

MINUTES
Board of Trustees of Illinois State University
October 16, 2020

Jones: I will now call the October Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Illinois State University to order. For the record, I will note that Trustees Donahue and Rossmark are participating via conference call. In accordance with the general provisions of the Open Meetings Act 5ILCS 120, a member not physically present at the meeting and participating through other means needs to state the reason they are prevented from physically attending, such as, (1) personal illness or disability, (2) employment purposes, or (3) family or other emergency. Trustee Donahue, Trustee Rossmark, please state the reasons you are prevented from attending, following answering "here" when your name is read. Trustee Louderback, would you call the roll?

Louderback: Trustee Bohn.

Bohn: Present.

Louderback: Trustee Dobski.

Dobski: Present.

Louderback: Trustee Donahue.

Donahue: I'm here virtually, and it's due to employment reasons.

Louderback: Trustee Jones.

Jones: Present.

Louderback: Trustee Louderback. Present. Trustee Navarro.

Navarro: Present.

Louderback: Trustee Rossmark.

Rossmark: I'm here, and it's due to employment reasons.

Louderback: Trustee Turner.

Turner: Here.

Louderback: Chairperson Jones, we have a quorum.

Jones: Thank you, Trustee Louderback. Now, can I have a motion and a second to permit Trustees Donahue and Rossmark to join us via conference call to officially attend and participate in today's meeting?

Navarro: I so move.

Bohn: Second.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Navarro and a second by Trustee Bohn. All those in favor, aye? Any opposed? The motion carries. Trustees Donahue and Rossmark, you can now officially participate in today's meeting.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Jones: You have before you the agenda for today's meeting. Can I have a motion and a second to approve the agenda?

Louderback: So moved.

Bohn: Second.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Louderback and a second by Trustee Bohn. All those in favor, aye? Any opposed? Motion carries. The agenda is approved.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Jones: You now have before you the minutes of the meeting of the July 24, 2020, Quarterly Meeting; the August 12, 2020, Special Meeting; and the September 12, 2020, Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Can I have a motion and a second to approve the minutes of the July 24, 2020, Quarterly Meeting?

Dobski: I make a motion.

Navarro: Second.

Jones: We have a motion on the floor by Trustee Dobski and a second by Trustee Navarro. All those in favor, aye? Any opposed? Motion carries.

Can I have a motion and a second for the approval of the August 12, 2020, Special Meeting?

Bohn: So moved.

Louderback: Second.

Jones: We have a motion by Trustee Bohn and a second by Trustee Louderback. All those in favor? Any opposed? Motion carries.

Can I have a motion and a second to approve the minutes of the September 12, 2020, Special Meeting?

Dobski: So moved.

Bohn: Second.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Dobski and a second by Trustee Bohn. All those in favor? Any opposed? The minutes of September 12, 2020, Special Meeting are approved.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Jones: Next on the agenda is Public Comments. We have two individuals who indicated an interest in making public comments to the Board today. In accordance with policy, the Board of Trustees will allow up to 30 minutes in total for public comments and questions during a public meeting. An individual speaker is permitted 5 minutes for his or her presentation. If more than two persons wish to speak on a single item, it is recommended they choose one or more persons to speak for them. The Board of Trustees will accept copies of the speakers' presentations, questions, and other relevant written materials. If you have any written materials you want to share with the Trustees, you may send them to bot@ilstu.edu. When appropriate, the Board of Trustees will provide a response to the speakers' questions within a reasonable amount of time.

At this time, I invite Julia Retter to come to the podium and proceed with your comments to the Board. I'm sorry, and I also have Nate Rardin. Are you guys presenting together? Okay. Thank you.

Retter: Good morning, Board of Trustees, and thank you for letting us speak to you today in order to express our concerns. I'm Julie Retter, and I'm a physics major here at Illinois State.

Rardin: And I am Nate Rardin, and I am a computer science major here at Illinois State. As you'll notice, we're going to have to switch back and forth a little bit because of COVID protocols, but we'll get through. Anyway, we

represent a group of over 200 people in our group chat and over 8,000 people that signed our petition, and this is a joint coalition of students, family members, and faculty that have concerns about the software Proctortrack.

Retter: As a group of students, with support from our faculty and parents, we feel as if our right to privacy has been infringed. The implementation of Proctortrack is an invasion of our personal privacy and the privacy of those around us, as well as being an inherently discriminatory method of monitoring academic dishonesty. We wish the administration to rethink their approach to proctoring exams, and we want to work together to find an alternative solution.

Rardin: So, first, to understand our concerns about Proctortrack, I'll give a brief synopsis of what Proctortrack is and what it does, for anyone who may not be aware. Proctortrack offers automated online remote proctoring to institutions by monitoring student devices. This collects data such as names, government ID, phone numbers, email addresses, screen captures, 360-degree room scans, and AI data profiles on facial image and voice. As you can see, this is quite a lot of information to be held hostage so we can take a math quiz. But we have more grievances than that.

Retter: So, now that we understand what Proctortrack is, we can expound what raises our concerns about it, including faulty university notification, a lack of transparency, the compromising of student privacy and security, data collection and ownership, and unfair discrimination of students.

Rarden: So, first, let's talk about the university's notification of buying the software. Proctortrack was purchased by ISU on August 25, 2020, according to a receipt that we obtained through the Freedom of Information Act. No one spends \$100,000 without approval, at least a few days beforehand. So, we can safely assume that this decision was made about the time classes started. However, we were not notified of this decision until October 1st, nearly a month and a half later. This left students with barely a week to decide if compromising their system security is worth dropping a class and still getting a WX, since the deadlines for dropping a class without receiving a WX and dropping the class and still getting a refund had been passed by that point.

In addition, the notification about Proctortrack was in the middle of the email, where most students would likely miss it; and it had no mention of the increase of technology required or the increase of data collection by the software. COVID-19 has already put a financial strain on students, and this adds more.

We acknowledge that the university is making known which course selections will be using Proctortrack so that we can avoid it in the spring. And I speak for all of us when I say we will. But, given course schedules, this isn't always possible to avoid, which forces students to decide between compromising their college career or compromising their personal security and their right to privacy.

Retter: So, not only did we not know that it was going to be implemented, we don't even know what exactly is going to be implemented still. We know that ISU has purchased level 2 of Proctortrack; but when we go to the Proctortrack website itself to see what exactly level 2 entails, we are first met with a very general and vague description of what level 2 is. And when we scroll down further, we are met with a list of features that Proctortrack offers, the bottom 75% of which are blurred out, so we can't even read them. And so we are uncomfortable with a program that refuses to disclose its full list of features, and we question why it wants to keep these features hidden.

And we also question why must it be so intrusive and invasive? And we would like to argue this is a moral violation of our privacy. It has unreasonable access to both our computers and our phones. And so, while Proctortrack claims to use none of this data in a malicious way, all we have is their word, and we have no evidence that they won't choose to use it in such a way. This data includes our 360-degree room scan and root access to both of those devices, meaning that if you have things such as medical records, tax forms, or even other just personal and confidential documentation and information, it has access to that as well as access to your network. This also not only applies to our personal privacy but the privacy of those around us as well, and those of whom we share living spaces with; because if I do a 360-degree room scan, and I share a room with my roommate, not only does it see all of my possessions and everything that I do, it sees all of her possessions and everything that she's doing as well. It is also unreasonable for those students on campus who maybe don't have the most reliable internet connection or want to respect the roommate's privacy. So, if they choose to use a public space, anywhere outside a dorm room,

you're required to wear a face mask, rendering the facial recognition software used by Proctortrack just completely useless. So, we don't want to subject ourselves to this level of intrusion.

Rardin: So, let's talk about data-collection ownership by the software. As per Proctortrack's own documentation, data that they collect is stored for two years. That's two years where data is at risk of being breached; and two days ago, they did have a data breach, as hackers were able to gain full access to the website and to their entire email tree. Now, data can be used maliciously by Proctortrack themselves as well. A similar service, Proctorio, had an issue where the CEO leaked private chat logs on the internet in order to win an argument with a student on Reddit. Furthermore, Proctortrack themselves is no better, as they had an instance in July where a remote employee of Proctortrack sent a Facebook friend request to a student that he had been proctoring. Not only should this not happen, it shouldn't even be possible to happen, and students should not be subjected to a situation where this is possible.

Furthermore, Proctortrack has this to say about data transfer: "In the case of any merger, sale, acquisition, bankruptcy, liquidation, or other transfer of assets, including the company, any of your personal information which remains on the company's servers at that time, may be transferred to and/or managed by the acquiring company or entity." What this legally means is that anyone who has enough money to purchase Proctortrack has enough money to purchase all of ISU students' data.

Retter: Proctortrack also has the capacity to discriminate against its neurodivergent students. Those students that have ADHD, ADD, dyslexia, autism, or even OCD, will be discriminated against by this software as it marks unorthodox eye movements, physical movements, and even your voice as a testing violation. So that means I could be flagged for doing something as simple as cracking my knuckles, looking at my ceiling to focus, or squeezing a stress ball while I work. And this goes beyond those disabilities as well. For example, if I'm using a calculator while I'm taking my math test, or working out a physics problem on a piece of paper in front of me, it can also mark that as cheating. And so, in an effort to combat academic dishonesty, you're ultimately combatting standard test-taking behaviors.

We recognize that Proctortrack claims to be FERPA, ADA, and GDPR ready, but we can argue that no AI software can adequately and accurately monitor this unpredictable human behavior. We also recognize that while Proctortrack doesn't directly affect our grade, it requires professors to go back and check each one of these flagged actions and verify whether or not it is, in fact, cheating. And so while this seems as a foolproof check to the system, it is unreasonable because some professors have 300 students in a lecture, and so it is unreasonable to expect them to go back and check every single one of these flagged actions—for there are going to be a lot of them—and change these grades accordingly.

