STATE OF FLORIDA
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RELATIONS COMMISSION
CASE NO. SM-2017-023

TALLAHASSEE COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
and
VOLUME 2
Pages 141 through 256
UNITED FACULTY OF FLORIDA.

PROCEEDINGS:

BEFORE:

DATE:
TIME:

PLACE:

REPORTED BY:

IMPASSE HEARING
M. SCOTT MILINSKI, SPECIAL MAGISTRATE

Wednesday, February 28, 2018
Commencing at 10:10 a.m. Concluding at 6:15 p.m.

Tallahassee Community College Hinson Administration Building 1st Floor Eagle's Conference Room

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PROCEEDINGS
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SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, let's go back on the record. Jim, go ahead.

MR. CROSLAND: This will be a quick one. This is College Composite 15, which comprises our proposal on top, and the union proposal. MR. BALINSKY: Thank you. MR. WAZLAVEK: This will be College 15, you said? MR. CROSLAND: 15, composite.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Article 38, College 15.
(Whereupon, TCC Composite Exhibit No. 15 was marked for identification.) BY MR. CROSLAND:

Q Doctor, you're familiar with our proposal and the union's proposal, the differences in reduction in force?

A For the most part, yes.
Q Looking at our proposal, paragraph one on page 71, that is reduction in force criteria, in addition to employee performances determined by evaluations, the needs of the community, and educational qualifications and expertise, relevant work experience is a factor to be considered, is that not correct?

A Correct. It is correct.
Q Okay. So I just wanted to establish that. And as
opposed to that, the union proposal is that no continuing contract faculty member shall be terminated until all
full-time faculty members on annual contract are laid off and faculty -- there's a very specific ranking system. And I'm referring to $3 . B$, on the second page of their proposal. Faculty rank, years in rank, years at the college as full-time faculty within the unit, and highest in-field degree credential. Looking at --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Go through that again, 28 -MR. CROSLAND: The union proposal. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm on the union. MR. CROSLAND: 3.B. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: 3.A, B -- okay, there it is. BY MR. CROSLAND:

Q The second page. Okay, Doctor, based on your experience in this field at the other institutions you've described, and now that you've been here, would you tell the Magistrate why you believe that the criteria listed in our proposal, the college proposal, in number one, is the best method of determining a reduction in employee compliment if it became necessary?

A I think the goal of every institution is to retain its best faculty, and that really is the bottom line. Regardless of status, you want to retain your best faculty.

Q Has it been your experience that faculty who have
been at an institution longer than others or the longest are necessarily the best qualified faculty?

A There is not a direct correlation. For example, we might take -- let's take Tom and Martin. Martin teaches oceanography. Let's say Tom has been teaching it 15 years. I just hired Martin, but Martin is doing an awesome job, and why wouldn't I just have the ability to retain Martin because he has shown that he is doing a better job?

So as an institution, I think for our students and for the future of the institution, you always want to retain your best faculty.

MR. CROSLAND: That was planned just with you in mind.

MR. BALINSKY: I know, that was great. MS. HEEKIN: There are just a couple of outstanding items.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Are we done with 28 ? MS. HEEKIN: We're done with 28. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: May I ask a question? MS. HEEKIN: Sure.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What does your contract require with respect to -- I haven't read it all, so -and I don't know how many -- are all the faculty instructors one classification? I mean --

MR. WAZLAVEK: There's Assistant Associate

Professor, and then I think there's Instructor, right? Or you hire -- yeah, there's Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and full Professor. MR. CROSLAND: Is that what you meant by rank? SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm just trying to get a feel for how you would do a reduction or lay-off. I'll put it in common terms. How you would handle a lay-off. I don't want to go through here very quickly without -does it have that in here, or you do it by the -MR. CROSLAND: These are both proposals. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah.

MS. HEEKIN: Well, I think you could -- there could be an elimination in a department, there could be a reduction of a program, there could be --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, that's true. Okay, it's not just lay-offs. It could be a lot of reasons. THE WITNESS: So I think it could be -- yeah, there could be a lot of iterations of that. And I think certainly -- I believe it's in Article 11 -- where is Article 11? It's College 6. Do you have a copy of that?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, that helps me a little bit trying to understand this.

MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, so in -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Anything you're going to do
will be -- revolve around the elimination of a class, something like that --

MS. HEEKIN: Or a program or -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: A program. MR. CROSLAND: I think more commonly a program. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Program. MS. HEEKIN: So if you look at Article 11 -- and the parties have agreed to this language. So it's College 6. College 6, Article 11.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Oh, College 6. We don't have a College 6. MS. HEEKIN: Do you need another one? MR. WAZLAVEK: We don't, either. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Huh? MR. WAZLAVEK: I don't have a College 6. MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, we put that in. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm sure there is one. MS. HEEKIN: Hold on. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Article 11. MS. HEEKIN: Article 11, exactly. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Maybe I've got it in these paper clips.

MS. HEEKIN: That could happen.
MR. WAZLAVEK: So where are you pointing to? MS. HEEKIN: So Article 11, for instance, if you
look at Section 6, it talks about dismissal of faculty member due to consolidation, reduction, or elimination of a program.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Right.
MS. HEEKIN: And it basically says it will be done like we say in the reduction in force provision, so the college has a right to make that decision. It's a managerial right to decide whether we're going to lay off, consolidate a program. We'll use the procedure that's set forth in Article 28, and then that can be grieved if they don't like how the procedure is used. I mean, that's pretty standard.

MR. CROSLAND: So the fight is not over whether we have a right to eliminate a program, for example; I don't think they contest that. It's just what the procedure and the criteria would be.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: The scenario comes up that there's three classes in the same program. For one, we want to go down to two. Who would that person be that would be moved out; that's one scenario, right?

MR. CROSLAND: I guess you could go from three classes to two without any impact.

MR. WAZLAVEK: But I get your point. I mean, if the workload were reduced -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm just trying to understand
the scenario where you would have risk.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, let's say you had five English professors or English instructors and you did an analysis and realized you could get by with four, that you had enough empty classroom space. So you would say, okay, which of those five go.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, that's what I'm talking about.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I understand. And obviously our preference would be for a seniority mix --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: The least senior goes.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Right, let the junior folks go first because the senior people have more invested. And, plus, seniority is an objective number that everybody understands, and it's hard to manipulate seniority.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, that happens at the end of an academic year when this is going to happen, most likely, or it could happen in the middle of the year or --

MS. HEEKIN: I don't know, Doctor --
MR. WAZLAVEK: I would think it would probably be at the end of an academic year, typically.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: For planning purposes they'd say next year, yeah.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Right. They'd say next fall we're eliminating one position in English.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. So there would be -the next question is, if that fifth English professor is the one who is RIF'ed, is there any -- are there any issues about where they would go next or they're just RIF'ed? I mean, they can't go teach geography, correct?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Right, but there's some provision in our proposals for them to be offered a position outside the unit.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.

MS. HEEKIN: Well, that's in our proposal, also, is that if they're -- it's right before the employee recall. So they could be placed into another vacancy if they're equally qualified, and if they're qualified for it.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. I'm still looking for my 6. I don't know --

MS. HEEKIN: I'm sorry, this would be back in Article 28. You still don't have a 6? I thought you found it.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: No, I'll have to cover that later where $I$ put the 28. I had 28.

MS. HEEKIN: Here's another 6.

MR. CROSLAND: You don't have one, Tom?

MS. HEEKIN: That's Article 11.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I don't think I do, if you've got one. I've not been able to find mine.

MS. HEEKIN: Okay, because I had six copies and they're all gone now, so --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I apologize. It's in here somewhere, probably.

MS. HEEKIN: That's okay.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: If I find it, I'm giving this back to you.

MS. HEEKIN: We will get another one, Tom.
THE WITNESS: This is 6? I don't know if it's
Exhibit 6 or --
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I've got, for my $C-11$, I only have --

MS. HEEKIN: No, you might need that. Can somebody go make a copy? We'll make a copy for you, Tom.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I only have the union's proposal on $C-11$.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, just sign off on ours.
MS. HEEKIN: Pardon me?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I only have union's proposal on my $\mathrm{C}-11$.

MS. HEEKIN: Right, $\mathrm{C}-11$ is the UFF's Article 6.

Article 11 is College 6. Maybe we should just renumber the entire --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I put that -- I entitled that College 6.

MS. HEEKIN: Right, College 6 is Article 11.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: College 6, I can't find College --

MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, so I just handed that to you. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I've got it listed. I don't see it. It may be -- but it looks thick enough that it wouldn't get put in with something else.

MS. HEEKIN: And College 6 is a composite. It's got -- it has the college's proposal and it also has the union's proposal attached to it.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I found mine. Miracles never cease.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, start again with what you were saying.

MS. HEEKIN: If I only could remember.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You were just talking about reductions and --

MS. HEEKIN: Correct. And I believe what I was saying is that our proposal also provides that somebody who is RIF'ed could possibly be placed someplace else -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, could possibly go
someplace else.

MS. HEEKIN: -- if they're qualified for it. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, okay.

MR. WAZLAVEK: And I think -- well, our proposal provides a two-year window period for recall.

MS. HEEKIN: And ours does, also, I believe, our recalling, which is the same, Tom.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Are you guys ready to sign that off, then?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Yeah.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Where are you apart on? Oh, seniority.

MS. HEEKIN: Where we're apart on is the criteria by which --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Other than seniority -MS. HEEKIN: How we're going to RIF people, exactly, that's where we differ.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, got it. Thank you. I was just trying to understand a little bit more of the scenarios that this would happen under and how many classes you had, classifications. MR. CROSLAND: Where the rift in the RIF is? SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What? MR. CROSLAND: It's just a joke. Where the rift in the RIF is.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So you've got a bargaining unit that has how many classifications? I was going to ask you that earlier.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Three.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Wow, three classifications only.

MS. HEEKIN: Now, Tom had mentioned earlier there's these ranks, like Instructor, Professor, and that deals with kind of your years here and your educational level, and that's at Article 12. We've agreed to that, so that's not at issue, but it's not a promotional thing. You don't get more money with it, it's just if you meet these criteria it's verified you get the new rank is what they call it.

MR. WAZLAVEK: In terms of -- when you use the word classifications, I think of the bargaining unit classifications, and that's why I said there are three. There's teaching faculty, librarians and counselors in the unit. Three job categories.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, go ahead. MS. HEEKIN: Are we finished with RIF, the Article 28?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah.
MS. HEEKIN: Okay. The last item is there are a few stragglers in Article 9 that really I don't think we
need any testimony on, I'd just like to make a couple comments on those. And Article 9 is the city's (sic) 10, correct.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I do not have 10? Please have 10.

MS. HEEKIN: I can get you another 10.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Here we go. I've got it. MS. HEEKIN: Okay, so 9.01.A.1 that deals with contact hour, the only point we'd like to make on that is the Florida Statutes -- 101.2.A. 2 defines it as 50 minutes. So I don't know why there's 60 minutes in there. I'm not sure about that.

The next point we'd like to make is the third paragraph from the bottom --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You're referring to -- this is the union's proposal?

MS. HEEKIN: This is the union's proposal. I'm just making a couple comments on some of the items we didn't cover in the PowerPoint. So the third paragraph from the bottom deals with a non-instructional duty day. There's three places in this article that deal with non-instructional duty days, and that's right there, page 19, the paragraph I just referred you to, page 20, the full paragraph from the bottom that starts out "faculty have non-teaching duty days" and then if you go
back to page -- I believe 24 -- at 9.05, there's another provision on non-teaching days. It's just redundant. Additionally, in the city's (sic) Article 13, which is city (sic) 8.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Did you say C-8?
MS. HEEKIN: City (sic) 8.
UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Or college, either one. MS. HEEKIN: Oh, I'm sorry, College 8 -- actually I thought I said C-8 to begin with. College 8, the last paragraph, this is our Article 13. The last paragraph deals with non-teaching duty days --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Of the article? Okay.
MS. HEEKIN: No, I'm sorry, the last paragraph on the first page there deals with non-teaching duty days and the union has agreed with that language. So our position is we don't need it in there four times and they've already agreed with the language in our Article 13, so --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I guess the question here is are we using two terms for the same thing or multiple terms for the same thing.

