District HR Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Advisory (DEIA) Committee Meeting
Meeting Agenda – December 14, 2021, 3:00 p.m.
Via Zoom: https://cccconfer.zoom.us/j/95394309903
Or Dial-In: 669-900-6833 | Meeting ID: 953 9430 9903

I. Welcome & Confirmation of Quorum – Kristina Hannon, Quad-Chair

II. Words from Students and Community
   a. We will begin every meeting with words from students and/ or the community. Committee members are encouraged to send suggestions for speakers to Dr. Blackshear.

III. Robert’s Rules / Consensus-Based Decision-Making Process Model

IV. Approval of Minutes
   a. Approval of Minutes from November 9, 2021

V. BIPOC (Black and Indigenous People of Color) Analysis Update
   a. We will give an update on the work analysis of our BIPOC members

VI. Vested Group Discussion
   a. Committee discussion on vested group representation at committee meetings.

VII. Policies and Procedures Discussion
   a. We would like to hear about any barriers in District policies and procedures that our students, employees and communities face.

VIII. Update on EEO Committee
   a. We will provide an update on the revised EEO committee and the work the committee will do during the 21-22 academic year.

IX. Next Meeting Date & Adjournment
    The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, January 11, 2022, at 3:00p.m.

SBCCD Mission:
The San Bernardino Community College District (SBCCD) transforms lives through the education and training of students for the benefit and enrichment of our diverse communities.

DEIAC Charge:
The District Human Resources, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Advisory Committee is an advisory committee to the Chancellor’s Council. The committee is charged with aligning Districtwide DEI efforts and ensure adequate support is available. The Advisory committee will also conduct research and make DEI recommendations to the Chancellor’s Council.
Consensus-Based Decision-Making Processes

A consensus based decision-making process is an effort in which affected parties (stakeholders) seek to reach agreement on a course of action to address an issue or set of related issues. In a consensus process, the stakeholders work together to find a mutually acceptable solution.

Each consensus process is unique because the parties design their agreement to fit their circumstances. However, successful consensus processes follow several guiding principles:

- **Consensus Decision-making** - Participants make decisions by agreement rather than by majority vote.
- **Inclusiveness** - To the extent possible, all necessary interests are represented or, at a minimum, approve of the decision.
- **Accountability** - Participants usually represent stakeholder groups or interests. They are accountable both to their constituents and to the process.
- **Facilitation** - An impartial facilitator accountable to all participants manages the process, ensures the ground rules are followed, and helps to maintain a productive climate for communication and problem solving.
- **Flexibility** - Participants design a process and address the issues in a manner they determine most suitable to the situation.
- **Shared Control/Ground Rules** - Participants share with the facilitator responsibility for setting and maintaining the ground rules for a process and for creating outcomes.
- **Commitment to Implementation** - All stakeholders commit to carrying out their agreement.

**Elements of a Consensus Based Decision:**
- All parties agree with the proposed decision and are willing to carry it out;
- No one will block or obstruct the decision or its implementation; and
- Everyone will support the decision and implement it.
Levels of Consensus:
- I can say an unqualified "yes"!
- I can accept the decision.
- I can live with the decision.
- I do not fully agree with the decision, however, I will not block it and will support it.

Sample Ground Rules

1. **It’s Your Show:** We understand that this is our process. The facilitators are resources to take us where we agree to go. We determine the agenda, ground rules, issues and process. We agree to attend and fully participate in all meetings.

2. **Everyone is Equal:** We agree that all participants in the process are equal.

3. **No Relevant Topic is Excluded:** We agree that no relevant topics are excluded from consideration unless we agree they are. This is our opportunity to bring up and thoroughly discuss issues that concern us.

4. **No Discussion is Ended:** We agree that no discussion is ended, including process discussion, ground rules and rule of decision. Agreements reached at prior meetings, unless implemented, are always open for further consideration.

5. **Respect Opinions:** We agree to respect each other’s opinions. We will use gentle candor in comments to each other and will not interrupt.

6. **Respect the Time:** We all understand the time constraints we face and agree to respect the time. No one will dominate the discussions, and all participants will have an opportunity to express their opinions.