Rardin: And it's not just students that have a problem with Proctortrack. It's faculty members as well. We sent out anonymous surveys to a wide variety of faculty members and got these responses. One member said, "Using such technology in the classroom undermines the process of learning, assumes an adversarial role between instructor and students, and ultimately has long-term negative effects on the students' perception of learning." Another faculty member said, "If these tools are being used in a limited capacity for specific accreditation requirements, then it should be limited to those instances by policy." Furthermore, someone said, "Overreaching surveillance of students that inherently positions them as stressful and not good pedagogy." Another faculty member said, "There is no reason to suspect students of committing infractions of academic integrity. This kind of program undermines the sacred trust between student and mentor. There are also far better pedagogical practices than a test program to reduce violations of academic integrity." Furthermore, "What a way to create an inequitable learning environment and to stress out already-stressed-out students." And our last quote, "Online proctoring software using biometric data is 21st-century phrenology and every bit as unreliable and discriminatory."

So, let's talk about alternative solutions. First of all, we could just have professors proctor through Zoom, which better approximates the in-class learning environment anyway. Or have exams that are designed to allow outside resources or such that outside resources aren't much help, which is arguably better test design in the first place. Furthermore, if you insist on using software, you could use a simple lockdown browser or require an ISU VP-in connection throughout the duration of the test. While this would collect some data, it would only be during the duration of the test, and at least we know it's ISU that has it, not some third-party company.

Retter: And, so, it is for these reasons that the general student body of Illinois State University feels uncomfortable with the implementation of Proctortrack in November. We believe not only that Proctortrack is unfair, but more importantly, it is intrusive and an unnecessary infringement upon our moral right to privacy. And, so, we ask why should students be required to blindly trust a third-party corporation with our data? Why should the student body be expected to relinquish such a high level of privacy? Does ISU value academic honesty more than a student's basic right to privacy? Is ISU equipped to provide test-taking means for us students who refuse to compromise our personal data? Were any of these alternatives considered, and, if so, why were none of them used? And Proctortrack has been hacked before. How can we trust that it won't be hacked again?

And, so, I would just like to say that we will email our presentation that we've been referencing along with our official declaration against this Proctortrack software to the Board of Trustees following the meeting. So, I would just like to thank you guys again for listening to our concerns and taking them into consideration.

Rardin: And, of course, I would also like to thank you for listening to us and our concerns about the software. Thank you.

Jones: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Retter. Thank you, Mr. Rardin.

CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS

Jones: Good morning, everyone. And thank you for joining us for this October 16, 2020, Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Reflecting on my remarks for today's meeting, I couldn't ignore how different things are today, in October of 2020, from our previous October quarterly meetings. Normally, October on this campus is a time of celebration and high activity. We celebrate the accomplishments of former athletes and alums during homecoming activities; we ride in a parade; we cheer on our Redbirds, hopefully to a football victory, volleyball, soccer, cross-country teams, all in their competitions. We enjoy performances by our students in music, theater, and dance programs. And we enjoy fellowship with our students, faculty, staff, alums, and friends of the university.

Today, we all notice a missing of all of those activities, not just on campus, but our lives have just changed fundamentally from where they were October 2019. We know the students, the faculty, the staff, the alums, all of us are feeling the stress of living our lives during this pandemic, and we're feeling the stress of dealing with an atmosphere of social change. I believe I can speak for most of us when we say that this is a challenge and that we're all trying to do the best that we can every day to deal with data and information and circumstances that change not just on a daily basis but sometimes, it feels like, on an hourly basis.

This is a time where I think that all of us need to exhibit patience with each other, compassion with each other, and even though we can't hug—and you guys know I'm a hugger—a little bit of extra love and compassion toward each other. I believe that I speak for all of us when we say that we're doing the best we can and that we all are hopeful that better days are on the horizon. And we are excited and thinking about when we can, once again, safely return to some of those activities that we love so much and make Illinois State so dear to us.

As an election is just around the corner, I want to encourage everybody to get out and vote. As a democracy, it's everyone's right to vote, and we should take that very, very seriously. Regardless of your political affiliation, please, please, get out and vote.

I will now turn my comments over to President Dietz for his remarks.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Dietz: Thank you very much, Chairperson Jones. I appreciate the reminiscence of last fall and look forward to a return of those whenever it's safe, and I would mention that we are planning a homecoming in the spring. It will be the first spring homecoming I think I've ever attended in my whole career, but we're looking forward to that and appreciate your comments.

I want to begin my comments today by sharing something that is a little more philosophical than my typical comments at a Board of Trustees meeting. I want to read a quote, and then I'll put the quote in context. The quote is

“I see the arrival of more difficult times for many institutions of higher education. These difficulties are likely to emerge to different degrees in different types of institutions. I expect fellow presidents will have a less-relaxed decade than in the past 10 years. Presidents will be even more conscious of the harsh fact that grievances accumulate faster, perhaps against presidents, in periods of conflicts. History will reflect a time of social tensions in our society and economic crises, and our institutions are likely to be heavily involved in these tensions and crises. I say this as one who, over the years, has been a great optimist about the future of higher education.”

I’ve paraphrased the words of Clark Kerr, who is president emeritus and emeritus professor of economics at the University of California. Dr. Kerr was a prolific and well-respected author on higher education during that time. His words, the ones that I just read, appeared in a book that he authored entitled, *Troubled Times for American Higher Education*. That book was authored in 1994. And I bring that up simply because he was writing about troubled times in the ’90s, during that timeframe. I bring that up simply to say that history sometimes repeats itself in different kinds of ways. We obviously are beyond the ’90s and will get beyond 2020 and move along. But that was 26 years ago, and I wanted to read that to kind of put it into context of some of the challenges that we face now. We’re up for those challenges. We will move ahead; and perhaps 26 years hence, we’ll be able to reflect on 2020 the way I have on the 1994 publication.

I appreciate Chair Jones’ comments about voting. As you know, one of our core values is civic engagement at the university. And I would go a bit further than Chairperson Jones and say that if you uphold the value of civic engagement, then I would suggest that you might have an obligation to vote. In honor of National Voter Registration Day, Illinois State University, Illinois Wesleyan University, and Heartland Community College are facing off against each other in a very friendly competition to increase voter engagement across the three campuses.

The BloNo Campus Voter Registration Challenge kicked off on September the 22nd, National Voter Registration Day, and the challenge aims to see which institution can get the most students to register to vote. Voter registration across the US runs until October 18th, so we still have a few days to register if you have not already. And I also want to commend our Student Body President, Lauren Harris, who is in the audience today, for her leadership and also Trustee Jada Turner and her leadership for emphasizing to students how important it is to register to vote and get out and vote.

Early voting will be held in the Bone Student Center from October the 26th to the 30th. On Election Day, November the 3rd, the university will be closed in compliance with the governor’s declaration that state offices, agencies, and universities be closed on election day. There are two precinct locations on campus this year where you can vote on Election Day, the Bone Student Center and Watterson Commons.

On another note, earlier this month, Larry Lyons announced that he was retiring near the end of the calendar year after 33 years in athletics at Illinois State. His creative talents in finance, facilities, and administrative leadership have enhanced opportunities for Illinois State student athletes to achieve their goals and reach for their dreams. Under Larry’s leadership, our student athletes really are truly student athletes. They have accomplished a great deal in the classroom and in the fields of competition. He has hired coaches who believe in the student-athlete model, and our record of NCAA competition has been stellar. So, congratulations, Larry.

We are proceeding with a national search for a new athletic director and hope to have someone in place in January. We are using the services of WittKieffer to assist us with that search. They were the national executive search firm with experience in higher education athletics that most recently assisted the university with the provost search, and that was successfully completed with the hiring of Provost Tarhule. Brent Beggs, professor and chair of the School of Kinesiology and Recreation and also former chair of the Athletic Council, will serve as the chair of the search committee. The committee has wide representation, including faculty, staff, and students representing the divisions of Academic Affairs, Finance and Planning, Student Affairs and University Advancement, the Athletic Council, the Student Athlete Advisory Committee, the Department of Athletics Administrators and Head Coaches, and the Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Council.

On another note, on Monday we hosted legislators, including Congressman Rodney Davis and Congressman LaHood, and State Senator Bill Brady and State Senator Jason Barickman at the ISU farm in Lexington for a briefing on pennycress. Senators Durbin and Duckworth sent their regrets. They had planned on being there for that event as well. The purpose of the event is that Professor John Sedbrook was explaining how a \$13 million grant

from the Department of Energy is funding his research on turning a weed, known as pennycress, into a biofuel. That's a complex process. I learned a lot about that, and the people that were attending were representing the airline industry and lots of other businesses across the country, and they're focused right here on Illinois and right here on Illinois State in providing information about how that process occurs.

Then on Tuesday, I traveled to Chicago to take part in the announcement by Janis Jackson, CEO of the Chicago Public Schools, and Chicago Mayor Lightfoot, of a new program entitled Teach Chicago Tomorrow, to help Chicago Public Schools develop more home-grown teachers. Students in the program would earn an associate degree at City Colleges of Chicago and then receive their bachelor's degree in education at ISU through the university's National Center for Urban Education offices in Chicago and also online. So it allows the students never to leave Chicago, and it's a two-plus-two-plus-one program, where the first two are at the City Colleges; the second two would be with us online there and also in person there; and the other one would be one full year of student teaching that would be paid student teaching in Chicago. One of the presenters at the announcement was Chicago Public School teacher Daniel Jackson. Daniel is an ISU graduate who returned to his native South Side where he teaches second-graders at Dixon Elementary. It was a special pleasure for me to be on the same stage as Daniel. You see, he and I knew each other all four years of his college education here. He was a very active student, very engaged young man when he was a student here at ISU. And we're most proud of him and his accomplishments; and, indeed, he is the poster person for that kind of a program. So, the goal is to start a pilot with 100 students in it and move up to 500 students in a relatively short period of time. Dean Jim Wolfinger, our dean of the College of Education, and his team have really been instrumental in putting that program together.

Last week, members of cabinet and a few other administrators met with the leadership of the Illinois Board of Higher Education for what has typically been referred to as the big-picture meeting. IBHE is meeting with all the public universities in the state during this month. The meeting had three themes: the statewide strategic plan for higher education that IBHE is developing; equity in terms of enrollment, retention, and graduation rates; and the FY2022 budget. Illinois State is committed to equity and is continuing to evaluate efforts and develop new initiatives to narrow the gap in terms of student retention and graduation rates.