MS. HEEKIN: Or three different scenarios for the same thing. Or, actually, I think it's the same thing, it's just written differently. But they've already agreed to the language in ours, also, so maybe they can
point out what the difference is.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It's a housekeeping issue how you want to handle that.

MS. HEEKIN: It may very well be.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It may be in dispute right now, though, so if it is -MS. HEEKIN: It might. MR. CROSLAND: I think part of our issue is we're not sure whether it is or not, because we've got three versions.

MS. HEEKIN: Exactly, so just pointing that out. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: See, Tom, do those all mean the same thing in your mind or --

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, at first glance they seem to be fairly similar, but also I know that, for instance in Article 9, it's broken out between the three categories; teaching faculty, librarians and counselors each have their own section in the contract in that particular article.

But I take the point that at least in three of the four I see these sentences about non-teaching days and leave, so, you know, we'll go back and look at that.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Why don't we do this, why don't you take a look at that tonight because you have nothing else to do and see if that's an issue and raise
it.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Yeah, sure.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm not putting you on the spot now, but you don't want to do a contract interpretation case three years from now -MR. WAZLAVEK: No.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- and sweat that out. MS. HEEKIN: Exactly. Another issue with Article 9, I'd just like to point out here, the second paragraph from the bottom there's a sentence in here that says a faculty member shall not be required to schedule over 40 hours per week without being appropriately compensated. Now, it's very nonspecific --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Which one are you on, now? Did I put mine back? MS. HEEKIN: I'm still on College 10, Article 9. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.

MS. HEEKIN: It's the second paragraph from the bottom.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Not required to schedule over 40 weeks -- 40 hours.

MS. HEEKIN: Right. It's very nonspecific.
They're professionals under the Fair Labor Standards Act. They're not entitled to overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Certainly our wage article
provides for the regular pay, provides for pay for extra teaching assignments, it provides for pay -- stipends if they're program chairs or leads, so I'm not sure what that sentence is supposed to mean.

MR. WAZLAVEK: It's supposed to mean just what it states: If they work over 40 hours, they can get compensated.

MS. HEEKIN: Okay.
MR. WAZLAVEK: There's nothing in the law that says that a professional can't get compensated for over 40 hours, and appropriately compensated, I think we would interpret it as being their hourly rate. Whatever their hourly rate happens to be, that's what it is.

MS. HEEKIN: Okay.
MR. CROSLAND: Our response is our wage offer.
MS. HEEKIN: Exactly.
MR. CROSLAND: There are all sorts of wage proposals.

MR. WAZLAVEK: That's fine.
MS. HEEKIN: Exactly.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So we don't have a problem with that language?

MS. HEEKIN: No, we reject their language and our position is whatever is in our wage proposal is how they should be paid.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Well, the issue I have a little bit here, Tom, and maybe you want to think about it and you can talk about it when you have your opportunity here in the hearing or in your brief's position paper, is being appropriately compensated, for me, as I look at that, leaves me wondering what could that mean or what does it not mean.

Is that -- because everything I'm looking at looks like class hours and, you know, that stuff. And I guess class hours, three hours -- I don't know if it's always three hours or it's less than three hours for pay purposes, or what it is, but I'm not sure what appropriately compensated is. It's a slippery -- it's kind of a slippery place you can get into thinking about situations we haven't even thought about yet.

MR. CROSLAND: We think we've addressed all the pay issues. There's only one or two things at issue. And --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Just think about that. I'm not trying to change your proposal or anything, I just want to make sure, they're raising an issue there and I may be asked to have to address it, and it's a little bit difficult. As it's written, it's very, very general. Hard to interpret, possibly.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Oh, I understand your point and
we'll think about it. I'm just, I guess, a little surprised it has come up now -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I was going to -- that was my next question.

MR. WAZLAVEK: -- because the proposal has been on the table for six months.

MR. BALINSKY: Months and months, yeah.
MS. HEEKIN: We've rejected it every time, so -MR. BALINSKY: I mean, this is the first time it's been mentioned.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You need to have meaningful discussion on it if it's an issue.

MR. BALINSKY: It's the first time the objection has been raised, to my knowledge. I've listened to all the tapes.

MR. WAZLAVEK: A response isn't a we reject in a grunt.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.

MS. HEEKIN: The next item is in Section $D$ and E. Section D deals with program chairs or lead faculty and Section E deals with substitute teaching. And we're going to address that when we address our wage article. So we're just letting you know that we'll have to come back for those two sections at some point.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It's like a big puzzle,
crossword puzzle.
MS. HEEKIN: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: They come together at points and redundant words.

MS. HEEKIN: Now, the union, in their Article 9, they have put in this 9.03 that deals with library faculty, they put in a 9.04 that deals with counseling faculty. They have agreed in our Article 13 to Section 10, for the most part, which deals with librarians and counselors. The college's position is just that we really don't need to say any more about their duties than what we already have in Article 13, Section 10. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So you're apart?

MS. HEEKIN: Correct. We think we've got enough language in what we've proposed. With respect to Section 9.05, I already pointed that out. That's just another non-teaching day provision.

Section 9.06, again, you know, this says that faculty may perform office staff duties on a voluntary basis and shall be compensated at the faculty member's daily rate. I have no idea what they mean by office staff duties. I would think a lot of them use computers, use copy machines. Is that -- I mean, I just don't know what this means.

MR. WAZLAVEK: There's a history of management
trying to convince faculty to do the job of the clerical staff.

MR. BALINSKY: Yeah. We can name a specific example.

MS. HEEKIN: Okay. I'm just saying I think the language is poorly written, it's not specific, and we reject it.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Well, when he presents his side --

MS. HEEKIN: Perfect.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- you can do that in cross or whatever we want to call it.

MS. HEEKIN: Okay. And --
MR. WAZLAVEK: I'm a little confused at this point. Maybe I need a little clarification, because I thought we were going issue by issue, and now we seem to be bouncing all over the contract. And we've got the Provost sitting up here on the witness stand, and I've been waiting to cross for 20 minutes, because $I$ thought we were talking about Article 13. Now, if we're talking about --

MS. HEEKIN: Well, we are, and Article --
MR. WAZLAVEK: If the administration is wrapping up all of its proposals, fine, we'll keep moving and then we'll put on our show. But if we're going to do it
like we agreed to do it in the beginning, which is issue by issue, then let's get to 13.

MR. BALINSKY: Where did reduction come from?
MR. WAZLAVEK: Where did reduction in force come from? It came from out of nowhere.

MS. HEEKIN: Well, because it dealt with the seniority issue.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Tom, I think you're right, but there's stuff -- it's like a plate of spaghetti. You pulled a noodle loose on the other side of the plate, and you don't know. But I understand that this is complex stuff.

MS. HEEKIN: Exactly. And with all due respect, we did mention before that there's a seniority issue, and that the seniority issue came up in a number of contexts, and that we were going to have Dr. Moore-Davis talk about that. With respect to Article 9 here, Article 9 is entitled working conditions and workload and it's --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It's efficient to have her while she's on the stand --

MS. HEEKIN: Exactly.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- to cover as much as we can. And I think Tom raised a good point, is we're off track and he's sitting here waiting for cross. And you
don't mind sitting for another couple more hours?
THE WITNESS: I guess we are.
MS. HEEKIN: Well, there's only one other section. It's convenient that he said something now. But the last section in Article 9 is this 9.07, and our only point is we think it's the same as Article 18, which is interdivision transfers, which the parties had agreed to. So -- and that's it.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: That's kind of bargaining stuff. So I hope you guys work that all out before it comes to me at the end.

MS. HEEKIN: Just making the point that we think it's already in our package.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. Do you want to finish your slide presentation?

MS. HEEKIN: That's it. We're done.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. Okay, now, cross. CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right, Madam Provost, I think you stated earlier, you laid out a pretty compelling argument that the faculty here are basically overpaid and underworked.

A No, that wasn't the argument.
Q That's kind of what we heard. And I'm a little curious as to the way you approach the numbers and the data.

But isn't it true that TCC is offering and creating the top ten careers in north Florida?

A Yes, we do.
Q And we're in the top 15 nationally for student's return on investment?

A Yes.
Q Okay. You gave $\$ 387$ million annual boost to the economy of Gadsden, Leon, and Wakulla Counties?

A I believe that's what's stated.
Q Wasn't that all the hard work of the faculty?
A Yes, the faculty had something to do with that, but understand, those workforce programs are primarily workforce and continuing education and PSAV programs.

Q But the faculty are central to your -- the institution's success, correct?

A The faculty are central to any higher education success, and we can agree on that.

Q All right, can I get you all to back up your slides to the one where you had faculty member $A$ and faculty member B? All right, now, tell me, Madam Provost, how many students are in faculty member A's classes?

A I don't -- now, I can tell you on average for those faculty that are teaching --

Q No, no, the --
A I can tell you on average, because I don't have
the numbers there, but generally the faculty member A is teaching between 25 and 30 students.

Q Okay.
A Per class.
Q Now, so you're not paying both; only faculty B is getting paid the overload money, right, the reassignment, because of the reassignment?

A Yes.
Q Who authorized the reassignment?
A The reassignment is actually -- is actually caused by the formula that the college has.

Q But don't all these require approval from the administrator?

A Yes.
Q So administration ultimately has the authority to approve or disapprove?

A Actually, according to the statute, it should be the President.

Q Okay, but that's right, somebody in authority has to make a decision, don't they?

A Well, that's very true. You know, one other option we had was to give all faculty -- decrease all the hours and give them all 15 contact hours, which I could do, according to this workload, but I decided not to, because it would have an adverse impact on faculty.

MR. BALINSKY: You also had a status quote and you were not able to.

THE WITNESS: Well, again -- but again, the workload doesn't negate me decreasing all of the class enrollments now and giving you all 15 contact hours, but that would be a negative impact.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q But it's all within your prerogative, right?
A Well, there is prerogative and then there is what is fair to all, and that's really what we're trying to get to. Q Okay.

MR. BALINSKY: What is the average class size of the individuals in faculty member column B?

THE WITNESS: Probably around 40 to 45.
MR. BALINSKY: And you said column A is approximately 25 to 30 ?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
MR. BALINSKY: So when you're discussing inequity is it not true that the faculty member $B$ is taking on $a$ larger class load, significantly larger than faculty member A?

THE WITNESS: They may be, but they also have the time that faculty member A does not have, so it actually balances off.

MR. BALINSKY: So it balances out?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Time meaning one less course to teach?

THE WITNESS: Well, faculty member $B$, because they're teaching in larger classes, now has time to deal with the student population that they have.

MR. BALINSKY: So you're saying that the loading formula as it sits now balances out?

THE WITNESS: No, it doesn't. It is not equitable at all.

MR. BALINSKY: Can you explain why you think that?
THE WITNESS: You have -- faculty member A is not eligible for reassignment.

MR. BALINSKY: But does not faculty member A have a smaller class size?

THE WITNESS: Yes, they do, but that doesn't mean they have less work than that person that's faculty member $B$.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay. Go ahead.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Would you flip to the UFF workload issue? I think it's the next one going forward.

A Oh, going forward? Okay. This?
Q Yeah, that's the one. Okay, so according to your
presentation here, the formula method currently lacks accountability. But as we've already discussed, management has the authority and the prerogative to make a decision, right?

A Well, we do, but again, in doing -- in making some of those decisions, you also have to assess the impact on those you are trying to help. So when the workload says that you are in load, you are either going to respect the workload or you're going to reject it, which means you shouldn't have a workload at all if you don't respect it.

