spread.



## Phase 3: Recovery

### WHAT THIS PHASE LOOKS LIKE

The rate of infection among those surveillance tested is stable or declining. COVID-19-related hospitalizations and ICU capacity remains stable or is decreasing. Face coverings in public continue to be required. Gatherings of 10 people or fewer for any reason can resume. Select industries can begin returning to workplaces with social distancing and sanitization practices in place. Retail establishments reopen with limited capacity, and select categories of personal care establishments can also begin to reopen with social distancing guidelines and personal protective equipment. Robust testing is available along with contact tracing to limit spread and closely monitor the trend of new cases.

## Phase 4: Revitalization

### WHAT THIS PHASE LOOKS LIKE

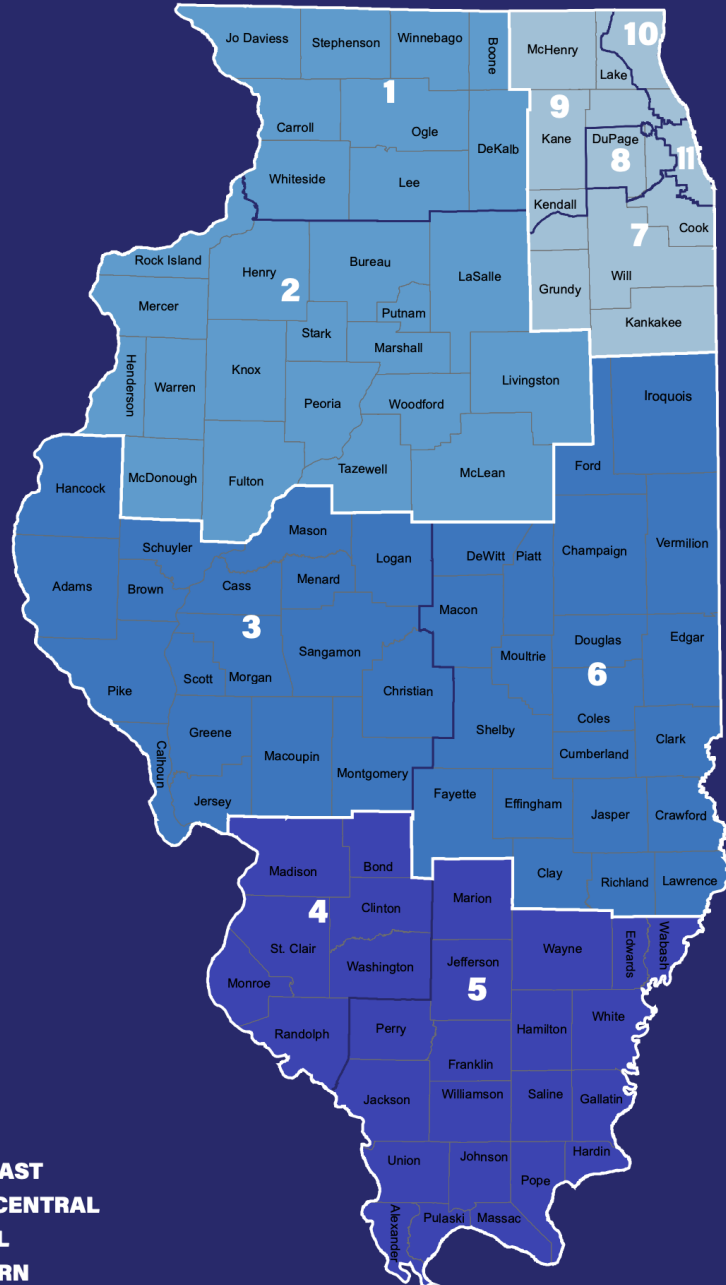
There is a continued decline in the rate of infection in new COVID-19 cases. Hospitals have capacity and can quickly adapt for a surge of new cases in their communities. Additional measures can be carefully lifted allowing for schools and child care programs to reopen with social distancing policies in place. Restaurants can open with limited capacity and following strict public health procedures, including personal protective equipment for employees. Gatherings with 50 people or fewer will be permitted. Testing is widely available, and tracing is commonplace.

## Phase 5: Illinois Restored

### WHAT THIS PHASE LOOKS LIKE

Testing, tracing and treatment are widely available throughout the state. Either a vaccine is developed to prevent additional spread of COVID-19, a treatment option is readily available that ensures health care capacity is no longer a concern, or there are no new cases over a sustained period. All sectors of the economy reopen with new health and hygiene practices permanently in place. Large gatherings of all sizes can resume. Public health experts focus on lessons learned and building out the public health infrastructure needed to meet and overcome future challenges. Health care equity is made a priority to improve health outcomes and ensure vulnerable communities receive the quality care they deserve.

# RESTORE ILLINOIS HEALTH REGIONS



**Big Question:**

What are the implications for community colleges in Illinois?

**Institutional Question:**

How do community colleges conduct instruction in the Fall?

**Institutional Question:**

What are the important Health and Safety Considerations as community colleges consider decisions about the fall?

**Institutional Question:**

How do we provide good Student Services in the COVID-19 context?

**WHAT QUESTIONS DO WE NEED ANSWERED  
ABOUT THE *RESTORE ILLINOIS PLAN*?**

# TIMELINE

- **May 15<sup>th</sup>:** Instructional strategies for the fall of 2020.
- **May 22<sup>nd</sup>:** Health and safety as returning plans are considered.
- **May 29<sup>th</sup>:** Student support strategies in the COVID-19 environment.
- **June 5<sup>th</sup>:** Consideration of guiding principles from the three previous conversations.\*

The meetings will be scheduled via a zoom call from 2:30pm until 4:30pm on these four subsequent Friday afternoons.