In a few moments, I will share with you the university's request for the FY2022 budget. It is a modest request, in part because of all the economic impact the pandemic has had on state revenues. IBHE advised us to develop for a potential 5% and 10% budget-reduction scenario for FY2022. I reminded the IBHE executive director and staff that such a budget reduction, either at the 5% or the 10% rate, would unfairly affect Illinois State, as the university receives the lowest funding per student of any public institution. Board members know that. The group in this room knows that. But we simply need to do something about that. The next institution that receives the next lowest is the University of Illinois, and we receive nearly half of what they receive. So, we hope that there will be some consideration for that as the FY2022 budget is prepared by IBHE for all institutions.

I'm very proud to report the significant drop in the seven-day positivity rate for COVID-19 since we last met with the Board of Trustees. The seven-day positivity rate is at 2.4% today. I want to thank our students for behaving responsibly in the weeks since we saw a peak in cases; but I also want to remind them and everyone else to continue to be safe by wearing a mask, washing your hands frequently, avoiding large gatherings, limiting your exposure, and getting a COVID-19 test regularly. We cannot fool ourselves. This is a serious pandemic. We're still at it. The numbers are increasing across the state and, indeed, across the nation; and a number of coronavirus cases continues to increase in that regard, and we want to do the right thing and be responsible.

I also want to remind students to get their flu shots. It's especially important to have a flu shot this year. Flu shots are offered free of charge for students through the Student Health Services. I received mine a week or so ago in this very room. So, we're not planning to bring that group back in here this morning. But, nevertheless, flu shots are available.

I know many students, parents, faculty, and staff are anxious to know about the spring semester. We continue our planning based upon the latest information available. The experts tell us that in January that we will be battling the normal flu season, and COVID-19 vaccinations for the virus will not be widely available yet. Thus, the spring semester at Illinois State will look much like the fall semester, with many classes being taught online and limited in-person classes. The residence halls will be open for those who are eligible and want to reside on campus, and we are looking at how we can help students engage with each other while remaining safe with programs and activities in

small groups.

The spring will be a busy athletic season if all goes as planned with fall, winter, and spring sports all occurring during the spring semester. It's not clear yet whether we will have fans in the stands for athletic events; and if we do, attendance, we're pretty sure, will be limited.

I also want to share with you today the name change for a unit in a facility. While the Board of Trustees approves the naming of a facility or unit that is named in honor or memory of a person or persons, corporation, or other entity, university policy indicates that the president may approve functional names of units and facilities. Upon the recommendation of the University Naming Committee, I approved this last week, changing the name of the Center for Community Engagement and Service Learning to simply the Center for Civic Engagement to be more descriptive. Many people already referred to CESL as the Center for Civic Engagement, and it's more descriptive of trends that are happening nationally. So, we have made that one-time change.

I would like to encourage folks if you would like to have the Center for Civic Engagement named after you, we're still accepting donations to do that; and Pat Vickerman is in the room, and he'd be happy to talk with you after this meeting if you want to do that or if you know other people that might want to do that. But that's been a functional name change.

CAMPUS COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Dietz: I will now turn to the Campus Communications Report and would like to call on the spokesperson for the Campus Communications Committee, Elizabeth Chupp, for a report.

Chupp: Thank you and good morning, everyone. On behalf of the Campus Communication Committee, representing Academic Senate, AP Council, Civil Service Council, and the Student Government Association, we'd like to begin by acknowledging the hard work and dedication of many members of the ISU community, as our campus continues to cope with the unprecedented challenges that come with the COVID-19 pandemic.

First, we'd like to offer our thanks and support to the administration and the members of the COVID-19 working groups as they continue to make plans and implement solutions to support the health and safety of our campus community while maintaining the rigor of our academic programs, the structure of our student support systems, and the overall student experience. We appreciate the increased involvement of shared governance groups in the decision-making process, and the improvements to regular communication to the campus. We remain eager to hear more updates regarding COVID testing on campus. As part of the testing plans, we urge the administration to develop clear standards and guidelines for testing and provide consistent messaging to the campus community regarding expectations and requirements.

We're thankful for faculty across campus, who worked tirelessly this summer to prepare online courses to engage students in the learning process. Our faculty devoted thousands of hours of professional development time this summer to learn new technologies and develop online pedagogy, most working off-contract to do so. This demonstrates their dedication and commitment to teaching and learning at ISU. We're grateful to the staff at the Center for Teaching, Learning, and Technology for their continued support and guidance to faculty in their transition to online instruction.

While most faculty long to be back in the classroom, they are rising to the challenge and working with their chairs and directors to choose safe environments in which to pursue the learning objectives for their students. Both faculty and staff continue to work hard to coach students through the challenges and opportunities of synchronous and asynchronous learning environments. We are proud that our dedicated faculty, known for their individualized attention, are there to support student success from their virtual classrooms.

We'd also like to thank the many staff members across campus, who continue to support students in various capacities. Thank you to Dr. Doris Houston and her advisory council who continue to move diversity and inclusion initiatives to the forefront of our campus. We appreciate the steps that have been taken so far to encourage collaboration and enact change, and we recognize that there is still much more to do to enact lasting change. Thank you to Technology Solutions, who have tirelessly supported the technology needs across campus to facilitate successful learning and work environments.

Thank you to academic advisors who continue to help students navigate course modalities and direct them to resources for success. Thank you to our University Housing Services team who has continued to provide frontline services to ensure the safety and success of our residential communities. Thank you to our Facilities staff for the countless hours you spend keeping our grounds and buildings safe. And thank you to the many other staff members for your contributions to campus and for supporting our students.

Amidst the pandemic, we remain forward-thinking and focused on a positive future at ISU. Albert Einstein noted, “In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity.” And as we continue to evolve and reflect during this crisis, we believe we can turn unexpected events into opportunities. As we become more proficient with online courses and technology, perhaps there are possibilities to boost our enrollment through creative course offerings. The door opens for us to explore new programs, to appeal to diverse student populations, create pathways and certificates, and utilize technology to enhance recruitment efforts for domestic and international students alike.

When we begin to plan for a return to in-person courses, there will be an opportunity to explore how we might enhance our traditional services with technological advancement, providing further flexibility, ease, and reach. All of these ideas and more could have positive implications on our overall recruitment and retention initiatives at ISU. As higher education evolves through this crisis, let’s continue to think creatively and focus on turning unexpected costs into investments in order to offer higher excellence in higher education to students while maintaining the high quality of face-to-face instruction that ISU has been known for.

This crisis also allows us to rethink the ways we conduct business across all areas of the university. Many of our staff members continue to excel while working virtually. Given the economic fallout that we are seeing here and around the country, we are thankful for the flexibility to work virtually during this unprecedented time, and we hope to see similar flexibility extend into the spring semester. We believe an opportunity exists to examine, into the future and beyond the pandemic, flexible work options for eligible employees, which could increase our competitive hiring position and give us the ability to pivot in any crisis.

While many staff are enjoying the flexibility of a virtual work environment, maintaining work/life balance continues to be a struggle, and a focus on mental health has become increasingly important for employees as well as students. Many employees are working around the clock to get the job done, and overtime hours are disproportionately impacting some employees, both staff and faculty. As we explore flexible work options, developing guidelines for work/life balance and mental health considerations will be an important part of future planning.

As we look to the future, we’re optimistic about the plans for the new engineering programs as well. We’re grateful for the opportunity to participate in the open forums and provide feedback on the direction of these proposed new programs. However, where there is opportunity, there are also challenges. For example, our colleagues in the SURS self-managed plans continue to experience anxiety and concerns about their retirement benefits. During the time period to make changes in early September, many employees were unable to access their accounts, received inconsistent and inaccurate instructions, and did not receive additional information requested from SURS to make informed decisions. For these employees, clarity and flexibility is important to allow them to plan for a secure retirement, particularly in a context where they will not receive Federal Social Security or will receive a greatly reduced Federal benefit.

We also recognize the financial pitfalls this crisis has created for our institution, and we are grateful to our leaders who have spent long hours dealing with impossible problems that seemingly have no good solutions. We realize this will continue to be a challenge, and we offer our support to you during this time.

While 2020 continues to be a turbulent year, we’re grateful that ISU remains strong and stable. With our core values to guide us, we continue to maintain a positive attitude and a hopeful eye on the future. Thank you, and go Redbirds.

Dietz: Thank you very much, Liz. Since the legislature is not in session, Dr. Jonathan Lackland is here today, but we had not planned on him providing a verbal report. But there is a brief written report in your folders this morning. So, with that I want to close my general remarks and want to emphasize that our plans for the remainder of the academic year remain fluid. Adjustments will continue to be made as situations dictate, and we will continue to

seek input from the leaders of our shared governance groups in the university community, and we will communicate these plans and adjustments in a timely way.

It will take the concerted efforts of the entire university community working together to overcome the challenges that we undoubtedly will continue to face this year. We need to be flexible and support each other in our efforts to provide our students with the quality education that they deserve.

REPORTS

Dietz: This morning, I have three reports and seven resolutions to present this morning; and Trustee Jones, with your approval, I will move to the first report.

Jones: Dr. Dietz, please proceed.

Dietz: Thank you.

Report No. 2020.10/4000.02 Academic Plan 2020-2025

Dietz: The Illinois State University Constitution confers on the Provost of the University the responsibility for compiling an academic plan that charts the directions for academic programs and initiatives of the University. The constitution also directs the Provost to assist and encourage academic units in developing more specific academic plans of their own. The constitution further provides for faculty involvement in establishing and disestablishing academic programs and for periodic review by faculty of all academic programs to ensure their effectiveness and their viability. Annual reporting to the Board of Trustees regarding academic program changes and results of program reviews is provided for in the Governing Document of the Board of Trustees.