So the college has a workload that has to be respected. So when a faculty member is in load, the institution has now the responsibility to ensure that that workload is carried out.

Q But, again, to my question, it is within the authority of the President and the Provost to make that decision, correct?

A I guess we could reject it. But we can't now, but I guess at some point the college could have rejected it.

Q Now, you testified earlier that the college was declining the opportunity to bargain class sizes, right?

A (Nodding head affirmatively).
Q But isn't it also true that in addition to proposing class sizes that we had proposed extra money for extra students as a way to counterbalance?

A Did we propose?
Q Did we, the union, propose?
A You propose?
Q Right.
A So repeat that. So you proposed extra --
Q Is it true that we proposed paying extra money for extra students because that was the alternative to your refusal to bargain caps, and that you declined that proposal, as well?

MR. CROSLAND: Yes, we declined it.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Yes, thank you.
MR. BALINSKY: Thank you. And for informational
purposes, we were requesting class caps of 150.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Right, we'll get to that.
MR. CROSLAND: Didn't you withdraw that, Tom?
Didn't you withdraw that?
MR. WAZLAVEK: No, I didn't withdraw it, I just
ignored you.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Flip to the next one, if you wouldn't mind. Keep going. All right, right there. All right, of these positions listed here, how many are currently filled?

A Well, it's not really filling a position, it's actually fulfilling workload.

Q Okay, well, but who is fulfilling those workloads?

Can you name some individuals?
A No, I wouldn't do that.
Q Oh, I see. So we currently have somebody being a coordinator for German and French?

A Yes, we do. All of that is valid.
MR. BALINSKY: Do we currently have a study abroad coordinator?

THE WITNESS: We do, but not in that division. MR. BALINSKY: We have an individual who is a study abroad coordinator, specifically? THE WITNESS: No, we do not. MR. BALINSKY: That is their reassignment? We do not?

THE WITNESS: No, we have Brian Kupfer, who handles global education.

MR. BALINSKY: But he is not specifically a study abroad coordinator?

THE WITNESS: No, he is not.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q He's not being compensated for it?
A He has -- he has coordinator duties. MR. BALINSKY: But you've got study abroad coordinator listed there --

THE WITNESS: Yes, that was in another division.
So what I'm saying here is that I have -- someone was
given the reassignment of study abroad coordinator when there is no study abroad in that division.

MR. BALINSKY: So are these current assignments that individuals have?

THE WITNESS: These are current, yes, sir.
MR. BALINSKY: So who is the study abroad coordinator?

THE WITNESS: I just didn't want to -- I did not want to note that, as far as who that is, because I don't think it is relevant.

MR. BALINSKY: Wait, do we currently have a study abroad coordinator?

THE WITNESS: No. You have a person that was given a reassignment as a study abroad coordinator, but, no, we do not.

MR. BALINSKY: As part of a larger reassignment for global learning counseling?

THE WITNESS: No, no, no.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q So you're saying that the study abroad coordinator was given specific reassignment time for that duty?

A They were given a reassignment for which $I$ have no measurement outcomes.

Q And you approved it?
A No, actually, I did not.

Q Somebody in management approved it, right?
A Yeah.
MR. BALINSKY: I'm still confused, though. You're using that as an example -THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. BALINSKY: -- and you're saying we currently do not have a study abroad coordinator?

THE WITNESS: We do not. My point -- my point in this is there are some reassignments that have no measurable outcomes or no institutional need. And these are examples of those that either fall under what should be college service or there is no institutional need for them. The formula forces us to give 81 percent of faculty reassignments where there is no need.

MR. BALINSKY: But do all of the -- these are not all current reassignments, is that correct?

THE WITNESS: No, every -- 81 percent of you, 81 of 184 -- I don't know if $I$ have a mathematician in the room -- but over 130 faculty have reassigned time in this institution.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: May I ask a question? These are some of the reassignments.

THE WITNESS: Exactly.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And these are the ones that you point to as a possible example -- I'm trying to
measure my words -- as not having an institutional need? THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Or not having a measurable outcome, and if the new system is implemented, these may go way?

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Because understand -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: But you have to fill them now?

THE WITNESS: Yes, because the faculty member is within load. Now, I could give them another class.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, so someone is in one of these positions -- i.e. a marketing planner, or a course coordinator, and it's their reassignment, and if you eliminate it, that person doesn't have the 15 hours, so they've got to get something else.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It could be give them another class?

THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. Well, we don't currently have that option.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Which, if you gave them another class, that might lower -- one option is to lower number of students in a class?

THE WITNESS: You are correct. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: But maybe it's not practical
in many cases?
THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, I understand.
THE WITNESS: And I do want to state that when you
look at the titles of this, some of these things are actually good things; for example, those that are adjunct mentors. But there is no document at this institution that says what the faculty adjunct mentor does or what their measurable outcomes are.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Well, who writes job descriptions at the college?
A HR, I would assume.
Q Doesn't HR report to the Provost and President?
A No, this was been going on for -- I went back all the way to 1987.

Q But HR reports to the Provost and President, correct?

A The President.
Q Okay. So faculty members don't write their own job descriptions?

A For reassignments, that would probably have -that probably would have been HR to do that. At some point the institution should have come up with job descriptions for this.

MR. BALINSKY: So, Dr. Moore-Davis, I am
currently -- I'll use myself as an example. I'm currently a course coordinator for a couple of different courses, and I have responsibilities to observe adjunct instructors. If my reassignment is then removed, does that work now no longer get done?

THE WITNESS: No, it still gets done. We will assess it. You assess what the needs are. So you have a Program Chair, you may have lead faculty. We may still keep course coordinators, but the course coordinators now have specific duties that need to be done, with a job description and measurable outcomes. This is what you do, this is how many people you need to observe, this is the documentation I need when you observe those classes. This is what we need on the end game.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay, and then how does that impact my workload if $I$ now continue to do those duties but am not afforded a reassignment for multiple adjunct observations or multiple course coordination, master course syllabi, things like that? How does that impact --

THE WITNESS: Now, master course syllabi, understand, as a faculty member, that's just your responsibility.

MR. BALINSKY: As a course coordinator. Not
everybody --
THE WITNESS: You mentioned syllabi. That's your responsibility as a member of the faculty community. You are a citizen --

MR. BALINSKY: As a course coordinator.
THE WITNESS: As a course coordinator, we would have to assess it. I'd need to assess it, because remember we did a restructuring, so now there's an Associate Dean in place, there's a Program Chair, and we will assess whether we need -- or to what degree do we need course coordinators. And we will design what their duties are in alignment with the Program Chair and the Associate Dean that also should have a part in those duties.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q And is there anything preventing the college from developing all that now?

A No, actually, I've been working on it.
MS. HEEKIN: Status quo.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Status quote doesn't have anything to do with that.

THE WITNESS: Well, yes, it does. Yes, it does.
I cannot --
MR. CROSLAND: Why are we here, then?
MR. WAZLAVEK: Because the college has the
authority to write up job descriptions for course coordinators. You don't need to bargain with us over that.

MS. HEEKIN: Why would we write them if we can't have anybody do them?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, no, that's -- I think that's a big misnomer.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Okay, let's go to the next two slides up, I think. I just have one quick question.

A On this one?
Q Yes, ma'am. Do you think if you were a 20-year-old college student that you'd like to come to school at 12:30 or 9:30 in the morning?

A I think -- well, actually, I know that our students have changed. Eighty percent of them are working, so they may come anywhere between 9:30 and 8:00 at night.

Q Which might account for why you also have a blip -- the second highest blip is in the afternoon?

A No, that's not the reason why at all.
Q Well, it's kind of interesting, isn't it? Your highest classes are during midday, which would take care of the 20-somethings; otherwise, that 5:30 class looks pretty popular, too.

A No, you don't see the enrollments, what you see
are the class capacities.
Q Right. No, that's what I'm looking at. Your point was that these numbers represent variation in class sizes, and you seemed to imply that they had something to do with the reassignment issue.

A No, not reassignment, the formula.
Q Okay, well, the formula issue. But, you know, the fact is, college students take classes at different times, you know, for different reasons.

A They do, but that class capacity, that wasn't my statement at all. Basically they are varying because of the -- because of our workload, it varies.

Q All right, let's go to the next slide. We'll address that one later. Keep going. All right, you can stop there for just a second. You said one of the things that the college's proposal wants to do is create some fiscal responsibility, right?

A Yes.
Q So is the college looking to save money?
A That's -- I cannot speak to that. I'll let Barbara Wills speak to that. My goal is student success, and doing what is best for students.

Q But you testified that --
A Those are the three principals.
Q Right.

A Now, those principals don't directly impact why we are looking at faculty workload as it relates to our students. That has to do with student success, student completion. That is my primary role, is to make sure that happens. Because you know what, if students aren't successful here, there is no need for any of us to be here. MR. BALINSKY: Is student success tied to lower class sizes, in your opinion?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The research bears that out. MR. BALINSKY: So and yet you do reject our proposal about class caps, is that correct? THE WITNESS: I reject your proposal simply because that workload is going to drive that back up, so unless you go back and give me another proposal for class sizes and how it will work with that workload -because it doesn't, Martin. You can slice it any way you want. That workload will not give you 30 .

MR. BALINSKY: Okay. And just to rewind from that, in my discussion of that $I$ was not necessarily discussing the loading formula, but in looking at your 15 credit hour model, we were advancing a system of class caps of 30 as a way to perhaps make the 15 contact hour model work. So you are in rejection of the class cap?

THE WITNESS: Oh, I don't reject that at all.

What I reject is that we are not going to throw any number out there haphazardly. I'm not going to throw 30 out there, I'm not going to throw 25 out there, I'm not going to throw 40 out there. But I'll tell you what, I'm not going to throw 55 out there because $I$ think that is too large for the students we serve. They are not completing, and we need to do something about it.

MR. BALINSKY: I agree with you, 55 is too large, but how do we know what the class cap will be without it being written in the contract?

THE WITNESS: You have to trust me, Martin. And the faculty are going to have to trust me. I've been talking about dropping class sizes since I got here, but I couldn't do that because we have a formula that forces me to give you a certain number of student contact hours. And it is my goal to do that, but what it looks like for history is not what it's going to look like for sciences, because for sciences you may need a smaller capacity than a history course that may be delivered in a particular way.

So we all just need to look at -- do the research, look at the sizes, and determine what that's going to be for TCC to move us forward into the future.

MR. BALINSKY: But are contracts based upon trust or based upon words that are on a page?

THE WITNESS: Well, since we have a contract, it's going to be based upon what we write.

MR. BALINSKY: And also there may be -- you know, hopefully you're here a long time. What if there's another Provost that's making decisions? Would we not want assurances in writing of those smaller class sizes?

THE WITNESS: Now, once I -- once we determine what the class sizes would be -- and I'm not looking at the lawyers right now. But once we decide what the class sizes are going to be, I have no problem writing it down.

MR. BALINSKY: Thank you.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Anything else?
MR. BALINSKY: No, that's it.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I think we're about done.
MR. BALINSKY: Thank you.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(Witness excused)
MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, what do we do next? It's 4:30.

MR. BALINSKY: We'll have presenters.
MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, do you want to do your presenters on your workload issues?

MR. CROSLAND: Get it over with?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, I've probably got an hour, an hour-and-a-half worth of testimony to put on now, so if you all want to go until 5:30 or 6:00, that's fine with me, I just want to be heads-up, because I've got my folks in the room.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It doesn't matter to me.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Same here. You know, I'm going to go back to the hotel. All right, let's go ahead and put Mr. Martin Balinsky on the stand then.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I need to get that.
MR. BALINSKY: This one?
MR. WAZLAVEK: Yeah, that one.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Good afternoon. Would you like to swear him in, please.

Thereupon,

## MARTIN BALINSKY

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q I'm going to pick this up at Article 13 because that's what we've jumped on. I'll cycle back around to the lower numbers in the morning. All right, Mr. Balinsky, would you please, I guess, first state your name.

