Non-Tenure Faculty Information Session

How far have we come? How far have we to go?

Joseph A. DiVerdi, PhD, MBA Member Jenny Morse, PhD Chair

Faculty Council Committee on Non-Tenure-Track Faculty
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado USA

Aspirations from 2016 Proposal

Secure and Protected Appointments with Policy Oversight and Enforcement

Consistent implementation of career path in Hiring, Evaluation, Promotion and Retention

Funding

 A budget commitment to salaries of teaching faculty; a central budget commitment ... of these appointments

Ethical and Legal Hiring

- Hiring practices approved and monitored by Office of Equal Opportunity (OEO)
- Clear and fair processes for evaluation and promotion

Full Support and Provision of Resources

materials required to fulfill and exceed job responsibilities: technology access and training;
 consistent and sufficient office space; professional development opportunities and funding

Full Voting Rights at All Levels

Shared governance; eligible to vote for faculty representatives and relevant department matters

Evaluation and Notification

- Inclusion of all faculty in annual and promotional evaluation
- Transparent evaluation in conduct and which materials are utilized and outcomes
- Timely notification when evaluations take place and the outcomes

Due Process and Grievance

- Centralized, systematic and consistent due process superseding individual departments and colleges
- Protect academic freedom encourage fair and ethical hiring; eliminate problem of non-renewal

Contract Appointment Origins

HB-1144: Authorizing Higher Education Multi-Year Contracts For Non-Tenure Track Faculty Rep. Randy Fischer/Senator Bob Bacon 2012 Colorado Legislature

What the Bill Would Do:

- Amends Section 24-19-104 of state statute to enable, but not mandate, institutions
 of higher education to offer multi-year contracts to non-tenure track faculty
 members;
- Allows contracts to be terminated without penalty due to financial exigencies or if the institution lacks the cash reserves to satisfy the terms of the contract;
- Preserves the prohibition against post-employment compensation for public employees.

Some Recent Changes



Journey of the NTTF =



PAST

Job Compensation

NTTF have no options to take any form of sabbatical (legally or institutionally).

Job Security

NTTF appoinment types are defined in "catch-all" ways, which allowed for security fluctation.

Shared Governance

Some departments allowed NTTF to vote while others did not include them in their codes.

Promotions

Only a few colleges promoted NTTF (CHHS and Veterinary). | STA appointment type served in place of a promotion for some colleges (CLA).

PRESENT

Job Compensation

Higher salary floors. | Sabbaticals are still illegal for NTTF, but CSU now allows them "professional development leave."

Job Security

NTTF appointment types are defined according to hiring situation, making it more secure.

Shared Governance

All departments are required to give NTTF voting rights

Promotions

Two new promotion ranks added. NTTF have access to promotional systems. | STAs eliminated.









Job Compensation

Issues to be resolved

> NTTF are still demanding a higher base salary. | Issues of salary compression remain.

FUTURE



Shared Governance

NTTF voting rights are not to the level of TTF.

Promotions

CSU is still working out how promotion processes will work. | How do you properly evaluate someone's teaching?



Recently Added Appointment Types

The New NTTF Appointment Types

Adjunct	Continuing	Contract
This captures various forms of temporary and partial employment, such as teaching under 50% FTE or only for one year.	Employment is "at will," meaning the NTTF is offered new course loads through regular offer letters instead a multiyear contract.	NTTF with a contract of at least two years. Faculty can count on having a job for the duration of the contract.
If they have been employed full-time or part-time for more than two semesters, they can no longer be on this appointment type.	If they do this for 10 semesters, they can request a contract.	If they aren't offered a new multi-year contract at the end, they become Continuing.

Appointment Types

Fill an Appointment Type =



Non-tenure Track Faculty

expected to do teaching or research (generally teaching)



Tenure Track Faculty

expected to do both teaching and research











Captures various forms of **temporary and partial** employment.

For example

- Under 50% FTE
- Only teaching for one year
- Employed on an occasional basis

Cannot still be on this type for a over a year at full-time or 50% FTE Employment is "at will" meaning the NTTF is offered new course loads through offer letters instead of multiyear contracts. This system is beneficial for college hiring flexibility.

After 10 semesters, they can request a contract and, if granted, move to the Contract appointment type.



Faculty must be on a multiyear contract

Have **job stability** for the duration of the contract.

- Up to five years for research
- Up to three years for teaching (length regulations set by state)

If they aren't offered a new multiyear contract once one ends, they become a Continuing type. Applies to faculty who are on track to apply for tenure.