Academic Plan 2020-2025, which follows the executive summary, is presented to the Board of Trustees by the provost in compliance with the provisions of the Illinois State University Constitution and Governing Document of the Board of Trustees. Academic Plan 2020-2025 includes a brief profile of the university; the university strategic plan; an inventory of academic programs at the university and academic program changes approved since June 30, 2019; an inventory of academic programs and units at the university recognized by specialized accreditation associations; an update regarding academic initiatives; college strategic plans and fiscal 2020 objectives; summaries of academic program reviews conducted in fiscal year 2020; and a tentative schedule of academic program reviews from fiscal 2021 through fiscal 2028.

If there are any questions about the plan, I would say, first of all, Dr. Tarhule only joined us on July 1st—and, wow, what a great job in just a few months on this, Provost Tarhule. But he obviously has a terrific staff that has been working on this for a long period of time. But if you have any questions, I'd be happy to try to answer or more likely refer them to Dr. Tarhule or one of his staff. So, with that, if there are any questions, I'd be happy to try to answer them before I go on to my next report. Okay. Very good. Thank you.

Report No. 2020.10/4000.03 Promotions, Tenure, and Sabbatical Leave Report

Dietz: The report on promotion, tenure and sabbatical decisions that take effect in FY2021 is among the materials you received in your packets. The report outlines the application review process for those decisions. Also provided in the report are summary data on this year's applications, rank distribution over the past decade for tenured faculty, and lists of the FY2021 changes in status.

Faculty seeking tenure and promotions go through a very rigorous evaluation process that begins with submitting documentation of their teaching, research, and service to their Department or School Faculty Status Committee and also their College Faculty Status Committee. The college committee dean and the provost also evaluate faculty promotion and tenure materials. Recommendations to deny a promotion application can be appealed to the Faculty Review Committee. All recommendations are forwarded to the president for consideration.

Sabbaticals are professional development opportunities available to faculty to complete a proposed project during the sabbatical. Faculty are reassigned from their other professional responsibilities. University requirements for sabbaticals limit the number of awards to 1 out of every 25 fulltime tenure, tenure-track, and continuing administrative professional employees. Eligible staff must have five or more years of full-time service and are

limited to no more than one sabbatical leave in every seven years. The number of promotions, tenure, and sabbaticals awarded have remained consistent over the years.

Again, if there are any questions, I'd be happy to try to take those, and either Provost Tarhule, one of his staff, or I would be happy to try to answer those. And if not, I will move on to the next report. Very good. Thank you.

Report No. 2020.10/1100.01 Educate•Connect•Elevate Annual Report

Dietz: I am very pleased to present the FY20 Educate•Connect•Elevate Illinois State Annual Report. This report highlights Illinois State University's accomplishments in the second year of the implementation of the strategic plan. The achievements highlighted in the report reflect the core values of the university and a clear vision to excel by enhancing strength and stability, fostering innovation, nurturing diversity and inclusion, and enriching engagement. While the pandemic affected progress in many areas, the University has accomplished much in a very challenging year. I fully expect that progress toward our goals will be affected by the pandemic again this next year, but I pledge to you that we will maintain our focus on our core values and accomplish what we reasonably can do during this very unusual year.

Again, if there are any questions, I'd try to answer those or bring other staff available to you if you do have questions. If not, I will move on to the resolutions if I have the permission of the Chair to do so.

Louderback: I figure next year we'll do a lot better.

Dietz: Yes. On a lot of fronts. It's been very challenging.

Louderback: Kind of hard.

Dietz: Very challenging. On to resolutions?

Jones: You can proceed, Dr. Dietz.

Dietz: Thank you.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 2020.10/28 FY2021 Operating Budget

Dietz: In accordance with the Illinois Board of Higher Education policy, each public university governing board is to review and approve an official budget for the university it governs each fall. Table 1 in your packet presents projected and actual revenues for FY2020 by fund source, and the proposed FY2021 operating budget. FY2021 unrestricted funds are budgeted to increase 2.8%. This includes an appropriation from the State of Illinois of \$69.1 million, which is flat from the FY2020 appropriation.

Let me emphasize that that is a big deal. We appreciate very much all the elected officials and the general assembly and the governor for allowing us to continue to have a budget. We've been through years when we haven't had a budget, and having one is better than not having one. So, we're very appreciative of that. And having a flat budget has helped us navigate through some very difficult times when the state is also going through difficult times. So, we're very appreciative of having a flat budget.

Having said that, the state appropriation is 14% of the university's total operating budget. When I was a student, many, many years ago in the State of Illinois, that percentage of the university's budget was in the 80% range. So, we've had a terrific downturn of that, but having a flat budget for the current year is much appreciated.

The general income fund, which is mostly tuition dollars, is a 3.7% increase for FY2021, and the university expects to spend \$201.2 million in FY2021 on the activities associated with its core functions of instruction, research, and public service, representing 41.3% of the estimated total university expenditures. Most of these funds, \$152.2 million, are derived from general revenue appropriations or university income fund. Another \$24.4 million is expected to be spent on those activities that provide direct support to those core functions. Of the \$62.4 million estimated to be spent on operations and maintenance, over \$10 million is budgeted for utilities—electricity, gas, sewer, water, etc.—and utility conservation projects.

Deferred maintenance of facilities will continue to be addressed as funds allow, and the university's accumulated backlog of maintenance required to bring all campus facilities up to top working condition is estimated at \$410 million, with \$255 million needed for state-supported facilities and \$155 million for bond-revenue facilities. The university continues to allocate the resources to its highest priorities, and we continue to be good stewards of the funds that we have received.

With that, I ask for your approval of this resolution.

Jones: Do I have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/28 Operating Budget?

Louderback: So moved.

Navarro: I'll second.

Jones: We have a motion by Trustee Louderback and a second by Trustee Navarro. Do we have any questions or comments regarding this from the Trustees?

Louderback: Just some questions.

Jones: Trustee Louderback, you can proceed.

Louderback: My iPad's not working right now, so I can't really see the charts.

Jones: Can you use the microphone, Trustee Louderback?

Louderback: Oh, I'm sorry.

Jones: Thank you.

Louderback: Have we already done the 5% cut that we've been asked to do by the governor for this fiscal year?

Dietz: No. No, that only relates to FY2022, and it's only a budget-cut scenario, and it's been 5% and 10%. State agencies have been asked for the current year.

Louderback: No, but it's going to trickle down. So, I mean, how will that affect us as far as—

Dietz: It won't affect the current year.

Louderback: Okay. Thank you.

Jones: Do we have any additional questions? Trustee Turner?

Turner: With the 3% increase coming from tuition, will that mean tuition will be going up?

Dietz: That's really an FY2022 issue. The current tuition is already set for the year.

Turner: Thank you.

Jones: Any other questions, comments, from the Board? Seeing none, all those in favor, please signify with aye. Any opposed? The resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much.

Resolution No. 2020.10/29FY2022 Appropriated Budget Request: Operating and Capital

Dietz: Each year at this time, the University is required to ask the Board to approve its appropriated funds operating budget request and its capital appropriations request to the Illinois Board of Higher Education for the next fiscal year. State appropriated dollars provide the critical and irreplaceable core of support for delivery of high-quality instructional programs and educational services to students. Maintaining strong and stable funding lessens the reliance on the university income fund, which is realized primarily from student tuition and fee payments, therefore helping to maintain the affordability of a college degree. The University continues to implement cost-saving measures to redirect resources to high-priority needs. For example, substantial funds are committed to financial aid in order to attract and retain students who have little or no resources to pay for college costs. As we await capital and deferred-maintenance funding, scarce operating resources have also been redirected to address repair and maintenance of campus facilities. During this time of substantial budget strain, the university maintains pride that its instructional programs continue to be recognized both nationally and internationally for their quality and their value. Due to the pandemic, state revenues have decreased, and the governor has asked state agencies to take a 5% cut in the current year and prepare for a 10% cut in FY2022. The clarification here is that universities are technically not state agencies. So, you've seen a lot of reporting on state agencies being asked to do that. But for FY2022, in this current time, we're also being asked to plan for a potential 5% and 10% budget-reduction scenario, though that information just came to us relatively recently.

After carefully considering this, we have decided to request a flat appropriation except for funds to reimburse the university for COVID-19 expenses incurred in FY2021. This request represents a 15.8% increase, or roughly \$11 million over the university's prior year appropriation and is focused solely on receiving state support to help reimburse the university for COVID-19 expenditures, specifically targeted to ensure the health and safety of our current students, faculty, and staff, along with additional IT instructional software and hardware support to quickly transition the university to offer the majority of its courses in a hybrid or online teaching environment. Excluding the request of funds needed to cover COVID-19 expenditures, this FY2022 budget represents a 0% increase to the FY2021 funding level, which was \$69.6 million.

The capital projects for which funding is requested for FY2022 are instrumental in addressing the goals and priorities articulated in the university's strategic plan, Educate•Connect•Elevate, as well as the recommendations in Master Plan Project 2010-2030: Looking to the Future. These projects are important to enhancing a healthy, safe, and environmentally sustainable campus and to ensuring that the university has the physical infrastructure necessary for excellence in instruction, research, and service in the 21st century. Identifying the projects included in the annual request to the state for capital-improvement funding involves an ongoing process of assessing academic and support-service capital needs, determining facility-use strategies, analyzing facilities' conditions and opportunities, and evaluating available resources.

The major projects included in the FY2022 request and the priority assigned to them are reviewed and approved by the university's Capital Planning and Budget Team, comprised of individuals from each division of the institution, shared governance constituencies, and Intercollegiate Athletics. The university's request for state funds for capital improvements for FY2022 total \$449.6 million, including \$409.2 million for six major capital-improvement projects—the new engineering building, new Mennonite College of Nursing building, the Thomas Metcalf School replacement, DeGarmo Hall rehabilitation, University High School replacement, and Williams Hall renovation. In addition, the university requested \$40.4 million for capital-reserve projects.

All of this is in line with the information that you received at the Board meeting in September, and I ask for your approval of this resolution.

Jones: Thank you, Dr. Dietz. Do I have a motion and a second to approve Resolution 2020.10/29 Appropriated Budget Request: Operating and Capital?

Louderback: So moved.

Bohn: Second.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Louderback and a second by Trustee Bohn. Are there any questions or concerns from the Board of Trustees?