*\*Dependent upon the pace of events, this last meeting may be moved up or eliminated in favor of an individual review process.*

# TODAY'S TOPIC: INSTRUCTION

- Models of Instruction
- Consider the appropriate questions that need to be answered as we think about how to most effectively provide instruction in the fall.
- General Discussion

# FULLY ONLINE IN THE FALL: 100% OF INSTRUCTION TAKES PLACE REMOTELY

- **Advantages:**

- Best option for immediate health and safety of students and faculty.
- Would reduce some of the cleaning and PPE cost barriers that are bound to emerge.
- Would mitigate against the "fear factor" of students, faculty and staff.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Could significantly reduce enrollment in all programs, but especially in CTE programs.
- Lack of technology resources may impact some students more than others (i.e. digital divide considerations).
- Could reduce the effectiveness of student services.
- Could impact the success of students in their courses overall.
- Especially difficult to conduct adult education and remedial education programs in this model.
- Training needs for faculty, staff and students.
- Significant financial risk.



# DISCUSSION OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE FULLY ONLINE MODEL

- What will it take for students to be able to learn effectively and be successful in alternative, remote or online formats in the fall?
- What will the technology requirements for students in this model? Can the system assist them in meeting these requirements? How so?
- What will it take for faculty to be ready to teach effectively and be successful in an alternative, remote or online format in the fall?
- How do we ensure CTE students are able to meet the competencies needed to meet their certification / licensure / accreditation requirements in a fully alternative, remote, or online model?
- How do we do remediation and adult education in an alternative, remote, or online environment?
- How will assessment of student learning need to adapt in a fully remote, alternative, or online format?
- What funding needs are required to meet the challenges of this model?

**WHAT OTHER QUESTIONS NEED TO BE ANSWERED?**



# HYBRID MODEL: ONLINE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE; SOME CTE / LIMITED LABS ON CAMPUS

- **Advantages:**

- CTE programs would be able to continue, serving a key community college set of students.
- Could help flatten out enrollment concerns; CTE is a key element of serving unemployed Illinois citizens.
- Would mitigate against some of the local criticism about closing of colleges.
- Would be able to provide more in-person support options.

- **Disadvantages:**

- Health and safety of students and faculty can never be 100% guaranteed in an on-campus scenario, even when modified.
- Creates opportunities for congregate settings (classrooms, common spaces, etc.), though these can be more limited in a hybrid model.
- Would need to be mindful of *Restore Illinois* phases; Could lead to additional incompletes / withdrawals if your region were to have to return to an earlier phases or Stay at Home Order.
- Might need to retool instructional strategies to modularize or frontload face to face competency requirements.
- Significant cleaning and PPE cost considerations.
- Would have to manage the "fear factor" of students, faculty and staff.

# DISCUSSION OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE HYBRID MODEL

- How will assessment of student learning need to adapt, particularly for CTE programs, if programs transition back to online?
- How will instructional models need to be adapted to mitigate against a quick movement back to an alternative, remote or online learning format?
- What equipment do students need to transition to remote learning quickly if necessary, again?
- What are the needs of faculty and staff to adjust to this model?
- What funding needs are required to meet the challenges of this model?

**WHAT OTHER QUESTIONS NEED TO BE ANSWERED?**

# RETURN TO FULLY IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION, TYPICAL NUMBER OF ONLINE / IN-PERSON CLASSES

- **Advantages:**

- Return to a “Business as usual” approach.
- May mitigate against community criticism over “closing” of campus.

- **Disadvantages:**

- There is no “Business as usual” approach, even in this model.
- Greatest risk to student health and safety.
- Creates opportunities for congregate settings (classrooms, common spaces, etc.)
- Would need to be mindful of Restore Illinois phases; Could lead to additional incompletes / withdrawals if your region were to have to return to an earlier phases or Stay at Home Order.
- Would probably need to retool instructional strategies to modularize or frontload face to face competency requirements.
- Significant / astronomical cleaning and PPE cost considerations.
- Would have to manage the ”fear factor” of students, faculty and staff.

# DISCUSSION OF ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE FULLY IN-PERSON MODEL

- How will instructional models need to be adapted to mitigate against a quick movement back to an alternative, remote or online learning format?
- What equipment do students need to transition to remote learning quickly if necessary, again?
- What are the needs of faculty and staff to adjust to this model?
- What funding needs are required to meet the challenges of this model?

**WHAT OTHER QUESTIONS NEED TO BE ANSWERED?**

# GENERAL DISCUSSION

- What lessons have we learned to make an emergency transition to alternative, remote or online instruction more effective in the future?
- Are there lessons learned from previous shifts in unemployment (08, etc.) that the college should consider as they plan for the next two academic years?
- How do colleges approach dual credit with uncertainty about the K-12 schedule for the next academic year (e.g., starting earlier, later, online only, etc.)?

# GENERAL DISCUSSION

- How will programs need to be changed in a post-COVID-19 environment?
- How can courses or programs be restructured to accommodate for limited social distancing requirements?
- What are some of the funding needs you can envision as campuses make their fall transition; whatever model may ultimately be adopted?

**OTHER ISSUES FROM THE COMMITTEE?**

# NEXT STEPS



**NEXT MEETING: MAY 22, 2020 –  
HEALTH AND SAFETY**