A Martin Balinsky.

Q Mr. Balinsky, where are you employed?
A At Tallahassee Community College.
Q How long have you been employed there?
A As an adjunct since 1995, full time since 2010.
Q And what is your current rank?
A I'm currently an Associate Professor of geology and earth science, oceanography, at TCC.

Q And do you have any active role in the union?
A I do.
Q What is that?
A I'm the Vice-President of the union and the co-chief negotiator for UFF-TCC.

Q All right. And are you familiar with our collective bargaining --

A I am.
Q -- we've been doing the last several months?
A Yes.
Q And are you familiar with Article 13?
A Yes.
Q And could you explain our proposal on Article 13 standard teaching load?

A Yes. Our standard teaching load is the loading formula that you've heard a proposal about previously. I'll attempt to not repeat the logistics of it unless there's questions that arise based on it. But we believe it is a
flexible teaching load that takes into account the number of students, the number of preps, the number of contact hours that a faculty member has.

Q And what is our proposal based on?
A Our proposal is based on student success. We just celebrated a 50-year legacy of student success. Dr. Balog named all the accolades of TCC, and you did previously in repeating them in your questions. And we feel this serves our students very, very well.

Q And is there a particular policy that --
A Yes, there is.
Q -- that we're dealing with?
A Yes, there is.
Q If you turn your tab -- you should have my exhibit. I believe it's -- it would be union whatever now -probably Union 3.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I have Union 3, I have the
collective bargaining unit agreements.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Okay, then let me make this,
probably, Union 4.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Union 4, okay.
(Whereupon, UFF Exhibit No. 4 was marked for identification.)

MS. HEEKIN: Tom, is that 05-09?
MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct, that's Policy 5-09.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Would you identify the document, please?
A This is TCC Board of Trustees Policy 05-09.
Q And what does this policy deal with?
A This policy relates to the standard workload.
Q How does that relate to our current proposal?
A Our current proposal is the current policy.
Q And how long has this policy been in effect?
A This policy has been in effect for many years, as long as I've been here. It appears it was initially adopted in 1997.

Q And why does our proposal -- why do you believe our proposal works best for TCC and the students?

A We feel that it works very well for the current students, that it takes into account the flexibility, that faculty members are able to give students the individual attention that they need, that they're able to have innovative teaching, that they're able to work closely with the students. And again, TCC has proven to have great successes over the recent years, and we feel like that the current situation is working very well.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Question, real quick, Tom.
I don't seem to have policy or --
MR. WAZLAVEK: Look in the back of your binder.
In the back of the binder you'll find ten exhibits. And
it should be about Exhibit 5.
MS. HEEKIN: Tom, I have a question there. You have Exhibit 2, the administrative procedure 05.09.A.P. MR. WAZLAVEK: Right. MS. HEEKIN: And Policy 05.09, teaching load, are those -- should those be together? MR. WAZLAVEK: They go together. MS. HEEKIN: Okay, so it's a Composite Exhibit 4 for you guys?

MR. WAZLAVEK: We can make it a composite exhibit. MS. HEEKIN: I mean, it's up to you. I just -because I didn't know which one you were referring to. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So I'm looking at 05.09? MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct. And we'll move in -we'll just go ahead and put it in as Union 5, which is the administrative procedure for the policy. MS. HEEKIN: For both of them; okay, perfect. MR. WAZLAVEK: So we'll call it Union 5. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What's Union 5? 05.09? MR. WAZLAVEK: It's 05.09.A.P, which is the second document in.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Hold on a second. I've got 05.02 .

MR. WAZLAVEK: You should have 05.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Help me out here. I've got

05-09 --
MR. WAZLAVEK: Flip the other way.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.
MR. WAZLAVEK: It should be -- that's it right there.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Here?
MR. WAZLAVEK: Right, that's correct.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: That's the beginning of it?
MR. WAZLAVEK: No, that is it. All right? And
the two of them work together.
(Whereupon, UFF Exhibit No. 5 was marked for identification.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right. So we talked about our concern with the administration's proposal. Where am I? Jim, did you mess with my computer?

MR. CROSLAND: Did you say something?
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Hang on a minute. Let me get this thing started. All right, your show now.

A So 15 hours, does it work for TCC? I have some witnesses with me who are going to be sharing testimony over the next few minutes. So should I proceed to introduce them, or how do you want --

Q The next slide.
A Okay. That's a good idea. Does it need to be facing --

Q Right click.
A -- facing a different direction? Oh, there we go. It was needing to face there.

Q Back up a little bit.
A Okay, here we go.
Q Do you recognize this document?
A I do.
Q Okay. And what -- would you describe the document really fast.

A This is a document that came from the faculty -the Task Force on Workload that was in the summer of 2016 that was tasked by the TCC Board of Trustees at the May 16, 2016 Board of Trustees meeting. And it was a task force designed to look into the standard workload.

This particular report was produced by the college's administration. It's from the Office of Institutional Effectiveness. The VP of Institutional Effectiveness presented this report to the task force on the final day of May, 2016.

Q Okay, go ahead, next slide.
A There we go.
Q All right, so what is this of? So what does this
graph tell us?
A So this is a graph of the average number of students that are taught per full-time faculty. This came from summer, 2014. And what this slide indicates is that TCC faculty's average number of students was, in fact, the highest in the state. So the productivity of our faculty certainly is very much in keeping with the rest of the state; in fact, is the highest faculty productivity in the entire state. The state average is -- we're above the state average at 73, and the state average appears to be 58.

Q Okay. And that's average number of students taught per full-time faculty member in that summer of 2014 ?

A That is correct.
Q Next slide.
A There we go.
Q All right, what does this tell us?
A This tells us -- this is the average number of students taught per full-time faculty in fall of 2014. So keeping in mind that the loading formula is used for TCC and TCC -- the case was made by the other side that the TCC faculty are not meeting the productivity and are not working as hard as the rest of the state.

This, in fact -- this data appears to indicate differently. TCC is right in keeping with the rest of the state. It would appear that our average class size is 117,
and it's very close to the state average.
MR. CROSLAND: You don't mean the average class size?

THE WITNESS: Average number of students taught. So if we teach, let's say, four classes, and at another college -- let's say Hillsborough teaches five classes. The total number of students that's taught is that many. That's what that data is

MR. CROSLAND: Okay, I just wondered. You said class size, but I didn't think you meant that.

THE WITNESS: No, I did not mean that. I'm sorry. It's the total number of students per faculty member. Thank you.

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right.
A Okay. Spring, 2015, so once again TCC is right in keeping with the rest of the state. Our class size average is very close to the statewide average. I think that's 111, 111, and the statewide average is 116 , so very comparable. The idea that TCC faculty are doing less under the current loading formula as compared with other colleges does not appear to be a correct interpretation. It appears that we are teaching as many students at anyone else as faculty.

Q All right. Next?
A There we go. I got a clear line of sight. Okay.

So this is the average class size. Now we are in class size. Summer, 2014, keep in mind this is all data from the Office of Institutional Effectiveness at TCC that was presented in the summer of 2016, that the average class size at TCC is the highest in the state. It is about 29.8, I think that is. And it appears that every -- I think it's noteworthy that every single institution on that list is below 30 students. So we are simply asking for, when we had our conversation at the table, we were simply asking for class caps of 30. It would certainly appear to be a reasonable proposal, given as how every single institution averages less than 30.

Q All right. Next one?
A Okay. Shall I proceed with the discussion of this slide?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I thought the other one was
2014. Oh, this is -- what was the first one?

THE WITNESS: The first one was summer.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Summer. Okay.
MR. WAZLAVEK: You've got that slide in your -- in the back of your notebook.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Whoa. Okay, thank you. MR. WAZLAVEK: And I suppose we could probably make that Union Exhibit -- Union 7. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I've got it here as this
composite under -- it says here teacher -- it's not on -- if you look at this right here, Tom, go to four, and right there there's a list of exhibits. It's not on here?

MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, it's listed as 9.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: That's what $I$ was going to say; isn't it 9?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Yeah, but that's not the way it got entered in. I mean, we're at 7, so if you want to -MS. HEEKIN: Actually, we're on 5, aren't we? MR. WAZLAVEK: No, no, we've had a couple more. MS. HEEKIN: I thought 4 was 05.09. Can we just go -- I want to make sure I have the right -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, because you said something about 4, and I crossed that out. MR. WAZLAVEK: You're right. Okay, I've got 05.09 as 4, and I've got 05.09.A.P as 5.

MS. HEEKIN: Oh, okay, I thought you were making that a composite. Okay.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, no, I --
MS. HEEKIN: Okay, 05.09 -- that's fine.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Okay, that would make the slide show presentation -- it would make these graphs 6. MS. HEEKIN: Okay.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So let me get this straight,
because in here it's listed as Number 2. I'm looking at it can be called Composite 1, Exhibit 5 and 9, but if you want to make them separate, $I$ just want to make sure I get this down here. So 5.09.A is 5, right?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Give me one second to write on this; 4 is 5019 -- 5.09. And 5 is 50.9.A, and TCC teaching load --

MR. WAZLAVEK: Faculty teaching load and class size will be 6.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, I'm ready to roll. (Whereupon, UFF Exhibit No. 6 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q All right.

A So this is fall of 2014. This slide indicates that the TCC faculty have the highest average class size in the state of Florida, and you will once again note that every institution that's on this list is 30 or less. And so we're significantly above the state average on the average class size.

So once again, TCC faculty may be not teaching five classes, they might be teaching less classes, and yet they're teaching more students. So as you can see by the total student numbers, that the productivity is, in fact, in
keeping with the rest of the state.
So the average class size, once again, what this indicates, $T C C$ has the largest class sizes in the state. I'll try not to continue to repeat, but we did request class caps of 30 , and once again, that appears to be quite reasonable given the rest of those numbers.

Q Okay, next.
A So this was the average class size, spring of 2015, and once again the data is showing the same, that we have the highest class size average in the state and all the institutions are at 30 or less.

Q All right.
A Okay. Certainly the averages on all of these is certainly well below 30, and all we're asking for on the cap was 30 for the five.

Q All right. So tell us about -- what's an Aspen Award?

A Aspen Award is an award that's given to institutions for excellence in student success. It's a highly coveted award that's given to one institution nationwide per year, and it is a one million dollar grant.

Q Okay. And have we had any Aspen Award winners in Florida recently?

A We have.
Q What are those --

A Those colleges are Santa Fe College and Valencia College.

Q And what do those number represent?
A Those numbers come from that same data that $I$ was just showing you that came from the Office of Institutional Effectiveness. The class size -- sorry, I'll slow down a little bit. The class size for Santa Fe College, summer of 2014, was 19.5. The fall 2014 class size was 22.5. The spring 2014 class size was 21.2. Valencia College, the class size was, in summer 2015, was 17.9. The fall of 2014 was 22.2, and in the spring 2015 was 21.4 .

Q And how do they compare to us?
A Those are smaller class sizes.
Q Okay. All right. Next.
A Significantly smaller average.
Q All right, before we go into -- one last question, then I'll ask you to step down. In regards to the formula that you all use, you heard the Provost testify that we're the only college that uses a formula like this.

A That's what was testified.
Q Have you done any research on this issue?
A I have.
Q And what did you find out?
A I find that that is in fact not the case. There are numerous colleges that use either a formula or a point
system. In fact, the colleges that I spoke to, without exception, all seemed to be using something. Am I able to get my notes, note pad?

Q Say again? Okay, you're going to refer to your --
A No, that's okay, I think. So the --
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You're talking about the current formula?

THE WITNESS: Right. Our current loading formula
is -- our current loading formula, the statement was made by the other side that we're the only college in the state that's using a loading formula. But that, in fact, is not the case. We found that Palm Beach State College, Florida State College of Jacksonville, State College of Florida -- I'm sorry, Chipola College -BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q Pensacola State.
A -- Pensacola State College, Florida A\&M, if you want to use a university example. But that's -- a number of colleges were, in fact, using a formula. It's -- essentially it's a very, very standard thing, and I have not actually come across any that don't use a formula, and I have come across a large number that did.