Dobski: Yeah, Chairman Jones. Regarding our percentage increase, and I know we use our own numbers and percentages, but how do we line up with the other state universities as far as increase? Are we kind of in the average ballpark as far as increases, or is anything being compared?

Dietz: There have been times when the Illinois Board of Higher Education has suggested that all the public universities come in within a range or basically within the same idea of a percentage increase overall. That rarely has occurred, even though it has been encouraged by IBHE. I would say that our request has always been a realistic request, but there is no consistency across all the institutions about the percentage increase. I think ours is realistic given that the state appropriations have been where they have been and where the state revenues are. I think it's realistic not to expect a lot more. We would like to be reimbursed for our COVID-19 expenses. We are testing more than most other institutions are in the state, with the exception of the University of Illinois, and we're receiving no reimbursement for that at this point. I think testing is the right thing to do, but it's an expensive process to go through, and we would simply like to see some state support for that. It may very well be at some point in time that we have some extra Federal stimulus money coming in that might help us with that, too; but that's being debated and probably we're not going to know about that until well after the election. So, right now, I think the request that's out there is a reasonable one, only with the exception of the percentages look high because of COVID-19.

Dobski: Thank you.

Jones: Any other questions, comments from the Board?

Donahue: Madam Chairman, this is Trustee Donahue. May I ask a question, please?

Jones: Please proceed.

Donahue: Thank you. President Dietz, thank you for the report. I don't want to put words into Trustee Dobski's, where his thought patterns were. I think my question was along his same lines. I know a couple years ago we were the least-funded university on my term of a per-capita basis, a per-student basis. Is that still the percentage, take away the COVID expenses, but just purely from what we receive from the state? Again, I don't want to speak for anyone else but myself, but I would always characterize this as we were being penalized for doing a good job while our enrollment would either increase or be very stable, our funding didn't reflect that. So, has anything really changed with that, I guess is my question?

Dietz: Thanks for the question, Trustee Donahue. The answer is that, no, not much has changed on that. We're still in the basement in terms of the amount of money that we receive from the state on a per-capita basis. We continue to push that agenda item. There is new leadership within the Illinois Board of Higher Education, a new executive director, Ginger Ostro; and I've had long conversations about that as have the chair of the Illinois Board of Higher Education, John Atkinson. Since they're new to their roles, they were unaware of the disparity on the per-student appropriation, and I've indicated to her as we talk about some other priorities of the IBHE, mainly around the equity issue between underrepresented students and the majority students on the campus that if, in fact, we were just brought up to where the other institutions were, even on the next lowest institution of the University of Illinois, that would nearly double our appropriation, I think actually it would be an additional, roughly, \$45 million. I said, think of what we could do to help narrow that gap on the equity issue on retention. And Jonathan Lackland, our Director of Government Relations, has continued to beat that drum also with elected officials. So, we're still where we are. We have a bit of a new audience with some new Board members with IBHE, and I've also had an occasion that's been a while back, but also to speak to the governor about that. So, we continue to bang on that, but I would agree that unfortunately, we are doing all the right things in my estimation as an institution to be not only good stewards of the state dollars, but if you read our points of pride, we're knocking it out of the park on most of the measures that most people would think are really terrific measures to evaluate an institution by in terms of performance. But receiving the least amount per student is not a great incentive. So, if we were able to move that up, we could do a lot more for the entire institution. So, your point is well taken.

Donahue: I agree, Dr. Dietz. And thank you. And we need to say thanks more often to you and the entire staff for doing, quite honestly, more with less. And hopefully one day the state recognizes that. So, thank you for your leadership in that as well.

Dietz: Thank you very much.

Jones: Any other questions, comments from the Board? Seeing none, all those in favor, signify with aye. Any opposed? The resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much.

Resolution No. 2020.10/30 Connect Transit Contract Extension

Dietz: Here we are again. We've had several extensions, and I will be asking for your approval of this one as well. Negotiations on a new agreement are in progress but are not anticipated to be settled by the expiration date of the current extension, which is December 31, 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic along with the recent departure of Connect Transit's general manager, who is the individual that is really responsible for final negotiation and execution of major contracts. The requested extension is representing a 0% increase over the current contract terms, but it will have a monthly payment of \$48,178 for the period of January 1, 2021, through June 30, 2021. The total funding requested over this six-month extension is projected not to exceed \$289,068.

I ask for your approval for this resolution in hopes that we will have a new person to negotiate with and be successful for a longer-term contract the next time.

Jones: Do we have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/30 Connect Transit Contract Extension?

Louderback: So moved.

Dobski: I'll second it.

Jones: We have a motion on the floor by Trustee Louderback and a second by Trustee Dobski. Are there any questions or concerns regarding this resolution from the Board?

Dobski: Yes, Chairman. To my understanding, is the Connect Transit still not charging any people riding the bus right now until the end of the year or something?

Dietz: I'm going to ask Vice President Stephens to come to the podium and answer that.

Stephens: Thank you for the question. Yes. There is a fare delay, if I may. I think it's through November 9th, approved by their board. So, they have been operating since last March without charging any fares across what's called the campus university access.

Jones: Do we have any numbers about what usage has been like for Connect Transit since we've been going through this COVID situation from our campus community?

Stephens: Unfortunately, what we have is anecdotal because from a safety perspective, if you pre-COVID, we were doing almost 2,500 per day, almost 620,000 overall, especially through our Redbird Express. That was done by a card swipe. Well, because of the COVID environment, they are now asking students and any riders across the Bloomington-Normal area to actually enter the bus in the back and not swipe. And so they haven't been tracking that, but they generally have been telling our teams it's been anywhere between 300 to 500. They are still running all of the Redbird Express buses in the normal environment that we would be if we had the 2,500 ridership, the same four that are dedicated to us. And so, we're getting the same level of service that they are committed to. It's just the ridership is there and the data is not able to be collected like it traditionally has been.

Jones: And I guess the last question I have on this is last time this contract came before us, we were told that there might be an issue with their board, because their board needs to approve it as well. I know everything is up for grabs and it's changed because of the COVID situation. But the general manager that we were communicating with is no longer there. Do we have any sort of feedback from Connect Transit about whether or not they're wanting to move forward with this extension?

Stephens: Yes. As a matter of fact, we've been continuing to converse. We've got a good relationship with the current interim director, and we continue from a partnership perspective, and we reached out to them. They've reached out to us, and we were both in agreement. They're having to go to their board at the next available meeting, but they were cognizant of the 0% increase and were in support of that, and they're continuing to be interested in getting a much more longer-term contract but wanted to delay that until the next new general manager was brought in.

Jones: Okay, thank you. Any other questions or concerns regarding this resolution from the Board?

Louderback: So, we basically want to keep going for next semester. I mean, we don't know how many kids we have or anything, but just so we don't lose the whole thing.

Stephens: That's right.

Louderback: Okay. Thank you.

Donahue: Chairwoman, this is Trustee Donahue. May I ask one real quick question, please?

Jones: Yes, sir.

Donahue: So, I would agree with Trustee Louderback. It's important that we have the service in place. And I apologize; I'm a little confused with what we're actually proposing to do. We're proposing to maintain the service and the contract as-is until they get a new general manager, and then we'll renegotiate a new contract?

Stephens: We have a contract that traditionally, when I was here, we actually entered into a two-year agreement with the same level of services, a certain number of buses, ridership hours, and things like that. Unfortunately, because of the past year or so with our contract negotiations, the director that just left was very much asking ISU to have substantial increases that we could not support. And so, our continued negotiations with them, unfortunately, reached a point where we had to have spending authorizations, which is what these resolutions provide us for, to continue the service. And so, unfortunately, we keep doing six-month agreements thinking that we'll finally reach the situation where we can get a much more longer-term, but right now, we're just asking for the resolution that allows us to continue from January 1st through June 30th, and we're hoping by that time, we'll be bringing back to you, sometime next spring, a resolution that actually provides a much more longer-term contract.

Donahue: Now, I get that. And thank you, Dan. I guess my question was more, and I should have probably been more specific. Due to COVID and the numbers you expressed of pre-COVID, we were carrying roughly 2,500 students, I thought you said, a day. And today, they really don't know, which I get. Out of safety, they're boarding from the rear doors, because they don't want the students and the operator interacting. But their best guess is somewhere between 300 to 500, which would tell me ridership is down like 80%. I would hope that somehow there would be, my term, a true-up, some sort of adjustment, because if we're paying at the level of 2,500 people riding a day, but only 500 are riding a day, we should somehow be discounted, I would guess, at some point in time for what we're actually—the amount of passengers versus what we're paying them. But I get the need, we need to make sure we have the service in place, because this will be in our rearview mirror, and hopefully it will get back to somewhat of a normalcy. But that's my only comment on it. I hope that made somewhat of sense to you.

Stephens: Yes, sir. And, I appreciate your points. This is really part of our conversations we've been having with them. We've got a fixed rate regardless of ridership because of the amount of time. And so, we have been talking with them about how to introduce some type of variable rate. And so that is a part of the negotiations, and we suspect that to continue. And so, it is a fluid effort. But we very much appreciate the service they provide, and in a situation right now, we're unfortunately—given a fixed rate—not able to maximize the services we're having to pay for.

Louderback: Madam Chairman. Just to follow up on that, I know last time when we did it, they still had to take it to their board. I mean, do we have to wait to see if they'll accept it? Are you pretty sure they're going to accept it or deny it?

Stephens: Yes.

Louderback: Or do they want more?

Stephens: Well, traditionally, it's become the timing by which we have a Board meeting, but so they're looking, every resolution we have is contingent upon theirs, and theirs is contingent upon ours. But they should be having a meeting in the month, either October or November, to approve this.

Louderback: But, okay. But you think it's— I mean, because you've been having discussions and everything. So, okay.

Stephens: Yeah.

Louderback: Thank you.

Stephens: Their board at least in conversations with their interim general manager—were in approval of the no-increase and the six-month extension.

Jones: Any more questions, concerns regarding this resolution? Trustee Bohn?

Bohn: Last spring when we talked about the contract that they wanted, it was a substantial increase that we felt we could not support.