7. **Silence Is Agreement:** We agree that silence on decisions is agreement. The facilitators and other participants cannot read our minds. If it appears that the group is reaching a consensus on an issue, if no one voices disagreement, it is assumed that all are in agreement.

8. **Keep the Facilitator Accurate:** We agree to make certain that the facilitators capture what we meant to say. We will keep the facilitators accurate.

9. **Non-attribution:** We agree that we will not attribute ideas or comments made by participants to others outside of this process.

10. **Rule of Decision:** We agree that the rule of decision is Consensus, a described above. We agree to strive for consensus. If agreement by all participants on an issue
is not possible, we will seek to develop a clear and balanced statement of the areas of disagreement. Neutrality by any participant does not constitute a lack of consensus.

11. **Media:** We agree that all of our meetings are open to the media and to the public unless we close all or a portion of them by consensus.

12. **Substitutes/Proxies:** We agree that we will not send substitutes or proxies. We may send observers to meetings, but they will not have participant status.

13. **Have Fun:** We agree to do our best to enjoy the process and to help other participants do so as well.

**Consensus Decision Making**

In simple terms, consensus refers to agreement on some decision by all members of a group, rather than a majority or a select group of representatives. The consensus process is what a group goes through to reach this agreement. The assumptions, methods, and results are very different from traditional parliamentary procedure or majority voting methods.

In the traditional political/legal processes, one side wins and one side loses. Some issues come back time and again, or an issue may be so contentious that it is simply never resolved. By contrast, a public policy consensus dialogue is framed and agreements developed in a mutually beneficial way ensuring that no issue is “off limits” and that all essential stakeholders are on board.

Acting according to consensus guidelines enables a group to take advantage of all group members' ideas. By combining their thoughts, people can often create a higher-quality decision than a vote decision or a decision by a single individual. Further, consensus decisions can be better than vote decisions because voting can actively undermine the decision. People are more likely to implement decisions they accept, and consensus makes acceptance more likely.

**What the consensus process requires**

Consensus demands a high level of trust among the members of the group. People need to believe that each member is a fair and reasonable person of integrity who has the organization's best interests at heart. There are no perfect groups or perfect individuals, but for consensus to work the members must believe that everyone is honestly doing their best.

Another important element of the consensus process is a good facilitator. This person is responsible for ensuring that everyone is heard, that all ideas are incorporated if they
seem to be part of the truth, and that the final decision is agreed upon by all assembled.
The facilitator is the servant of the group, not its leader. It is his/her job to draw out and
focus the best thinking of the group, not to use his/her position to impose or elevate
his/her own.

It's important that the facilitator never show signs of impatience or disfavor towards an
idea or a member. Total objectivity may an unattainable ideal, but the facilitator should
strive to remain as neutral as possible in the discussion. If he/she can't manage this,
then someone else should be facilitating. For this reason, many groups rotate the
facilitator role on some kind of regular schedule, or choose a facilitator for each
discussion depending on who is willing to forgo taking a more active part.

A good facilitator needs to be patient, intuitive, articulate, able to think on his/her feet,
and have a sense of humor. He/she should always be on the lookout for things that are
missing--a person who wants to speak but has been too shy, an idea that was badly
articulated or dismissed too quickly but has potential, or anything happening on the
nonverbal level that might be significant. The facilitator should periodically state and
restate the ideas on the table, the elements that have been agreed on, and the questions
still being decided. This allows everyone to see that progress is being made, and to
focus on the work left to be done.

**Key guidelines for consensus decision-making**

Consensus building processes require active listening, open communications and
patience. Participants are usually asked to agree to operate by consensus, use gentle
candor, put interests and concerns on the table, attend meetings faithfully, remain
flexible and demonstrate willingness to listen to proposals of other participants. It is
important that no participants immediately reject a proposal or idea but ask instead,
“Can it be adapted to meet my needs as well?” In short participants are asked to:

- Come to the discussion with an open mind. This doesn't mean not thinking about
  the issue beforehand, but it does mean being willing to consider any other
  perspectives and ideas that come up in the discussion.

- Listen to other people's ideas and try to understand their reasoning.