Six-year time limit for acquisition of tenure. The faculty generally applies for tenure after their fifth year, the same time as their first promotion submission.

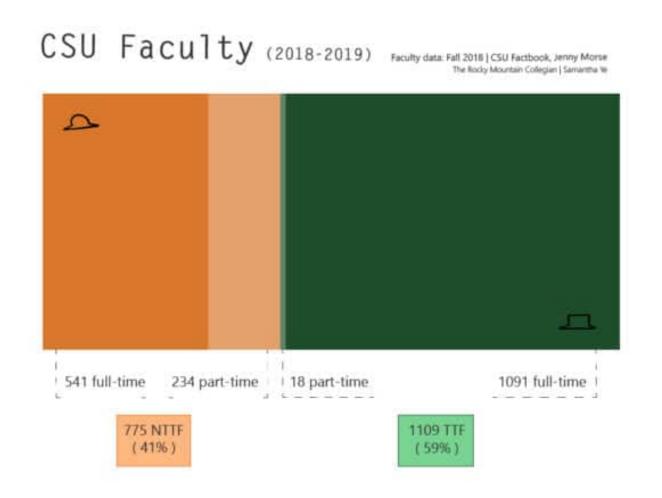
If they do not receive tenure, they are asked to leave. f Fo

Faculty must have gotten tenure

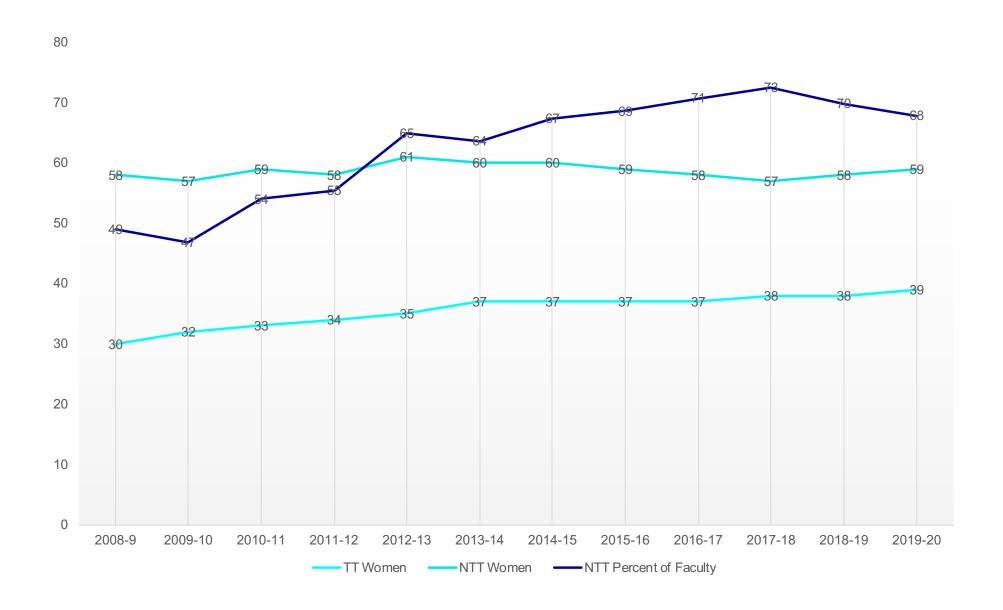
Have **job stability** until they choose to retire.

Definitions from CSU Faculty Manual The Rocky Mountain Collegian Samantha Ye

Recent Distribution



Women and NTT at CSU



Sources of Faculty Funding - 2020

Full Time Equivalents	pre-tenure	tenured	non-tenure	total
education & general	212.7	663.5	414.7	1290.9
sponsored programs	13.9	56.5	22.9	93.3
division continuing education	0.0	0.0	72.5	72.5
professional veterinary medicine	12.6	70.3	37.7	120.6
professional vet medicine self funded	4.5	19.7	17.7	41.9
experiment station	8.6	30.0	0.0	38.6
other	11.6	49.2	0.0	60.8
total	263.9	889.2	565.5	1718.6

Comparisons – Ranks and Tracks



_ Level Up through the Ranks





Instructor

Most NTTF are hired at this rank

"Instructor" indicates teaching role.



Senior Instructor

Assistant Professor

STA's moved to this rank during summer 2019.

Most TTF are hired at this rank.



Master Instructor

Assiociate Professor

Instructor ranks top out here.