MR. WAZLAVEK: All right, thank you. I'd like to call --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Can I ask one question?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Yes, sir.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Just as you view it, how would you describe the formula?

THE WITNESS: As I view it?
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: The current formula. I'd
like to have your definition of it.
THE WITNESS: My definition is that it is -- what it is, or what it's --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What it is currently, which is what we're talking about.

THE WITNESS: Yes, absolutely.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You've used the word formula.
I want to have your definition.
THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I don't mean to challenge you, but --

THE WITNESS: Right. Okay, the formula is an algorithm. It's based upon the number of contact hours times the number of students per instructor. And then you take -- basically it's A times B, and then you get a total number. And then that number is cross-referenced with the number of preparations that you take, which is how many different classes do you teach.

If I teach earth science and geology and oceanography, that's three. So I have a lower
requirement than if $I$ only taught two. So in my view, it's quite simple. I don't know of any Dean or any Program Chair who does not know how to do it very easily, and it's been around as long as 1997. As I said, it appears to be working very well, and I don't find it to be complex at all.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Now, one more question. It sounds like you agree with college's interpretation or definition of the formula.

THE WITNESS: I do.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: We don't have any issues with, well, no, it's really this or it's that. We're all on the same page with respect to how the current process works, formula works?

THE WITNESS: Correct. Yes. Yes, we are.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Thank you. I didn't mean to do that to you, but --

THE WITNESS: No, no, that's absolutely fine. MR. WAZLAVEK: Before we bring our first -- we're going to have four witnesses. Before we do that, can we take a five-minute break so $I$ can caucus my folks real quick?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah.
(Brief recess)
Thereupon,

JEN ROBINSON
was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right, would you please state your name.
A I'm Jen Robinson.
Q And Ms. Robinson, where are you employed?
A $\quad$ TCC.

Q And in what capacity?
A I'm the Professor of art history.
Q And how long have you been employed here?
A This is my fifteenth year at the college.
Q All right. And are you active on the campus in any organizations?

A I'm the President of UFF-TCC.

Q And talk about your workload a little bit.
A Sure. So I'm a humanities professor, and I teach the art history classes. That's my duty here at the college. I am the only one, so I support that program. And my workload, you'll notice, revolves around a nine contact hour model. It's been that way every since I've come to the college, since 2003 when I began working here.

And the way that it was explained to me by my Dean when $I$ was hired was that it was because of the fact that $I$
did larger classes. The room $I$ teach in can hold 60 people, so that's a facilities issue. And also because I do a Gordon Rule writing requirement class, and that's something that is put upon my class by Florida Statute and also by the fact that our college has decided in our gen ed package -- our general education package, that humanities will support the Gordon Rule.

Each college can decide where those hours are allocated. For us it's English classes, two there; humanities classes, two there. So if you go to a different school, it may be a different Gordon Rule model, but our school is Gordon Rule for humanities..

And I roughly serve 150 students. Considering the loading formula, again, that can be scaled down if my preparations are higher. So I've had semesters where I've had more like 120 students because I was teaching more preparations. But that's a typical average for me, 150.

This is my current course load at the college. You'll notice, again, it's a nine contact model, so I have three classes that I'm assigned. So, again, this is just what I'm teaching today. I'm doing an art appreciation hybrid class that meets one day in person and the rest is done on line. That's a hybrid model. So that's 50 students enrolled in that class. A purely on line art appreciation class with 60 students, and then a face-to-face traditional
model Art History 2 class with 40 students. So if you do the math on my numbers, you end up, again, at the 150 mark. DR. MOORE-DAVIS: But aren't you doing an overload?

THE WITNESS: I am, but again, I believe that that's at the Dean's discretion. That's not part of my standard salary load. That's their choice to give me that class.

So we did present this PowerPoint to administration during bargaining, and one of the things that we tried to reach out about is that if you want a 15 contact model, how do we discuss that, how do we try to bargain towards a middle ground, a solution. If the college desires 15 contacts, I hear that. I understand that. What is a solution?

So I made up this slide basically suggesting how that might work for me. And you'll notice that -without even knowing my classes, you'll notice that each of them are capped at 30 students, which, again, $I$ think, will be a reasonable proposal under a 15 contact model. Granted that I speak to people all over the state about their CBAs, and most have a smaller cap than that --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: CD-what?
THE WITNESS: Collective bargaining agreements.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Oh, CBA, okay. THE WITNESS: What we're trying to get at, yeah. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, I know what that is. THE WITNESS: What we're trying to develop, right. So when I speak to other schools about their CBA or their contract, essentially, they usually have a smaller cap than this. So, again, this was a solution that was offered that could take my nine contact model and rearrange it. Next slide. Well, go back, I wanted to say one more thing.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Go ahead.
THE WITNESS: And I'll just go back to this really quickly. But, you know, one of the things that didn't come up in our conversation was I do teach a Gordon Rule class. It has a heavy, heavy writing burden. So one of the things when I was hired my Dean told me is that I have extra office hours. That is my reassigned time. So when this reassignment gets discussed -humanities professors have a reassignment of office hours, and sometimes other duties. But one of the things we get is extra office hours. And the way it was explained to me by my Dean was that it was best practice for our school because, as I said, I had such a heavy writing burden, that $I$ would teach nine contacts and have more time in my office to deal with the required
writing that was needed. So that was how it was prefaced to me when $I$ was hired, that this is why the model was used for humanities instructors.

Again, if you go to this model, I'm going to have ten office hours. I'm going to have a reduction in six office hours, but the same amount of grading of writing. So, again, I'm amenable to discussion of this model, but there is a reason why I do my work as I do it now. BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q Now you heard the Provost testify; you were here when she --

A Yes.

Q You heard her rationale for why the college wants to move in the direction it wants to move, of this?

A Yes.
Q What are your thoughts and opinions about what the Provost proposed?

A I can perhaps understand the 15 contact model but I don't understand it without a class cap attached to it. And I do think it will be harmful to the college if that is not put on paper. If there is no way to say, on paper -because the paper presides over our contract.

You know, $I$ would love to trust, but I'm an empirical kind of girl, and I want to see something on paper that says to me, this is our values, this is what $I$ believe.

To me, I stand with the loading formula at this time because it does tell me what our values are and what we believe. It says you should not have more than this much work for this many classes. And so that's -- you know, again, I think there's a way to perhaps find a solution, but we haven't seen it manifested yet.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Anything else you'd like to add? THE WITNESS: No.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Okay, cross?
DR. MOORE-DAVIS: I have a question.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, I'd prefer to let --
MR. CROSLAND: Well, that's true, but Martin was asking questions of Feleccia, so --

MR. WAZLAVEK: He's a principal, so -DR. MOORE-DAVIS: Okay, I'm sorry.

THE WITNESS: Can you whisper it in her ear?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Why don't you take a short caucus with her if you want. (Brief pause)

MR. CROSLAND: No questions.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Let's go back on the record. THE WITNESS: I do have one more thing to add. I said I'm done prematurely. The one other thing I did want to mention is I would hope that $I$ would not be given 50 students per class as I am right now, but one
of the reasons I also think the loading formula works effectively is because it does account for totality of students. And again, how do I not know for sure, until it's on the paper, that I'm not going to be given 50 per classes.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CROSLAND:
Q How do you know for sure that you would be?
A Again, I don't trust. I see and I verify. When it's said and it's verified, then $I$ will trust that.

Q How many do you teach now, total?
A Again, about 150.
Q And are you telling us that you're afraid you'll be teaching five classes at 150 apiece?

A Five classes of 50 people equaling 250 students.
Q But you know or have proof that that could happen?
A I've talked to people at colleges where this happens without language in the CBA that's structured around it. I've had enough conversations with enough people to know I want that language. And for me it's essential. And again, the loading formula guarantees that for me.

Q Guarantees what you want life to be here at the college?

A Well, I'm sorry, Mr. Crosland, but I'll be very clear. I care about my students. I've worked here for 15
years. No one becomes a professor because they want to make a lot of money. That's just the way it is. If I wanted to make a lot of money, I'd go be a software designer like my husband. That's what I would do.

But I care about our history and I care about teaching it to people. But I also understand what my limitations are. And if $I$ want to have a quality classroom for my students, I need to have a totality of students that does not rise beyond that.

So it's not about how $I$ want things to be, it's how things should be for my students, not just for me.

MR. CROSLAND: Okay. Okay. No questions, sir.
THE WITNESS: I'm done now.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Do you want to redirect?
MR. WAZLAVEK: No, I think we're done with that.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm not. Jen, right?
THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm Jen.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You said you teach a total of 150 students in three classes?

THE WITNESS: Roughly, yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yes, 50, 60, 40. And then you also do the Golden Rule -- Gordon Rule?

THE WITNESS: Gordon Rule, yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So you've got your 150, that's your -- gosh, I've got to go back and look at the
formulas again. That's the --
THE WITNESS: The preps and the students.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: How do you -- are you paid for that?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Reassigned.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Reassigned, yeah.
THE WITNESS: It all works within the model as it now stands.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: As it what?
THE WITNESS: As the model stands now, the way that my load is done now, it is correct.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So when you throw that in, that gives you the load -- that gives you the load that you need?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, and if I taught, you know, four classes, it might change. If I teach two classes, it changes a little bit.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. That's what I thought. I wanted to make sure.

THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What you did up there, this model here, $I$ want to make sure, it wasn't -- isn't necessarily a specific proposal. What I'm hearing you say is if we use the current formula this is how it should work because of your 30 student cap?

THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: This is how it should work. THE WITNESS: Well, what I'm saying is, if we move to a 15 contact model, there should be some expectation that it should look something like this. And again, this has not been addressed in any of the administration's proposals. But it should look something like this, if you want it to be best practice, if that's the language being used.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. Go ahead. No, you go ahead.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay, I have one cross. How would moving from 30 students to 50 students -- if you had five classes of 50 -- actually, let me put it this way, since you're currently teaching 150. How would that impact your student success if you went from 150 students to 250 students?

THE WITNESS: I can't even imagine how it would impact my student success. It would -- there would be no way for me to maintain the type of assignments and interaction $I$ have with my students. I wouldn't have the ability to work with them one-on-one. I wouldn't have the ability to have complex assignments. There would be no ability for that.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay, and you currently teach three
classes of 50. Under the current loading formula, if you were assigned four classes, what would your class sizes, approximately --

THE WITNESS: And again, they would have declined a bit with -- I'm sorry, four preparations or four classes?

MR. BALINSKY: So for the loading formula as it currently stands, if they assigned you four classes, what class sizes would they have to assign you?

THE WITNESS: Again, it would fall within the loading formula, but $I$ would have a slight reduction of students.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay. And if you were assigned five classes, how many students --

THE WITNESS: Five preparations?
MR. BALINSKY: Yeah, I'm --
THE WITNESS: Again, a slight reduction of students. Again, I've done up to four preparations, because my program supports four classes.

MR. BALINSKY: So is it not the case that if you were teaching more classes under the current loading formula, you would be teaching significantly less students?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I would.
MR. BALINSKY: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So, again, the 150 is a guideline. If I had more preparations -- if I was teaching all four of my classes, Art Appreciation, Art History 1, Art History 2, and Nonwestern Art History, I'd be teaching significantly fewer students than 150 under the loading formula.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: But if I remember, you only teach two, right?

THE WITNESS: Right now my -- can you go back to the last slide?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Three, three, yeah.
THE WITNESS: Right now my preparations -- back.
Right now my preparations, as you'll note on my slide, my preparations right now stand at two.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Two, two, yeah.
THE WITNESS: Yes, my preparations are two.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Three classes, two subjects, two different courses.

THE WITNESS: Two different subjects, yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And you have taught four courses.