- Describe their own reasoning briefly so other people can understand them.
  Avoid arguing for their own judgments and trying to make other people change
  their minds to agree with them.

- Avoid changing their mind only to reach agreement and avoid conflict. They
  should not "go along" with decisions until they have resolved any reservations
  that they consider important.
• View differences of opinion as helpful rather than harmful.

• Avoid conflict-reducing techniques such as majority vote. Stick with the process and see if they can't reach consensus after all.

Variations on basic consensus

No matter how well the discussion is carried forward, how good the facilitator and how much integrity and trust exist in the group, there sometimes comes a point where all are in agreement but one or two. At this point there are a few possible courses of action. One is to ask if the individuals are willing to be “neutral.” They may not agree with the decision, but they also do not feel that it is wrong, so they may be willing to have the decision go forward. Depending on the size and nature of the group, if more than one or two people want to remain neutral on a decision, the group should probably take another look at it.

Another possibility is to lay aside the issue for another time. Although this alternative may create some difficulties, the world will likely continue to turn with or without a decision being made right now. The need to make a decision promptly is often not as important as the need to ultimately come to unity around a decision that has been well-crafted, taking the time it needs to do it right.

A third possibility is that one or two people may simply stop the group from moving forward. At this time there are several key considerations. Most important, the group should see those who are withholding consensus as doing so out of their highest understanding and beliefs. Next, the individual(s) who are preventing the group from making the decision should also examine themselves closely to assure that they are not withholding consensus out of self-interest, bias, vengeance, or any other such feeling. A refusal to enter consensus should be based on a very strong belief that the decision is wrong—and that the dissenter(s) would be doing the group a great disservice by allowing the decision to go forward.

This is always one of those times when feelings can run high, and it's important for the group not to put pressure on those who differ. It's hard enough to feel that you are stopping the group from going forward, without feeling coerced to go against your examined reasons and deeply felt understandings.

Some groups operate under a modified consensus approach called "Consensus-Minus-One." What this means is that it takes more than one dissenting members to block consensus. One voice at odds with the rest is considered a workable way to go forward, but more than one is a sign that the decision should be re-thought. Consensus-Minus-One can be a reassuring arrangement for people who are new to the process of
consensus decision-making, or in groups where members are not well acquainted enough to have the level of trust needed to commit to achieving full consensus. In practice, many groups have found that Consensus-Minus-One serves as a safety valve that rarely gets used. If even one member has strong reservations about a decision, it's often enough to keep the group searching for a better answer.

What Facilitators Do for a Process

1. They emit a presence.
2. They create a safe, productive environment.
3. They respect all participants and encourage mutual respect.
4. They educate the participants about best practice policies and procedures.
5. They identify and clarify the interests and needs of the parties.
6. They model legitimate conversation/discussion patterns.
7. They enhance communications.
8. They perform face-saver roles, protecting each participant.
9. They assist in collaborative problem solving.
10. They reflect and “reality-test” what is proposed.
11. They assist in developing written statements/agreements.
12. They assist in implementation of agreements.

What Facilitators Do Not Do for a Process

1. They do not assume.
2. They do not violate confidential communications.
3. They do not dictate agreements.
4. They do not impose their own values.
5. They do not function as psychologists.
6. They do not make promises they cannot keep.

7. They do not enforce agreements.

8. They do not lose self-control.
I. Welcome – Quad-Chairs: Kristina Hannon, Aysia Brown, Dr. Anthony Blacksher, Ana Bojorquez

Kristina Hannon called the meeting to order at 3:04 p.m.

II. Words from students and community
A. We will begin every meeting with words from students and/or the community.
   Committee members are encouraged to send suggestions for speakers to Dr. Blackshear

Dr. Anthony Blacksheer shared that the quad-chair want to start each meeting with a student or community member to share their story and support the committee purpose. Today we welcomed Kamau Maurice, student, to share their background, what led them to college, and their approach to school success.

Dr. Blacksher thanked Kamau for being here, reiterating that our committee and district are invested in our students and their success.

Kristina Hannon thanked Kamau for being here and for being vulnerable with us. She shared that she loves the ability to start our meetings with students and community voices because we do need to be reminded of who we support and why we are here.