Stephens: That's correct.

Bohn: And so, you know, we're going to try and negotiate this spring again. So, are you looking at other options if they are steadfast with that substantial increase that we realize we can't support?

Stephens: Yes.

Bohn: Okay. Thank you.

Stephens: We continue to have that on a regular basis.

Bohn: Thank you.

Jones: Any other questions, comments, concerns? Seeing none, all those in favor, signify by aye. Any opposed? Resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much.

Resolution No. 2020.10/31 COVID-19 Testing Authorization

Dietz: Before I go through this, I would like to introduce Dr. John Baur who has become our testing czar. John has been here for a long time as a terrific faculty member in the Chemistry Department, and after that, he went on to head up all of our research activities. He has been willing to jump into the testing fray here. So, as we move through this, and I describe what we would like to have you consider this morning, I'm going to put him on the spot to say if you have questions, he probably knows the most of anybody in the room about that. So, John, that's a fair warning for you there.

Illinois State University has made a significant financial commitment to help keep our students, faculty, and staff safe during the pandemic. An important component of our efforts to limit the spread of the Coronavirus is a COVID-19 testing program. We've been talking with the University of Illinois about utilizing their Shield saliva-based test for COVID-19 since early summer. Progress continues to be made on an agreement between the University of Illinois and Illinois State, in which Illinois State would serve as a regional laboratory to process saliva-based tests and provide the saliva-based tests to students, faculty, and staff.

Discussions hit a snag when we recently learned that the saliva-based test had not been approved by the Federal Drug Administration, in conflict with information that had been shared previously. We have been assured by the University of Illinois that they have initiated the process for an emergency-use agreement and expect approval, we hope, in November—and they hope in November.

Use of the saliva-based tests will allow the university to test greater numbers of students, faculty, and staff on a regular basis, provide faster turnaround time for results, and decrease per-test costs from what we're paying now—which is basically \$100 per test under the existing Reditus contract—to about \$20 per test. The university anticipates conducting approximately 13,000 tests of students, faculty, and staff per week. Collection of samples will be completed at multiple on-campus locations. This resolution seeks authorization to execute a seven-month contract with a cost not to exceed \$5.5 million for COVID-19 surveillance testing. This cost estimate provides for up to 275,000 tests being conducted over the contract period.

We are requesting your approval to move forward with an agreement with the University of Illinois to establish the laboratory and purchase saliva-based tests to administer to Illinois State University faculty, staff, and students, pending FDA issuance of an emergency-use agreement for the use of the saliva-based tests.

With that, I would ask for your approval of this resolution.

Jones: Thank you. Do I have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/31 COVID-19 Testing Authorization?

Navarro: I so move.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Navarro. Do we have a second?

Bohn: Second.

Jones: Second by Trustee Bohn. Are there any questions, comments, or concerns from the Board? I have a couple questions. John, I was giving you the eye to kind of get you there. Thank you. My first question, as you're making your way there, is we have a contract with Reditus. And this may not be a question for you because this is contractual. How does that contract work? Are we able to just discontinue that contract and transition over to something else? Is there some penalty for cancellation of that contract? Or, are we canceling it? Don't go too far, because I've got some for you, too.

Stephens: I do not want to be the testing czar. Actually, when we wrote the Reditus agreement, like in any agreement, we agreed upon terms for an element of notice. And so, if I'm remembering correctly, it's probably in the 30-day range, and there's not a substantial large minimum volume in that. And so, I also have a feeling, at the end of the day, we'll enter into testing through the UI Shield program and also be winding ourselves off the Reditus program and probably doing things in parallel, and then gradually decline because there is such a substantial difference in the cost, one's being \$100 and the UI proposal right now is around \$20. It may even go lower if there are some state subsidies that the governor's office is at least beginning to offer comments on.

Jones: Okay. And the second question is still a contractual question. So, we heard Dr. Dietz's comment that FDA approval even for emergency use is still pending?

Stephens: Correct.

Jones: So, is my assumption correct that we will not be entering this contract until they at least have the emergency approval?

Stephens: That is correct. And even if we start with minimal testing today, those samples will actually have to travel to the UI Champaign lab, because that is a certification that they can provide for results. But there cannot be any results provided by a lab that isn't certified. So, that would be the only time where we would actually have the results reported through our program is once we get FDA approval.

Jones: I think this may be my last question, and this might be joint. Is this a per-test basis that we're being charged for? It's not a flat rate. So, it's variable by how many tests we actually utilize?

Stephens: Yes, it is. And I have to compliment the University of Illinois in the fiscal model that we're working with them and other universities across the state. It's a shared-cost model, and they're fronting all the equipment, they're fronting a major portion of the personnel. We're providing, obviously, dedicated space in the lab. They're providing the equipment. We do hope, at the end of the day, that the equipment actually stays with us. It will be some rather advanced equipment. And so it really is a partnership, and we're looking forward to being an associate of that partnership, but we actually hope it ends pretty quickly, because we hopefully would have no need to do it anymore. But it is something that we're very excited about getting involved in once they can get their approvals.

Jones: I'm sorry. The attorney in the room was asking all the contract questions. We may have someone who has some science questions now. Any other questions or concerns, comments, from the Board? Trustee Louderback?

Louderback: Question. Okay, so we approved \$3.5 million last time. That came out of GRF. I know everything is coming out of GRF. I'm wondering when we're going to run out. I mean, we're not seeing it come down. How much money do we have left from the \$3.5 that we gave you last time? Approved, I should say?

Stephens: Do you know how much? Maybe you can answer that one. I apologize. I hadn't checked up on where we stood.

Baur: Yes. So, we have not yet done half of the tests that was authorized in the Reditus contract, so we have—

Louderback: I'm sorry. I can't hear.

Baur: So, I think we're about halfway through the number of tests that we were authorized by the Reditus contract. So, whatever the authorization was by—

Louderback: No, but we could do up to that. How much have we spent to date? I mean, I assume we get a number.

Baur: So, I'm just trying to think. There's about 12,000 tests, so \$100 a test, so that's \$1.2 million, around that.

Louderback: So, whatever's left over then, hopefully we won't just try to use it all. So that goes to the \$5.5 million? Okay. What I would like to do as we go along, because the end of November, then, hopefully we're closed until the middle of— Oh, I'm sorry, Julie. Yeah. We're closed until the middle of January. So, we have two months in which to get— I mean, the FDA didn't approve them last time. I'm not sure what's going to happen this time, since a lot of it's not going through. How are we going to deal with testing when school starts in January?

Baur: So, we plan to have the Shield method in place at the beginning, well, by the end of this semester, probably late November or December. And so, when students come back in early January, we'll have the ability to essentially do large-scale testing of anybody that comes.

Louderback: I guess I have a real problem that we're going to let students come back without being already negative. I mean, I think we had a problem with that, and that's when I think the township gets a little uptight because students come back from vacation. Do we not have a health app in which they already know that they can put in if they are negative or positive on there? Don't people have to come in and get tested every so often, both off campus and on campus?

Baur: So, we do have a program of testing, and students can upload their test results into the Student Health Service portal. So, the problem with actually requiring that at the beginning of the spring semester is that classes start January 11th, I think...

Louderback: Right.

Baur: ...and so, students will start coming back that week before that. And so, having to show a test that you've already tested before you come back to campus—basically, remember, a test is a point in time. Right?

Louderback: No, I know. But I mean, other universities are doing it, where you cannot move into a dorm until you've tested negative. You can't go into a classroom unless you've tested negative.

Baur: Yeah. So, I think that's called entry testing. So, where you test before you come to the university. So, that gives you some sense of security that people are negative, but it's no guarantee that people are negative because it's a point in time. You know, if I test on Monday, I don't get my results...

Louderback: Right. And I'm not arguing that. But, to me, for our own sanity and to kind of assist with the townspeople when all these students come back, I would think we would want to at least have them, at that point, be negative. That doesn't mean—I mean, we all know that we don't really know when it's going to happen or who's going to get it or what.

Baur: Right.

Louderback: But that's always been a worry to me as to why we don't have them at least test once before they come back, the week before they come back, and that that gets sent to the portal.

Baur: So, my preference would be to do frequent testing once they get on campus because what can happen, and I think this happened at another university in town that did require entry testing, you come back and everybody thinks that they're safe and that they're negative, and so the behavior—

Louderback: So, the day students come back, then we're going to test them before they go to the dorms and the school classes?

Baur: We have that ability to do that.

Louderback: We're going to do that? Is that what I'm hearing?

Baur: That's not my decision, but we have the ability to do that.

Louderback: Well, that's what I'm hearing is that we want to do it. We don't trust others to do it. We want to be able to do it when they get here.

Dietz: I think it's very difficult to require that because there's really no teeth in the requirement. And other institutions in the state really are not doing what you're suggesting. There are very few of them that are actually doing that.

Louderback: Well, around the country, they are.

Dietz: Around the country, but not in the State of Illinois. And I understand your point.

Louderback: That's kind of where, you know, as we're going down the line, it just kind of bothers me that we had trouble with an RA in the beginning with that. So, I think that's something that we really need to look at, that somehow there is a way. Others are doing it. Maybe not in Illinois, but we've always been ahead of everybody else in Illinois, so we don't have to go behind them.

Dietz: I appreciate that comment. We're continuing to have discussions about that. As a matter of fact, we talked about that just on Wednesday in the cabinet meeting. So, points well taken.

Louderback: I mean, because to me, every time we come back, we're going to try another way to try to get more money to do the COVID testing. And at some point, you know, hopefully this will be over. I don't know that it will for a while. But I think to me that would make the most sense, to be able to at least— If we're going to test them before they move in, that's fine. But I know that Bloomington and Normal were very nervous when we came back in the fall, and I don't want to see that happen again, since we have good relations. So, I think we need to look at that a little bit more.

Dietz: Okay, thank you.

Jones: Trustee Bohn, please proceed.

Bohn: Can you tell me what the sensitivity and specificity of the test from U of I, the Shield test, is compared to the Reditus test?