THE WITNESS: I have in the past, yes.
MR. BALINSKY: So do you consider the loading formula to be flexible and student centered?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. The loading formula is
very flexible for the amount of classes that you might need to teach as a subject matter expert.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Thank you, Jen.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(Witness excused)
MR. WAZLAVEK: All right, I'd like to call Brenda Reid.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Swear her in, please.
Thereupon,
BRENDA REID
was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Your witness.
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q Would you state your name for the record.
A Brenda Reid.
Q And Ms. Reid, where are you employed?
A TCC.
Q And in what capacity?
A I'm a Professor of English and reading.
Q Okay. And how long have you been a Professor of English and reading?

A I was hired here in August of 1998.
Q And are you active in any organizations on campus?

A Certainly UFF, and within my own division, I'm very active.

Q Okay. And what's your current course load?
A My current course load, because I am Program Chair, has given me some reassigned time. So my current course load is two courses within my regular load, and I have 40 percent reassigned time for the Program Chair position, because our English Department is quite large, and we're very thankful for the reassignment time. We currently have 40 adjuncts in English.

Q Forty?
A Forty, yes.
Q And, okay, so that's your current --
A Yes, up until August of 2016, this would have been my usual schedule: Four classes, actually, of 30 students, not 25 to 28. Our cap is 30. We received three hours of reassigned time. At that point the intensive conferencing was not happening but the Learning Commons hours were offered, and then we would have four -- I would have four usual load classes, 1101, 1102.

The three hours in the Learning Commons is important, because when $I$ was hired here in 1998, I was told that the teaching load was 15 hours per semester. So I said, immediately, to myself, that's five classes. Well, when I was hired, then I discovered that English faculty, because of
the grading load that we have, we were given the option -and the Presidents up until 2016 had signed off on this. English faculty were given the option to fulfill three of their workload hours with time spent in the Learning Commons, if you're familiar with our Learning Commons, our tutoring area for various disciplines.

And what we do -- what the English people do in the Learning Commons is we work one-on-one with not only our own students, as we do encourage our own students to come to the Learning Commons, but we work with students across campus, across disciplines, working on writing assignments that they may have.

We generally would spend about a half an hour with each student doing anything from talking about the assignment, doing brainstorming for the assignment, helping the student develop a direction, a thesis, or a claim for the paper, creating an outline for the paper, helping the student maybe with research, and how to incorporate that research. So what we ensured was that when that student left us, that that student had a clear direction on how he or she was going to proceed with that particular assignment.

We had in the past always called that contact.
That is student contact, because even though we are not in a traditional classroom with 30 students in front of us, we are indeed making an impact on that student's success. So -- and
these were very -- maybe the system that we logged in and out of needs some upgrade, but certainly we were very accountable for those hours that we were there.

Within my division, our Dean, whom I worked under for 18 years -- and she has just retired -- well, 17 years, and she's just retired -- she was very judicious with reassigned time. She made sure that there was a specific purpose for that and that we were indeed accountable for that time.

For instance, before becoming Program Chair, I was a Course Coordinator, ENC1101 Course Coordinator, which is one of our foundational courses. Every student, except for a few select A.S. programs, as required to take that course, ENC1101. I was Course Coordinator for that.

Every year, at the beginning of the academic year, I had to write down my goals for my Dean -- I'm talking about Dr. Marge Banocy-Payne here -- write down my goals for her, and then at the end of the year that would be part of my post-year evaluation. I would have to give her an evaluation of how I met those goals.

And the things that $I$ was doing for Course Coordinator, things like adjunct workshops -- I love technology. I worked with the adjuncts on technology a lot, teaching them our curriculum, if they need some help there. So within those reassignments, of that list that was up
there, and the first one was Course Coordinator, there are many that have very strict and very accountable outcomes.

Okay, so back to our teaching load. So generally we teach 120 students. That's four classes of 30 , unless the faculty member opts for a fifth class, which he or she may do. But as I said, the other option was spending our time in our Learning Commons, working one-on-one with students.

May I see what the next slide looks like?
Q Sure.
A Okay, thank you. Here at the bottom -- I've already really explained to you at the top. But here at the bottom, each course -- and I'm talking about our first and second level English courses. Now, English faculty cannot teach just one course. So we could not have, under the current formula, just one course. So we can't teach four 1101s or four 1102s. That's because it would not fit under our current formula, which is okay. It's actually better that way that we need to mix it up -- I'm sorry, I'm talking too quickly.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Take a deep breath. It's late, but we're still going to listen to you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. Thank you very much. So we would teach the two courses, first level and second level. And essentially this 600 essay total per semester, 240 in-class essays, 360 out-of-class essays,
consider that in our English program we stress writing as a process.

So we do not tell students sit down and write the paper and it's due on Tuesday. We take them through an entire process of writing, from reading about something to talking about something to getting a direction and claim down on paper, and we work through the whole process. Each stage of that process, instructors provide written feedback to the students.

So not only -- our class does not just exist during that 50-minute time period or 75-minute time period. But, rather, when we are sitting -- as I will be doing later tonight -- responding to essays, we are indeed communicating with our students. To me, that is student contact, because we are influencing their next steps in the course.

The reason that this, our current -- and what I have been under for the last 18 years -- why this current formula is indeed efficient and effective for us is that because it gives our discipline, and as it does some other disciplines, some flexibility because it takes into consideration how we interact with the student.

We're teaching communication. That needs to be done one-on-one. If we're given five classes, it could
work if we do a lower cap. However, let's think, that means five classes; that means we're in that classroom more where we're standing in front of 25 , whatever it is, students. So -- and we're giving out information to the masses.

What we're really waiting for is after that class when those students come to us or those students go to the Learning Commons, that we need to interact with them one-on-one. So that is why our current system, for us, is effective.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: May I ask a question? THE WITNESS: Of course. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Do you mind if I ask a question right now? I'm trying to follow. MR. WAZLAVEK: You're good. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You're doing three classes, 120, 30 students each.

THE WITNESS: Four classes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Four classes, I'm sorry, 30 students each, and then you do your learning center or Learning --

THE WITNESS: Learning Commons. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- Commons, tutoring. THE WITNESS: Yes. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It sounds like almost one
hour per student. You talked about examples; you do a number of students --

THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- one-on-one.
THE WITNESS: Yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Under the system that exists now, you could do five classes of 30 , right, under the formula?

THE WITNESS: Yes, and some folks opt to do that. So they would not be --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And that's even more essays to --

THE WITNESS: Right, so they would not be spending this three hours in the Learning Commons. That's right. They do do that.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay. Which is better?
THE WITNESS: It's better to have that flexibility in there. It's better for us to have -- again, we -our classes, $I$ do not believe -- and this is what I tell my students. ENC1101 isn't just Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9:30 to 10:45. You take this home with you, you need to work on it there, you need to come to me during office hours.

So having that extra time, having made the four classes with the larger number in class, but more time
outside of class to work with those student, that works better for me.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So there's flexibility in your schedule?

THE WITNESS: There is some, yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And as I understand it -- I'm not using the right words -- you're department head, or you're --

THE WITNESS: I'm Program Chair.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- Program Chair gives you that flexibility?

THE WITNESS: And the faculty have that, too.
It's not just me.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: The faculty, yeah, whatever. So what would you not like about the proposed system by the college?

THE WITNESS: It's going to --
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What's the problem with that for you?

THE WITNESS: It's going to put me in front of the class --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Because they talk about flexibility, too, right?

THE WITNESS: Sure. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And you have some -- you're
telling me I have flexibility now. Some may opt to do five classes, some elect to do this; there's some flexibility. What's the problem with, as you see it, from your perspective, with their proposal then?

THE WITNESS: Well, it will put me in front of the class more. Now, granted --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: How do you know that?
THE WITNESS: Well, it's going to five classes, so instead of me being --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So you mean that they would eliminate the Learning Commons?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: How do you know that? I'm not trying to be argumentative, but I'm hearing over there there's flexibility; we don't know what we're going to do, but at the same time $I$ can see how this system works for you now. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: I would be delighted if we still had the option to do time in the Learning Commons.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.
THE WITNESS: I think that when the English faculty are able to see what's happening also across campus -- I mean, we're brought writing assignments from history, from nursing, from all across. That -- and there's been instances -- and this has happened multiple
times that $I$ can remember in my years here -- there might have been a very confusing assignment, and we were able to work with an instructor and clarify that assignment for the student. And the faculty member actually welcomed the feedback. So I would be delighted if we still had that option.

One of the reasons -- where I come from, I come from -- I have a developmental studies background. I taught developmental studies reading and developmental studies English, and I very much enjoy working one-on-one with students. So if we still had that option, that would be terrific.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: But I guess what I'm hearing is you're not sure that's going to be there?

THE WITNESS: That's uncertain to me, sir, yes, sir.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: That's what I heard, and

I heard that with the other witness. You do -- you currently actually perform -- perform -- instruct -- I'm using layman's terms, I'm sorry, I don't do that line of work -- four classes of 30 students?

THE WITNESS: I personally do not, again, because I'm very grateful for the reassigned time that $I$ have because I'm Program Chair.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, I thought the example
was four, 30?
THE WITNESS: Yes, that is the usual. That is what -- that's the usual.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You're talking about that's typically what your teachers -- the teachers --

THE WITNESS: Exactly, yes, sir.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- the professors, the instructors do, is 30?

THE WITNESS: Exactly, yes.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: We're not looking at your case specifically.

THE WITNESS: Exactly.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, because I assume you'd all come out to be exactly 30. It sounds like you have a 30 already, but -- you don't?

THE WITNESS: Well, 30, yes, in English, we certainly do. It's 30.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You do? It's set at 30?
THE WITNESS: Well, it's fluctuated up a little bit in some instances when we've had a student situation, we couldn't find a place for a student, a student was put into a class, but it's certainly nothing that repeatedly occurs.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So in your discipline 30 is kind of the standard already, in yours?

THE WITNESS: Yes. And I just, as a matter of fact --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: And I just heard one where it was far from that.

THE WITNESS: Well, I, as a matter of fact, just came back from a summit in Fort Lauderdale for English course leaders, and I able to visit with English Program Chairs from across the country. When we all said, well, what's your cap, how many do you have, and I said, oh, we have 30, they gasped. And then they said, well, how many classes do you teach? I said, well, four or five. And they said, oh, okay.

Then I said, what's your cap? And they said, oh, well, we have 18. Really? Then I had others who said, well, we have 22. And again, this is across the country, this is not just Florida, so, yeah.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, good, I was trying to understand those things. Thank you. I'll let you repair any damage I've done and he's going to get his shot, but I'm just trying to understand their story and what that means.

MR. WAZLAVEK: That's why we brought them here.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I know.
MR. WAZLAVEK: We wanted you to see it. Go ahead.
MR. BALINSKY: I have a question for Brenda.

You're currently Program Chair, so you teach three classes of 30 , is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I teach two classes under my usual load.

MR. BALINSKY: Okay. Now, let's just assume you were not Program Chair or you were not working in the Learning Commons. So you would -- how many -- and you were teaching five classes. According to the loading formula, assuming 150 student, how large would your classes be?

THE WITNESS: We would have 25.
MR. BALINSKY: For 150 students, if you were teaching five classes, how many students would be in each class?

THE WITNESS: We'd have 30.
MR. BALINSKY: Okay. According to the proposal -you're on the bargaining team, so you're familiar with the proposals from the administration. According to their proposal of five classes, how many students would be in your class?

MS. HEEKIN: 150.
MR. BALINSKY: Do you know how many would be in your class?

THE WITNESS: Well, we don't know. We don't know.
MR. BALINSKY: Okay. I don't know, either.

That's my point.
THE WITNESS: Yes, we don't know. And that's -- I think that's part of the uncertainty. MR. BALINSKY: And that's -- no further questions. BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q Do want to speak to that any?
A I would actually like to. So HB-1720 -- and I can't remember if the $H B$ is supposed to be Senate Bill or House Bill.