TTF who advance to associate professor have typically also earned tenure

"Professor" indicates a research role



Professor

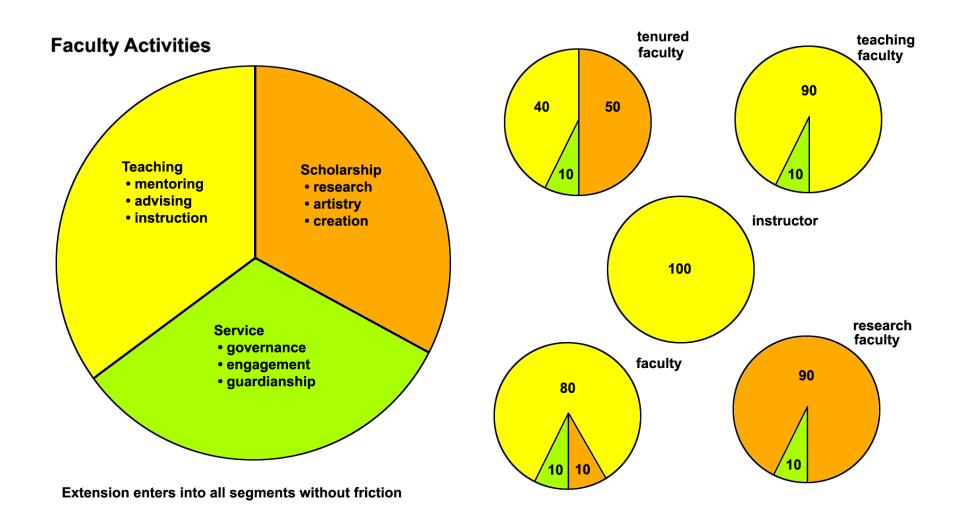
Professor ranks top out here.

Also known as "full professor."

> Definitions from CoNTTF and CSU Provost's Office

The Rocky Mountain Collegian | Samantha Ye

Faculty Effort Distribution - Examples



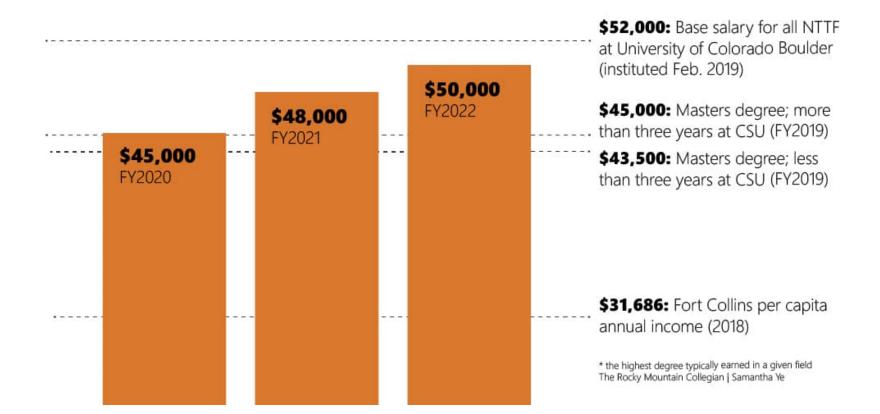
Compensation - Base Salaries



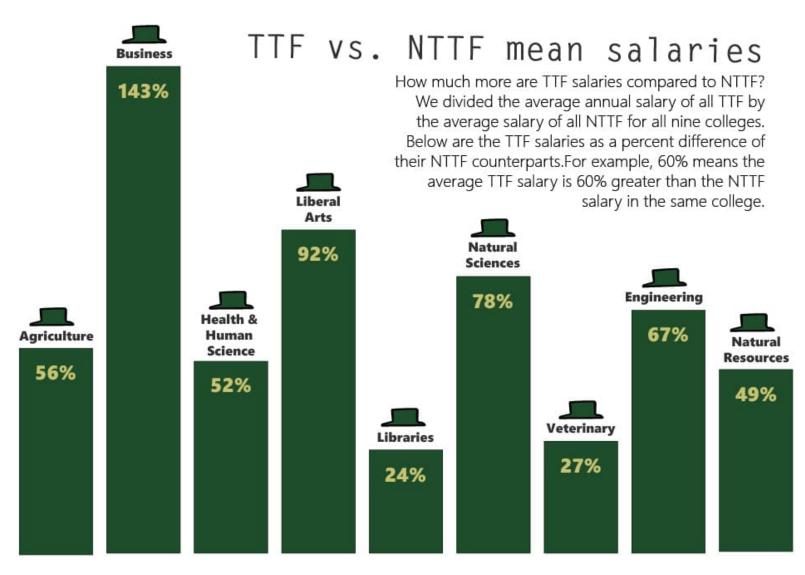
** bar graph is zoomed in to top for illustration purposes