Baur: That's an excellent question. So, we're told that both tests have similar sensitivity. Both require, I think it's 37 Ct cycles to turn positive. So, the scientific method is essentially the same whether the virus is expressed the same in the saliva versus the nasal sample, I'm not familiar with if that's been studied or is really well known, if there is a substantial difference.

Bohn: And how much saliva is required for that test.

Baur: So, they're saying now it's about a milliliter.

Bohn: A milliliter.

Baur: Yeah, a milliliter or a little bit less. They're using smaller tubes now than they did when they started.

Bohn: Okay. And I know at U of I, they do test the students, I think, twice a week or something like that, and then they have an app on their phone to get into a building. Are you anticipating doing something like that or not?

Baur: So, that's still under discussion. The way to communicate the results back to the students and then also to what consequences there will be for testing or not testing; that's still under discussion.

Bohn: Okay, thank you.

Dobski: Julie?

Jones: Proceed, Bob.

Dobski: Yeah, Dr. Baur, on a more positive note, and thinking ahead maybe, let's assume this virus does diminish and we're on the downside and a vaccine comes out in the next two or three months. So, is a vaccine process going to be maybe implemented on campus or something or provided? And, again, is that going to come up for another cost increase? Any thought there or any projections?

Baur: I do know there has been planning about distribution of a vaccine, and that's been in conjunction with the McLean County Health Department. I'm not party to those details, so I'm not exactly sure where those discussions are right now. But even with the virus, the testing will be required for a while yet, as the— sorry—even with the *vaccine*, testing will be required for a while as people build their immunity, and the virus is— sorry—*vaccine* is distributed. So, we'd anticipate the need for the testing even after a vaccine is available.

Dobski: Okay, thank you.

Jones: If we approve this resolution today, and they do receive FDA issuance of the emergency-use agreement, how soon would we be able to get our lab and our testing up and running here on ISU's campus?

Baur: So, because of the delay in the authorization and when we found out that that actually wasn't authorized, we kind of stood down for a while. And so, it will still take another four to six weeks to get the lab up and running, because we have to hire people and get all the equipment in place.

Jones: Any other questions, comments, concerns from the Board? Seeing none, all those in favor of approval of the resolution, signify with aye. Any opposed? The resolution is approved. Thank you, gentlemen.

Dietz: Thank you very much.

Resolution No. 2020.10/32 COVID-19 Quarantine Authorization

Dietz: The next resolution is somewhat related, about quarantine. The university has dedicated 5% of the rooms within the residence halls and university apartments to serve as isolation spaces for residents who have tested positive for the COVID-19 virus and quarantine spaces for residents deemed close contacts of persons who've tested positive for the COVID-19 virus. During the spike in COVID-19 cases on campus, and at a time when the CDC changed its recommendation to indicate that students testing positive should not be sent home, the university became concerned that it would not have sufficient spaces on campus to house students who were under quarantine. The university contacted local hotels to determine whether they would consider housing students in quarantine. Two local hotels indicated their interest in providing housing and meals for our students in quarantine, and we signed a limited agreement with one of these hotels for the fall semester and have utilized it somewhat during these times when on-campus spaces were not readily available.

This resolution seeks authorization to execute a contract for rooms and meals for up to 94 rooms for a period of 10 weeks in the fall of 2020 in the time frame September 15, 2020, to December 1, 2020, and for 16 weeks in the spring of 2021, a period of time January 11, 2021, thru May 14, 2021, at a cost not to exceed \$1.6 million. The exact number of rooms used each night will vary based, obviously, on the need for quarantine spaces on any particular given day. It is our hope that we will not need to use these hotel rooms moving forward, but we want to be prepared should the immediate need occur.

And I ask for your approval of this resolution.

Jones: Do I have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/32 Quarantine Authorization?

Navarro: I so move.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Navarro. Do I have a second?

Louderback: Second.

Jones: I have a second by Trustee Louderback. Are there any questions, comments, concerns from the Board? Okay, I think we have quite a few. We're going to start here with Trustee Turner.

Turner: I have a couple, actually. So, is this only for on-campus students, or is it for just any student who gets tested and it's positive?

Dietz: I think I'll turn to Vice President Stephens.

Stephens: It is currently for on-campus students, because we've got to, again, make sure we de-densify those in our existing housing environment.

Turner: Is this like a first-come, first-served thing? So, when the 5% housing fills up, then we're going to start using the hotels? Is that how it's going to go?

Stephens: It's a combination. It really depends on certain situations. Some students may want to. We're being very flexible and very respectful of not only the student as well as the parents. And so, if we've got place in-housing, it's obviously easier for us to have that environment. But if we feel the need to seek those extra spaces, this is a resolution designed to have it in case we have to have a spike. We have not, fortunately, had to use very many of these, but because of our contractual authority, it is limited up to a certain amount. We're really planning for hopefully a situation we really won't have to use a lot of.

Turner: Okay. And are students going to be required to stay the full 14 days, or is there going to be like a check-in period to test them again to see if they're going to have to stay the full 14 or not?

Stephens: From my understanding, it is a quarantine period, working through Student Affairs, and being monitored through that environment. So, they're not allowed to, once you're in that type of environment, you're supposed to stay quarantined for the period of time that the CDC is guiding us and the Health Department is guiding us.

Dietz: You really, really can't test out of the quarantine time frame. It's a full 14 days for the full quarantine. So, you can't go back and get another test and expect to limit that time frame.

Stephens: Right.

Jones: I guess to piggyback on what Trustee Turner was saying, is someone able to walk us through? A student shows up. They get tested. They're positive. Explain that to us, how that works. I live in a residence hall, or in Trustee Turner's example, I don't live in a residence hall. What is the track that the students go through when they test positive?

Dietz: Vice President Johnson is closest to that issue, so lead us through that if you would.

Johnson: Okay. All right. I'll attempt to go through that. So, if you're living in a residence hall and you test positive. Right? Health Services gets that notification. All right? Then Health Services then notifies then our Housing staff of that information. That student is then informed as well. Okay? And we make arrangements then for that student then to be placed, if they test positive, in an isolation space. Typically, that's on campus.

There is then contact tracing that takes place. All right? So then if there are students who have not tested positive but we believe that, through contact tracing, that it warrants them to go into quarantine, then the first step is, if they want to go home, that's fine, as well. But we want them and prefer for them to be here. And if that's the case, then we have space on campus. But every now and then you might have someone who, maybe they don't want to be seen on campus, and things of that nature. We can leverage, then, those spaces in the hotel, let's say. We can place you in one of the hotels then, in that sense. Okay? So, then we provide the transportation.

We have case managers who work with these students, whether they're on campus or off campus. We check with them on a daily basis. We provide meals for them if they're on campus, then, a couple of times a day. All right? So, we bring those meals to those students. With these hotels that we contract with, we provide meals there as well. All right? And our case managers actually go out and actually, they can stay there as well, to be with those students. Those students also have case managers' phone numbers and things of that nature. So, we really take care of them in that sense.

For off-campus students, if they do test positive, again, Health Services then contacts those individuals and, for the most part, those students then quarantine or they isolate and quarantine off campus at their residence. Okay? We do the same contact tracing, and so forth, and go through the same procedures if they are students who live off campus and on campus, then, that were in contact with those folks as far as providing spaces for those folks. Does that make sense? Okay. I guess there are no questions on the process.

Jones: Trustee Navarro, did you have? I'm sorry. Trustee Turner, were you done with your questions?

Turner: I have one more question. It was more for a safety concern. So, would the hotels be still operating? The hotels that we're going to use, are they going to still be operating, allowing other guests to check in? Or how is that going to be separate from the COVID students and then people that will be at the hotel?

Johnson: I'm not sure I'm following that. So, state that again.

Turner: So, we're going to be at a hotel. And hotels usually have guests that check in. So, is the hotel only going to be just strictly for the COVID students and they're not going to be allowing other outside guests to come in?

Johnson: That's a great question. These spaces that we would then be contracting for are on a particular floor and they're only for us. And those students, then, are expected to stay in those spaces and not leave their rooms. So, that's how we work that. And we provide meals for them at their room and things of that nature. So, they're separate from, then, any hotel guests and things of that nature. They won't have contact with those folks. As a

matter of fact, when they come there, there's like a welcome little basket and information and instructions and things of that nature.

Dietz: I would also mention that those would only be students who are quarantined.

Johnson: Correct.

Dietz: Only quarantined.

Johnson: Not isolation or people who have tested positive. We do not use those spaces off campus or those hotels for that.

Jones: Trustee Navarro.

Navarro: So, my question was about the contract. I'm assuming that the fees are based on services that are contracted for, or is there a minimum amount that's going back to the hotels each month, quarter?

Stephens: In the conversations we've had in the first few months, when we were in the month of September when we were able to work in the community to find a few hotels that would work with us, we're taking in blocks. And right now, we had an agreement in September that gave us a certain number of beds, because they're locking them out. They're essentially dedicating a floor, and so they gave us very reasonable rates to do that.

As Vice President Johnson said, we also worked through the scenario of food. Now, food is not charged to us if they are not there. But a room is charged. Now, with the fact that we've got less need going on, each month we're going to be looking at how much do we want to commit to? And so, again, our resolution is really designed for it not to exceed, and we're going to do our best to try to manage through that, based on the sensitivity of how testing and situations are occurring and to try to minimize whatever we agree to commit to.

Navarro: So, the hotels did receive a minimum amount whether you had students in those rooms or not.

Stephens: That's exactly right, because they could not rent that room to anyone else.

Navarro: Were those hotels that we used also being used by other institutions?

Stephens: That's correct.

Navarro: Okay.

Jones: How long was the block? So, if we had to have a block of rooms, is it for this whole 10 weeks? Is it for the whole 16 weeks? Or, how do we assess that block?

Stephens: No. Thank you for asking that. Actually, what we've been doing is when we initially quickly placed this together, it was 30 days. And we entered into basically through a period of time in September to early October, and we've got an agreement in October right now, and we'll be looking at what do we think we want to do in November? What do we think we want to do in December? We certainly, especially after Thanksgiving, we will be certainly dialing that back but also be very much prepared for the January environment, as Trustee Louderback was talking about earlier. So, we're going to be managing that. In the partnership agreements we've got, the hotel managements are being very flexible and very supportive of this situation with us.