Q House Bill.
A Thank you. So it is House Bill, which is allowing underprepared students to opt out of developmental, foundational courses. There are certain populations only that are exempt from this. Because, however, of that new ruling, ENC1101, in particular, is seeing students who are gravely lacking in college level skills.

So we have taken some steps in ENC1101 to create resources for these students, but certainly our curriculum -teaching our curriculum has become more challenging. TCC already exceeds NCTE college level enrollment suggestion, which is 20 to 22 students per class, and students taught per semester not to exceed 100. So we already exceed that. And again, with five classes of 22 , or whatever number that would be, we'd still be exceeding it. Challenge of teaching and writing course content,
grammar, and documentation, those are the areas that we teach in this class. Everything seems to be thrown into ENC1101. Class size, shapes, the quality of writing instruction at all levels, including college -- and smaller classes are indeed essential for students to get sufficient feedback on multiple drafts. Not surprisingly, smaller writing classes increase retention at the college level, and the citation was taken out of there, but that was cited. And as a result, student retention drops.

So we would hope that if we did go to the five class model that we would be able to significantly reduce the number of students in the courses.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Anything else?
THE WITNESS: No, I don't think so. MR. WAZLAVEK: Okay. Then that's yours? All right, all yours, Mr. Crosland.

MR. CROSLAND: No.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Thank you. I don't have anything else.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Now you can go.
THE WITNESS: Now I can go?
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yes.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Waited all day; I just
thought you were just interested in this.

THE WITNESS: No, sir. Thank you.
(Witness excused)
MR. WAZLAVEK: Okay, I need to call --
MR. LUTZ: Am I next? Make sure I'm next.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Make sure you're next? All right.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Good afternoon.
MR. LUTZ: Good afternoon.
Thereupon,

## BOB LUTZ

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right, Mr. Lutz, state your name for the record.

A It's Bob Lutz.
Q Lutz? I'm sorry.
A That's all right, that's all right, everybody calls me Lutz. I am Bob Lutz, Professor of oceanography, is my main topic, environmental science, and earth science.

Q And how long have you worked for TCC?
A I'm in my eighth year.
Q And are you active in any organizations?
A I am, I'm the Treasurer of the UFF Chapter.
Q And do you also serve on the bargaining unit?

A I do.
Q Could you tell us a little about your workload, your --

A Okay, my workload is typically I do 12 contact hours, and I also have 20 percent reassigned time for new faculty facilitator, which is where $I$ work with the new faculty coming in, in that program, over in the Center for Professional Enrichment.

Q Okay. And how many courses do you normally teach?
A Normally, four.
Q Okay. And how many students do you have?
A 160, somewhere between 160,165 each semester.
Q Okay. And how would -- if the college adopted the funding formula that -- or the funding process that they are proposing, what impact would that have on your teaching load?

A The five class model would significantly increase my load. You know, in science, I look at -- you know, we need a lot of time for developing innovative strategies, labs, hands-on experiences, and we do a lot -- in that division we do a lot with higher order thinking and creative assessments.

We used to use those discipline-wide amongst Professors, and those take a lot of time to develop, and they take even more time to grade. So an additional class would definitely -- it would hinder student success because of
that.
Q And the kind of courses you're teaching, the material you were just talking about, is that a lot of individualized instruction?

A Say that again.
Q The kind of courses that you're teaching, the teaching strategies you were just talking about, are there --

A Yeah, there's a lot of group -- there's a lot of group instruction and individualized instruction, yes.

Q Okay. And, now, you heard the Provost's presentation, correct?

A Yes.
Q What is your opinion about its feasibility and particularly as it applies to your division?

A As a five class? It would -- again, it's definitely going to hinder things. You know, I look at it as the way -- when this all kind of came down, looking at our class load and then our additional things that we do for our workload, and in conjunction with all of this, it's kind of like a free class. It's like we're being asked to do something without pay, for free.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Martin, do you have anything?
MR. BALINSKY: No.
THE WITNESS: And again, $I$ bring in pay, but
student success is my top priority. Like I didn't come
into this for the money, either. It's about getting -I put higher order learning up there because I feel that's what science is all about. It's about getting our students to be productive members of society. And scientific thinking is critical thinking is higher order learning, and you simply can't do that with too many students.

You can't get them -- you know, we use something called Bloom's taxonomy to gauge where -- Bloom's taxonomy. It's kind of a pyramid. It's a tool that we use to gauge our students coming out of our class knowing something or can they take something that they've learned in our class and apply it. Can they take a packet of information and evaluate it. And that's really important to us in science.

And when you add on students, you simply can't get at that. You can't simply give multiple choice test assessments and gauge higher levels of Bloom's taxonomy. So that, to me, is the big thing.

MR. BALINSKY: So with more students, significantly more students, would you no longer be able to do all those hands-on --

THE WITNESS: No. No. The labs take planning, the mapping activities we do take resources and planning and time. Time is the main -- when you look at this,
time is -- in all the disciplines time is the main factor, when you look at how long it takes to grade a written paper, how long it takes to grade a lab report or a science activity in class. It takes a lot more time. We can't simply just use multiple choice assignments for that and take it over to the Scantrons and get that accomplished.

MR. BALINSKY: So if you were to have a hundred more students added to your load, for example, would that be best practice -THE WITNESS: No. MR. BALINSKY: -- and what is best for the student?

THE WITNESS: No. No. No, you -- no. MR. WAZLAVEK: Anything else? MR. BALINSKY: That's it. MR. CROSLAND: I've got one question. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Sure.

CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. CROSLAND:
Q I'm assuming your answer would be the same as Jen Robinson's, and the other lady. You don't know that there would be more students?

A But we --
Q Just yes or no.

A Well, we don't know how many students, period, is the problem. I want to know, too, because it determines how I do my job, and I want to do my job well, I really do. I think all of us do here.

Q But none of you are testifying that the college's formula would result in you teaching more students, are you?

MR. BALINSKY: So why would you not want the class size --

BY MR. CROSLAND:

Q Or the class size would get bigger, let me put it that way. None of you are saying that this would automatically result in the class sizes getting bigger, are you?

A No, but at the same time we don't have it written on paper, either. We need it written on paper so that we know --

Q Okay, that's good.
A -- what we're going to be doing. It's a -- you know, it's a trust issue, too, you know, it really is. We need class caps. I mean, if we don't have -- if we end up -if $I$ end up with five classes of 40 students, my students are in trouble. They aren't going to succeed the way they would in lower class sizes.

MR. CROSLAND: Thank you.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I've got a question.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm slowly starting to appreciate some of the issues here, because $I$ haven't done this. But the five class model, does that mean that to you that the college is going to require all teachers to teach five classes?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: That's how you interpret that? I haven't -- I don't think we've talked about the five class model yet, have we?

THE WITNESS: In the very beginning --
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You're referring to the five class model.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I'm asking you, have we covered that a lot, or talked about the five class model? I keep hearing this term.

MR. CROSLAND: Well, with the 15 --
MS. HEEKIN: Contact hours.

MR. CROSLAND: -- contact hours, it's in our proposal.

MS. HEEKIN: Five times three.

THE WITNESS: If I can comment --

MS. HEEKIN: But -- but we haven't gotten rid of reassigned time.

MR. BALINSKY: It's 15 to 18, just to be clear, it's 15 to 18.

MS. HEEKIN: Well, yeah, but that's because there are some classes that because of the discipline the regular -- how they should be working is at 18, you know.

MR. BALINSKY: That's right, it's just you said 15, that's all.

THE WITNESS: In the very beginning of this there was a PowerPoint that was presented to us by our Deans and $I$ believe the wording in it said faculty shall teach five classes.

DR. MOORE-DAVIS: But that's not valid anymore.
MR. BALINSKY: Well, it's 15 to 18 credits, so if it's a four-credit class, four times four --
(Multiple speakers; unintelligible)
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: They used that term, the five classes; you didn't use that term.

MS. HEEKIN: No.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Well, the legal requirement, according to the Bolden Rule (phonetic) is 15 to 18 contact hours, contact hours being contact with students. That typically then equates to three hours -for a three hour credit course, that's three hours of contact time. So three -- five courses times three
hours is 15. And so what the administration is proposing is the 15 to 18 credit contact hours. And when Professor Reid talked about her courses she teaches plus the three hours of Learning Commons time, that three hours was three contact hours.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yes. That doesn't necessarily -- a contact hour doesn't necessarily mean another class?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct. Correct.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It does mean often four; in her case it automatically becomes five, because they're both contact hours?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct.
MS. HEEKIN: Yeah, she had two courses of three, she had two reassigned times, right, so that's 12. And then she had three hours of the Learning Commons.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Those are all contact hours. MS. HEEKIN: Correct, that's how you come up with the contact hours.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Contact hours does not necessarily mean another class or classes.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Correct. In fact, the Board rule, the State Board rule allows for that, and allows for colleges to make adjustments to the 15 hour rule because of the understanding that there are different kinds of
contact hours. But it still has to total up at least 15, according to the Board rule.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: What I hear him say, for example -- and I'm not trying to single you out, I'm just trying to understand this.

THE WITNESS: That's okay.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You want me to understand this; it's in everybody's interest that I understand this. You're saying the five class model means that if we go with the new proposal, it's a five class model and I'm automatically going to get five classes.

My next question, that means -- you were saying I'm going to get more students than I do now per semester. I have four classes now, let's say, in this scenario -- I have four classes, if I'm going to get five -- the class level could go down, but I could just get more students.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Right.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I could just get more students, and my gosh, you know, I've got enough time grading papers and the other things I'm doing, in preparing for classes. This is a lot more work and it's at the detriment of what $I$ do plus also the students because I give them less quality time.

But I'm struggling with this term five class model
and contact hours. And bottom line, what I see, a lot of this is just a trust issue. I don't know what this new formula is really going to look like. I don't know what it's actually going to be and what the language will result in. That's just what I'm hearing a little bit.

MR. WAZLAVEK: Yeah.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I've heard that from this side, particularly. They don't see an example of how it would work.

MR. WAZLAVEK: It's a commitment to -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Because we're not changing it, we're still keeping the 15 -- is it 15 contact hours?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Right. The requirement -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: We're still keeping that, it's how it could come out differently, resulting in more classes being taught and maybe less reassignments in some areas. There's some unknowns whenever you change from a new pay system, a new classification system, a new evaluation system, a new -- there's that -- I understand that now. MR. CROSLAND: You never know until you -SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You never know. MR. CROSLAND: Like the Florida Lottery says.

MS. HEEKIN: Exactly. There could be more sections of less students.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: It could be smaller classes, it could be greater classes.

MR. WAZLAVEK: But I think the faculty attitude is, and there could be unicorns on the front lawn tomorrow morning.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I understand that, too. MR. WAZLAVEK: And that's the problem. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Yeah, it falls on them. MR. WAZLAVEK: It falls on them. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: I understand that.

THE WITNESS: Can I say -- I just wanted to say one thing about the loading formula, too, the one that we currently use. When we've been in caucus during bargaining and all that, one of the -- I've heard it referred to as elegant, which I've never thought I would hear referred that way. But when you look across disciplines, it works really well.

One of the things I see about the proposed -- the new proposed model is that, to me, it seems less fair than the formula we use now, because it takes into account -- one of the things we haven't talked about here -- we don't have a math professor or a chemistry professor, and when you look at those five contact hour
classes and four contact hour classes, those are a lot more work.

So when you go beyond 15 contact hours -- let's say a math professor gets a 17 contact hour semester. That's really not fair to them. That's like -- unless they're compensated for that, because classes like calculus -- we have things called triple stacks that I don't even understand, in chemistry, with their labs. Like the chemistry professors keep coming and saying, look, we've got to do triple stacks. How is that going to factor into all this?