Salary Data: CSU Provost's Office Fort Collins Income: U.S. Census Bureau

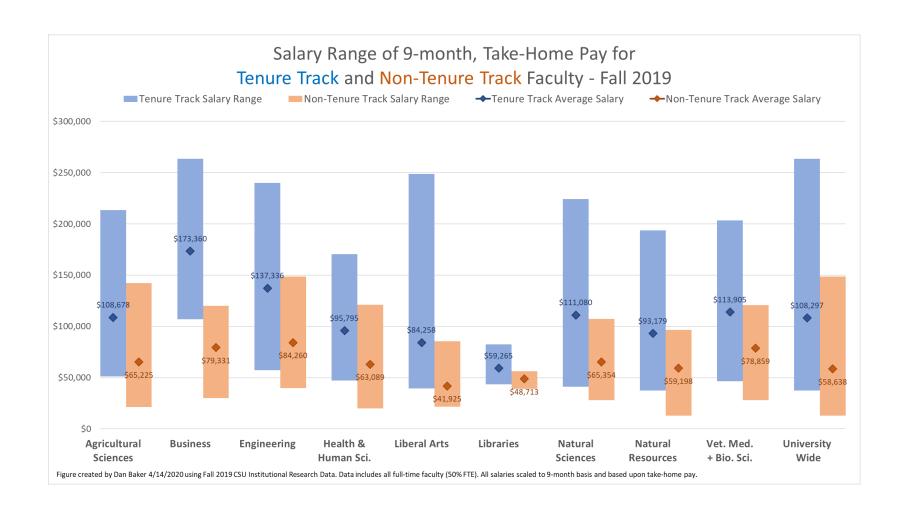
\$60,110: Fort Collins median household income (2018)