III. Approval of Minutes
A. Confirmation of Quorum at Today’s Meeting
   Quorum was confirmed as presented on meeting attendance.

B. Approval of Minutes from October 12, 2021
   The minutes were approved unanimously.

IV. BIPOC (Black and Indigenous People of Color) Analysis Update
A. We will give an update on the work analysis of our BIPOC members

Our subcommittee met and are bringing this request to this committee because if faculty is feeling this there is a possibility that our classified and management are feeling this as well. How can we quantify and institutionalize this work to make things equitable and able to serve our students? We will be working on a survey to collect and analyze data specific to this topic.
V. **AAPI Vested Group Discussion**

A. We will hear from members of the AAPI group to make a recommendation to officially create an AAPI group for the District.

Kristina Hannon gave background on our vested groups stating the district currently has two vested groups, Latino Faculty Staff and Administrator’s Association, and Black Faculty Staff Association. DEIAC will hear from vested groups and make recommendations to the Chancellor’s Council. Today, we have invited Bethany Tasaka and Chloe De Los Reyes to share their group goal and purpose.

Bethany Tasaka thanked the committee for allowing them to be here. The attached reading was shared with the committee to give background on this group and why it is needed in this district. Chloe and Bethany speak on behalf of the vested group requesting formal support from this body and formal recognition from this body.

The committee thanked Bethany and Chloe for their recommendation. Comments included:
- We need to make sure we serve everyone. We have been looking at two groups and not all groups. Full support of this association.
- Thank you for the information of what you are trying to grow. When we start something, it takes time but hearing your voices is important to us.
- There are patterns that have emerged and out major concern is connecting with others in the district, finding specific needs, and then we will prioritize. The first hurdle is visibility.
- We don’t have a large population, but when they get here they leave quite quickly so being able to build community around the, get them resources and services, and connect with their community outside of our sites.
- There are future plans to build a new student services building which will create spaces and services beneficial for these groups.
- It is very important to bring awareness to welcome our students. When we see them around us, approach the student and see if they have needs. New students have a lot of questions and they get lost. If we don’t reach out, they are going to lose hope and leave, and we don’t want that.
- We would love student participation in any AAPI events. Verbal support and acknowledgement that a group like this exists as a safe space for students to go as a community.

The recommendation from DEIAC for an AAPI vested group will go to Chancellor’s Council on December 7, 2021. Bethany and Chloe will be invited to speak. AAPI group will have a seat on this committee as well once the recommendation is approved.

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VI. Policies and Procedures Discussion
A. We would like to hear about any barriers in District policies and procedures that our students, employees and communities face.

We recognize there may be some policies and procedures that create a barrier in doing business. With this new committee, it was brought up that there could be a barrier for artists, vendors or speakers that make it unappealing or impossible to come and speak on campus, specifically for the vested groups who don’t have institutional funding for such. The chairs are asking the group to analyze policies and procedures to see if there are any adverse impact issues. Dr. Crew and Dr. Koh have been invited to the committee meetings to be of assistance with this. We will look to using Biddle to analyze policies and procedures to determine if there is a negative impact for this process. If there is an ed code, title 5, labor law, IRS rule then we have to abide by those even if there is an impact, but we want to look at our internal policies and procedures. This is an honest conversation and ability to audit ourselves and determine how can we influence that change.

VII. Update on EEO Committee
A. We will provide an update on the revised EEO committee and the work the committee will do during the 21-22 academic year

Kristina Hannon shared that per the EEO plan, the district will create a committee to review and discuss the EEO plan and changes will be facilitated through this body. The EEO plan states the Presidents and the Chancellor appoints the members. In the past we did not set a seat for students on the committee, but we will be moving forward because we want students to start sitting on the recruitment team for any position that requires student voice specifically faculty. The EEO advisory subcommittee will report to DEIAC.

VIII. Next Meeting Date & Adjournment

The DEIAC meeting adjourned at 4:21pm. The next meeting of the District HR Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Advisory Committee is scheduled for Tuesday, December 14, 2021, at 3:00 pm.