So as far as being fair to everyone, the loading formula seems to be fair to all but for a few. In the beginning it seemed like if we fixed the loading formula for a few, it would have been a lot better than fixing everything for everybody.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay.
MR. WAZLAVEK: Mr. Crosland, do you have anything else?

MR. CROSLAND: No.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Thank you.
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
(Witness excused)
MR. WAZLAVEK: Last but not least, Mr. McDermott? SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Good afternoon.

MR. McDERMOTT: Good afternoon, or evening.
Thereupon,

## PATRICK McDERMOTT

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q All right, Mr. McDermott, state your name for the record.

A Patrick McDermott.
Q And where do you work?
A TCC.
Q In what capacity?
A I'm an Assistant Professor, but I am the Program Coordinator and Program Chair -- Program Coordinator of FYE and Program Chair of College Success.

Q Do you want to explain those two programs?
A So the -- yes, Jack of all trades. I teach but I also am on reassigned time to head up a program here at FYE, part of the academic side of the house. And I'm also the Program Chair of the College Success, which oversees college success, leadership, and career planning, so --

Q And let's take a look at your -- all right, talk a little bit about your class size.

A Okay. So, now, this does not preface for me,
because I have been on reassigned time on the record since fall of 2014 for multiple roles. But this would be a typical situation for someone who teaches in my area. So our classes are college success, SLS1510, SLS2261, and SLS1301. So there is a mixture of what that would look like. So what that would look like for someone who teaches in student success, or SLS, would be two college success courses, and then two of the leadership courses.

But then there's also -- we are assigned our reassigned time -- I'm sorry, reassigned time, three hours a week, in either the Career Center, Advising Center, or Learning Commons, depending on our expertise. So when I was in the classroom full time, $I$ would be in the Career Center when I first started and I would work three hours a week with the Career Center staff, and I'd be up there for three hours, accountable, it was part of my professional growth plan, TMS, whatever we want to call that, so --

Q All right. Now, you get -- how much reassigned time do you have?

A I have 80 percent reassigned time.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: How much?
THE WITNESS: Eighty percent.
BY MR. WAZLAVEK:
Q And in addition -- you teach three courses in addition to --

A I do not, no. I teach one course as part of my teaching load, and I do take an overload.

Q All right. Okay. And so the 80 percent reassigned time, what are the two specific duties that you're fulfilling?

A Okay, there's actually three, but that's okay.
Q That's fine.
A So I'm the Program Chair of the College Success program. We have about 40 adjuncts, on average.

Q Okay, but what is that program?
A So the College Success program oversees SLS courses, Student Life Skill courses, under BSSE, the Behavioral Social Sciences Division. And there's eight -actually seven full-time faculty, including myself, but we have about 40 adjuncts, give or take, each semester.

Q And your job is to what, coordinate --
A To coordinate all of that with the Associate Dean and Deans, to make sure that we're working with Student Affairs, we're working with Academic Affairs, we're doing different initiatives throughout the institution, making sure I'm communicating that with the adjuncts. So that is 20 percent of my week, okay?

Q All right.
A Then 40 percent of my week is to work with FYE program, which is the First Year Experience program. We had
our first iteration last year. We're doing our second iteration this year, and I'm working with Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, to develop a program or to reenergize a program that will start this fall. And then another 20 percent -- oh, I'm sorry.

Q I just wanted to clarify one thing. When you're talking about First Year Experience, this is new faculty, correct?

A No, no, this is with students. This is with students. This is -- when a student comes to Tallahassee Community College, we are going to give them an experience for a full year, and this is what this means to be a TCC student, and this is what they're going to be experiencing.

Q Okay, go ahead.
A And then the last 20 percent is I am the Gen Head (phonetic) Coordinator, and I'm assisting with mapping. And I oversee that with Academic Affairs, in working with faculty, Faculty Senate, and steering, to make sure we have 12 maps by the end of this academic year done and up and running, so --

Q You say 12 maps --
A Maps, I mean academic programs, in terms of our students. If I want to be a business major, these are the courses that they would need to take to be successful and on that path, so -- that is my job, so --

Q Okay. So you were kind of the extreme example.
A Okay, yes, I am the extreme, and I'm not presenting that today, but I am presenting what my colleagues do in the Student Success Center, or the student success courses. So what they would do, 15 contact hours are four classes, and they do the three hours of reassigned time, okay?

Now, we are really -- when I first started here back in 2003 as an adjunct -- and in many roles before here -- we taught students at 25. That was the class cap at 25 students. It has gradually gone up. On average we're 30, but sometimes -- what I mean by average, if you look at our numbers, our average class size could be -- is 30 , but sometimes it ranges from 32, 30, 28. But it's gone up over the past 15 years that I've been here.

So currently I would say on average our SLS
leadership, our career planning classes, are at 30. But it has gone up over the years so -- okay? And we are high touch faculty, okay? We are high touch faculty.

Q What does that mean?
A So we do things hands-on with our students. We're engaging in the classroom, we're engaging outside the classroom. They -- we do service learning projects like my students, when I'm teaching my leadership class, we are doing three different learning projects within the community. I
mean, it is high touch with our students.

And then our students come to us not only in the Career Center and the Learning Commons and advising -- and I do want to preface this, that is not part of our advising requirement, that is part of our teaching load. So it's a little different than the ten hours that we're required to do our advising hours. This is part of our teaching load, above -- that's part of our duties on a semester basis.

Q Okay, very good. And this, of course, represents your current load?

A A typical load for someone. Not me, but someone who teaches in my area, that's correct.

Q And is that the 15 hour contact --
A That would be a 15 hour contact model, yes.
Q How well do you think that model would work, given --

A Well, you'd be taking us out of the -- the student affairs aspect of things that we do.

Q Would it also eliminate your Learning Commons time?

A Oh, yes, yes. I'm sorry, yeah. It would eliminate all that piece.

Q All right. So I think that was your question, whether any of that was true?

A Yeah, that's true.

MR. CROSLAND: If you're asking me --

MR. WAZLAVEK: No, sir, we know better than to ask you anything.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Do you want to cross? Do you have any cross?

MR. CROSLAND: No, sir.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, thank you.

MS. HEEKIN: What -- oops.
MR. WAZLAVEK: That's fine. Do you want me to go back to it?

MS. HEEKIN: No. Do you have a slide number for that? I've got it. I'm here. I've got it.

MR. WAZLAVEK: No cross? That's it, I guess. If everybody doesn't mind, I'd like to bring Brenda Reid back on for just a quick minute just to add a little bit of testimony.
(Witness excused)
(Brief recess)

Thereupon,

## BRENDA REID

was recalled as a witness, having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q You heard the discussion about the issue of trust
that we keep hearing from the administration, questioning, well, how do we know that everybody will be teaching five courses. Do you have any personal knowledge of that that you would like to share with us?

A Yes. And since I am representing the English Department, and they knew that $I$ was going to be discussing our issues today, one issue that they did want me to make sure that $I$ brought to the table, with this kind of uncertainty -- and which might give some insight into why we feel the need to have some things just simply down on paper in black and white in contract terms is because when this all began, the English Department was indeed asked to alternate to teach five classes one semester and four classes the next semester. Meaning, with the five class, we would not have the option to teach in the Learning -- or to tutor in the Learning Commons.

So that was just an issue that $I$ was urged to bring to the floor here, and given our discussion about that, again, that just might give a little bit more insight into why we would like to see that type of number in a contract.

Q What was the reaction among the faculty when they heard that they were being asked to teach five one semester and four the next?

A Well, that was when we actually collectively penned a letter to Dr. Moore-Davis regarding what we were
currently doing, in terms of paper load, in terms of grading, and quantifying all that, and then we unionized, and it stopped.

MR. WAZLAVEK: All right, that's all we had. I just wanted to give her an opportunity to state that.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So we understand, are you saying no?

MR. CROSLAND: No, sir.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: All right, thank you. (Witness excused)

MR. WAZLAVEK: All right, and I'd like to call, the last witness for the day, I'd like to call Mr. Balinsky back to the stand.

MR. BALINSKY: I think I can take the mouse, if I aim right. I'll aim behind you, Tom, I think. If not, I'll pass it on to Tom.

Thereupon,
MARTIN BALINSKY
was recalled as a witness, having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WAZLAVEK:

Q And he's going to just give us a short slideshow presentation.

A So the synopsis, and the last presentation for the
day, can the 15 contact hour model work. Okay, here we go. And, maybe, if we have 150 students per professor, maximum, per semester, if we have class caps of no more than 30 students, okay? As it states there, 15 contact hours, representing our faculty members' obligation to the college, but with 30 students, okay? And for the health care program faculty, if we have, again, no more than 150 students. Okay? SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: So, real quick -THE WITNESS: Yes?

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: -- what you're saying here is five classes, 30 students cap, everyone could get 150 students.

THE WITNESS: Yes. That would work. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: You think that would work? THE WITNESS: Yes.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: The question was, can it work.

THE WITNESS: Yes, we think it can, and it will. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Go ahead. THE WITNESS: But it can't work if -- uh-oh. MR. WAZLAVEK: Jim, you're holding up progress. THE WITNESS: No, it's okay. It can't work, by contrast, if, for example, Professor Robinson had her same numbers of preps, but with 50 students in each prep. Two hundred fifty students, a 100 student per
professor increase, is not the best practice. And we hear a lot about best practice.

I think we've said quite a lot about this today already, but just to reiterate that without the assurances in the CBA of the numbers, then we can't proceed with accepting the 15 contact hour model from our side of the table.

CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. CROSLAND:
Q Could I ask you a question, Martin?
A Yes, you can.
Q The 50 students, you're just making that number up, aren't you? There's no evidence that that would occur at all.

A Well, I think that you've mentioned that previously, that we're making a claim based on not knowing that we would have 50 students, right?

Q So you could have put 20 up there instead of 50.
A But that's my point. We don't know that we wouldn't have 50 students, right?

MR. WAZLAVEK: Lacking any assurances from the administration about the size of class --

THE WITNESS: Right. We don't know that we would, and we don't know that we wouldn't, and that is our point.

MR. WAZLAVEK: I'm waiting for that unicorn on the front lawn tomorrow.

THE WITNESS: Okay, so while the loading formula should still be considered --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Loading formula -- current formula?

THE WITNESS: Current loading should still be considered. I believe that Professor Lutz referred to it as elegant. Multiple preps are accounted for. There is flexibility in allowing for a reduction in students. It is more difficult --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Multiple preps? Explain to me what --

THE WITNESS: Okay, multiple preps refers to multiple different classes. For example, earth science --

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Oh, okay, right.
THE WITNESS: Right. So total student volume cannot exceed a specific number, and that allows for best practices in the classroom. In other words, with the loading formula, the way that it works, mathematically, is if you have more classes, then you have less students. If you have less students -- or if you have less classes, then you have more students. And therefore your attention as a individualized instructor
and student success is preserved, because you have enough time, as we currently have, with all of the accolades that Dr. Balog showed us about TCC, we're able to continue to have our best practice in the classroom, to do the great job that our professors do.

I'm unbelievably proud of our amazing faculty here at this college, and we do not see why the current formula is not working for our students. We truly do not. And we love TCC, and we don't want to see it become a place where student success is put towards the back burner in return for saving of more dollars.

Okay, I think that's it. That's the last slide. MR. WAZLAVEK: With that, I'll turn it over to Mr. Crosland, if you want to cross. MR. CROSLAND: Good night.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Time to hit it.
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Is that it for the night?
THE WITNESS: That's it.
(Witness excused)
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE: Okay, that's the close of today's session. Tomorrow at 10:00. And you still have more?

MR. CROSLAND: Yeah.
(Whereupon, the proceedings were recessed at 6:15 p.m.) (CONTINUED IN VOLUME 3)

## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA ,
COUNTY OF LEON )

I, LAURA MOUNTAIN, Court Reporter, do hereby certify that $I$ was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings; and that the transcript is a true record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, Nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

Dated this 30 th day of March, 2018.