Jones: Trustee Navarro, do you have any other questions?

Navarro: That's it. No.

Jones: Anyone from this side? All right. Trustee Louderback?

Louderback: Okay, so we have 60% of the dorms are full. Correct?

Stephens: We're around 50% now.

Louderback: Okay. So, are all the dorms open? They are. What about quarantining— I mean, and we're only going to use 5% dorm space quarantine? And we're going to go out and pay?

Johnson: Again, we are preparing for, we're going to do a lot more testing of our student population. Okay? Who knows where this virus is going to go? All right? It could spike. It's spiking across the country and things of that nature. So, again, as the resolution says, it's for surge space. If we get back into a situation where—

Louderback: How many have we put in the hotels so far?

Johnson: I would say, a dozen, a couple dozen probably max, at this point.

Louderback: In all the extra dorm space, we don't have room to put more than 5%? When we're only at 50%?

Dietz: My understanding is that in the hotels, we put 35 at this point.

Louderback: I guess I'm just trying to figure out if we're only 50% full in the dorms, we don't have an empty floor somewhere that, you know, a bunch of floors that we could put students?

Johnson: Well, again, right now, those numbers have fluctuated in the past. I know the numbers right now seemed like, again, that we have—

Louderback: No, I understand that. But you've had 35, and I guess I'm trying to understand, you know, with the 35—or you didn't have 35 at once, I'm sure. So, how are they spaced within the dormitories that we can't, you know, have a floor or something here that's—

Johnson: That's a great question. Right now, we're utilizing and leveraging all of the residence halls then. Okay? So, we're utilizing all of the residence halls. It's particularly difficult, though, as it relates to a Watterson, Tri-Towers, and so forth, where you have universal restrooms. Okay? So, our preference is, and what we've leveraged mostly, is Heartland Court because we have more of apartment-style facilities and single restrooms, then, in that sense. So, that's why this particular type of space, hotel spaces, are more attractive because of the restroom situation. We can't leverage Watterson, Tri-Towers, and Hewitt and Manchester in that same type of manner.

Louderback: But if they're quarantining and not to go out in Watterson, what, we just have a few people in all of the suites?

Johnson: Yeah, but then you expose people to— You've got people traversing hallways and things of that nature and so forth. So, you can't do that within those types of facilities at all.

Dietz: I would also add another fact that I just received here this morning, that as of August the 17th, we've had 233 total students in on-campus quarantine and isolation since the beginning of the year. And obviously, because of the quarantine, those have to be individual rooms. So, you've got 233 rooms that potentially were impacted during that timeframe. So, what we're doing with this resolution, frankly, is, again, kind of planning for the worst and hoping for the best so we don't spend the amount of money that is here. But if we need it, we've got it. I think that's the precaution.

Jones: And I think I just want to make sure that I'm understanding, because I think I do. So, part of the reason why the residence hall, whatever percentage they're at, it's not because they're just empty rooms around. It's because those might have been two-person rooms, and now they're one-person rooms because of social distancing, or they may have had three people in it. So, it's not just an empty room that's available.

Louderback: I understand that.

Jones: That's why the percentage is low. So, it's not that rooms are available at the percentage low.

Johnson: Correct.

Jones: They can't have anybody else there. And then the second thing I thought I heard Ann say is that, while the preference may be for us to have them on campus, we do have to have some flexibility and sensitivity to where they want to be.

Johnson: Correct.

Jones: Because they may not want to be on campus and be in an isolation situation because there may be, who knows, there may be some sort of stigma they feel associated with that or whatever, and they may want to be in the hotel environment. And so, I think that's another reason, maybe, why we're trying to make this available to them. Because it's already a difficult situation for them, and we certainly want to be as sensitive as we can to accommodating their wishes for where they would be housed.

Johnson: Correct. We're trying to be as sensitive as we possibly can. Again, that's why we have case managers working with these students. Okay? And there are all types of complex issues that these students are working with, in addition to trying to do their classes. Okay? So, we're definitely trying to be sensitive to them and their family situations. We've had families who have contacted us and said, "No, they can't come home." So, of course, because their family is going through a certain situation as well. You know? Whether it's employment matters where they've tested positive within their own environment. So, you know, that student can't come home then, as well. So very complex situations.

Jones: Thank you. Any further questions, concerns from the Board? Thank you. All those in favor, please signify with aye. Any opposed? The resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much. Won't it be a great day when the word quarantine and COVID-19 and virus are in the rearview mirrors, as Trustee Donahue mentioned.

Resolution No. 2020.10/33 Authorization to Name Classroom

Dietz: We're now moving into other resolutions that have nothing to do with COVID-19. So, this is really terrific.

As authorized by the Board of Trustees Governing Document, Section C, Policies, Subsection IV-C, Naming of Facilities, the Board of Trustees shall approve the naming of all facilities at the university, and I bring you today a request to name a classroom at Illinois State University Farm the Compeer Financial Classroom.

Compeer Financial has committed a cash gift to support a total renovation of the classroom and bring the entire facility within federal compliance of accessibility laws. This includes adding a wheelchair ramp on the building, renovating the restrooms to increase capacity and add provisions for accessibility, and also to raise the floor in the classroom to a single level. Indeed, all of that has been completed. I was up there, as I mentioned, this past week; and that's all been completed.

The gift displays considerable generosity of Compeer Financial and is a demonstration of the company's commitment and partnership, not only with the Department of Agriculture at Illinois State University but also to the excellence of our students and the belief in building a stronger agricultural industry through them.

And I ask for your approval of this resolution to name the classroom at the Illinois State University Farm, the Compeer Financial Classroom.

Jones: Do I have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/33 Authorization to Name Classroom?

Bohn: So moved.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Bohn. Do I have a second?

Navarro: I'll second.

Jones: I have a second by Trustee Navarro. Do we have any questions, comments, or concerns before we go to the vote?

Louderback: It looks great.

Jones: Comment? That was great?

Louderback: No, I was out there on Monday, and it looked great.

Jones: Okay. All those in favor, signify by aye. Any opposed? The resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much. And, again, great thanks to Compeer Financial for their investment. That civic engagement center is still hanging out there in case folks have had... Soaking that in right now.

Resolution No. 2020.10/34 Authorization to Name Office

Dietz: Stan and René Shingles have committed a cash gift to support renovation and upgrades for room 140 in the Multicultural Center, and we're asking your support to name this space in their honor.

Stan Shingles earned a bachelor's degree in 1982 and a master's in 1988 from Illinois State University. He currently serves as the interim chief diversity officer at Central Michigan University and has served in several administrative roles during a 30-year career at the university. Stan has remained active with his alma matter, currently serving on the Board of Directors for the Illinois State University Black Colleagues Association and as a member of the Illinois State University Alumni Association Board of Directors. In 2012, Stan was inducted into Illinois State University's College of Applied Sciences and Technology Hall of Fame. In 2019, Stan was inducted into the Division of Student Affairs' Steve and Sandi Adams Legacy Hall of Fame.

Equally as talented and recognized for her achievements, Dr. René Shingles earned a master's degree from Illinois State University in 1986 and currently serves as a professor and program director for the School of Rehabilitation and Medical Sciences at Central Michigan University. A pace-setter, Dr. Shingles became the 13th Black woman in the United States to become a certified athletic trainer in 1987 and was the first Black woman to be inducted into the National Athlete Trainer's Hall of Fame. She also served as a trainer for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. In 2017, Dr. Shingles was inducted into the Illinois State University College of Applied Sciences and Technology Hall of Fame.

I ask for your approval for this resolution to name room 140 in the Multicultural Center in honor of these two talented and proud Redbirds.

And I would also, on a personal note, mention that I also know that many of you on this Board know Stan and René, as do I and as Dr. Johnson and many others from a long career, a former career of mine, in Student Affairs. What a great couple. What dedicated alums, and what an honor to ask for your approval of this resolution.

Jones: Do I have a motion and a second to approve resolution 2020.10/34 Authorization to Name Office?

Louderback: So moved.

Turner: Second.

Jones: I have a motion by Trustee Louderback and a second by Trustee Turner. Do we have any questions, comments, concerns? I would echo what Dr. Dietz says. I am very well acquainted with both Stan and René, and they are very, very proud Redbirds, big supporters of our campus. They are very well respected in both of their career endeavors and just great people. So, thank you to them for this generous gift. Once we approve this resolution— I hope we approve taking people's money, still, around here. So, thank you. All those in favor, please signify by aye. Any opposed? Thank you. The resolution is approved.

Dietz: Thank you very much. Chairperson Jones, that concludes the resolutions for today.

MOTION TO MOVE INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION

Jones: I would now entertain a motion to move into Executive Session. I'm just going to ask, because of this environment, and because we probably need to get out and get some fresh air and stretch our legs, take care of some things, that we resume Executive Session at 11:30, to give the Trustees a chance to kind of get settled in. So, I would like to now entertain a motion to move into Executive Session at 11:30 for the purpose of considering the appointment, employment, compensation, discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific employees pursuant to 5ILCS, Section 120/2 (c)(1); collective negotiating matters between the university and its employees, 5ILCS, Section 120/2 (c)(2); litigation which has been filed and is pending before a court or an administrative tribunal or is probable or imminent as allowed in 5ILCS, Section 120/2 (c)(11); and the purchase or lease of real property as allowed in 5ILCS, Section 120/2(c)(5). Is there a motion and a second?

Louderback: So moved.

Jones: Motion by Trustee Louderback. Do I have a second?

Navarro: I'll second.

Jones: All those in favor, signify by aye. The motion passes. We will now take a brief recess and resume for Executive Session in the Old Main Room—is that correct?—at 11:30. Thank you all. Thank you all for coming out this morning. Everybody, have a great weekend. Oh, I'm sorry.

When we move from Executive Session, following the Executive Session, the Board will move back into Public Session solely for the purpose of adjournment. You are welcome to come back to join us to adjourn if you would like, but you may want to do something else with your Friday afternoon. With that, we conclude the Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Trustees. Thank you all for coming out this morning.