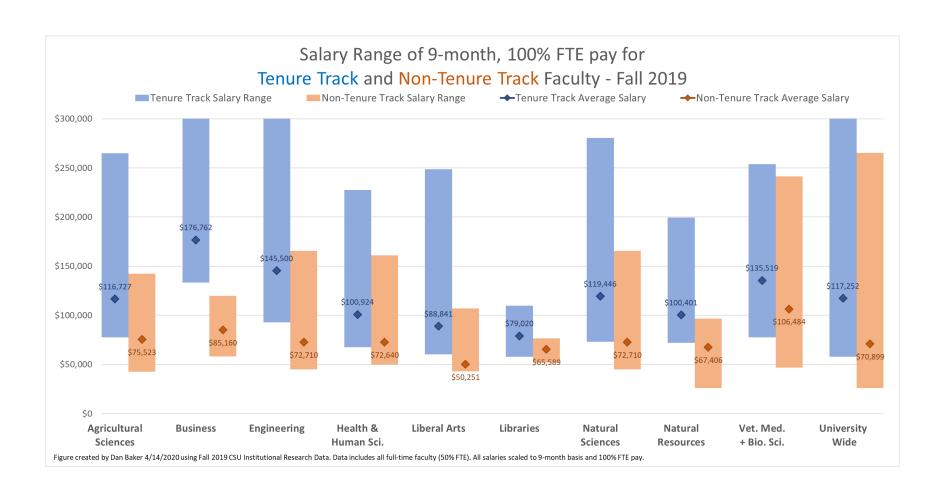
Compensation Comparisons



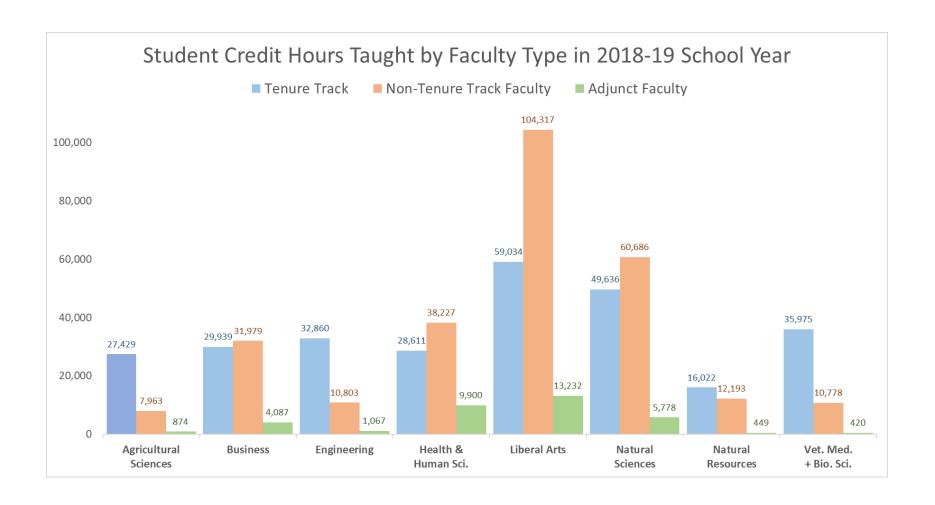
Take-Home Pay

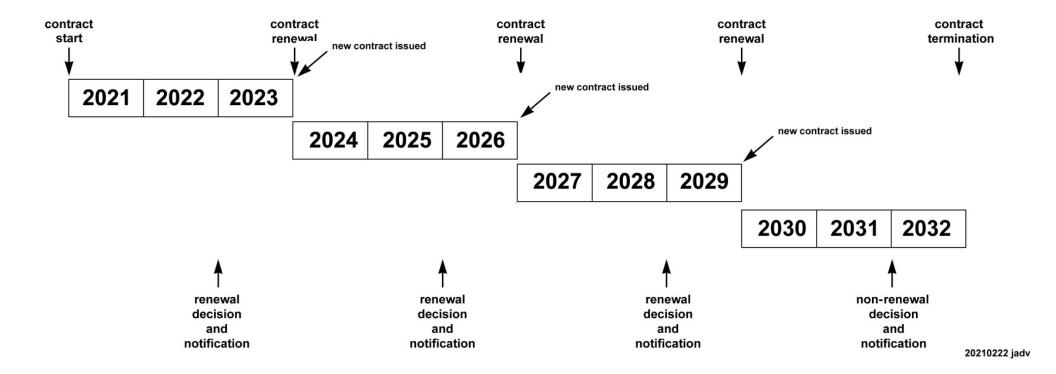


100% FTE Salary



One Leg of the Tripod





2021 Task Force Recommendations

- Revision of University-Wide Budget Model
 - Fund Each Faculty not Course Sections.
- Expectations for Appointment Types
 - More Consistent, Clear and Precise
 - Do not use Adjunct appointment type as probationary appointment.\
- More Consistent Teaching and Service Loads
 - Across Units, Departments and Colleges
- Strategic Communications Plan on [CCAF] Issues
- Definition and Representation in Faculty Governance
 - Suitability of "Academic Home"
- Expectations for Instructor vs. Professor Tracks
- Accountability of Department Codes
- University Goal for Population "Balance"
 - Pre-Tenure, Tenured and Non-Tenure Faculty
- Extend and Expand Onboarding Processes to all Faculty

This has not been easy work

Nothing About Us Without Us

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Nothing About Us Without Us!" (Latin: "Nihil de nobis, sine nobis") is a slogan used to communicate the idea that no policy should be decided by any representative without the full and direct participation of members of the group(s) affected by that policy. This involves national, ethnic, disability-based, or other groups that are often marginalized from political, social, and economic opportunities.

The saying has its origins in Central European political traditions. It was the political motto that helped establish—and, loosely translated into Latin, provided the name for—Poland's 1505 constitutional legislation, *Nihil novi*, which first transferred governing authority from the monarch to the parliament. It subsequently became a byword for democratic norms. In this use, it is closely analogous to one of the most familiar slogans of the American Revolutionary War, 'No taxation without representation'.^[1] It is also a long-standing principle of Hungarian law and foreign policy,^[2] and was a cornerstone of the foreign policy of interwar Poland.^{[3][4]}

The term in its English form came into use in disability activism during the 1990s. James Charlton relates that he first heard the term used in talks by South African disability activists Michael Masutha and William Rowland, who had in turn heard the phrase used by an unnamed East European activist at an earlier international disability rights conference. In 1998, Charlton used the saying as title for a book on disability rights. Disability rights activist David Werner used the same title for another book, also published in 1998. In 2004, the United Nations used the phrase as the theme of International Day of Persons with Disabilities. and it is also associated with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Use of this slogan has expanded beyond the disability rights community to other interest groups and movements.[9][10]