Letter from the President

2009 is not a prime number, but it certainly represents an opportunity for us to reflect, regroup, and begin new quests for improving mathematics education. We are nearly a decade into the 21st century, and if they thought the times were a-changin’ in the Sixties, they would be dizzy from the speed at which our lives evolve in this century. And yet some of the things we might like to see altered more rapidly, seem to be stuck in a time warp. Regardless of the perceived challenges and obstacles, if we feel that the cause is worthy, we should keep pushing forward.

The point of my valedictorian-like introduction is to remind all of you mathematics educators out there that we are all experiencing the same transformations in our student populations and our professional duties. It is through organizations such as FTYCMA and AMATYC that we can share our horror stories and let off some steam, but more importantly devise plans that can adjust our programs to meet the needs of our students without diminishing the rigor of the collegiate mathematical thought processes.

The project that FTYCMA began at the Fall Retreat in October of 2008 is an example of forward-thinking and an opportunity to promote change from within the ranks rather than from the top down. Over the two days of the retreat, sixty attendees broke into five groups (MAC 1105, MAC 1140, MAC 2233, MGF 1106/1107, and STA 2023) and created a first draft of what they envisioned the course’s purpose, audience and content should be. Their results can be found in PDF format at the FTYCMA website (http://mcc1.mccfl.edu/ftycma/default.htm). It is my intent to host a FTYCMA workshop on the morning of Friday, February 13, at the Joint Meetings of the Florida Section of the MAA and FTYCMA at FGCU in Fort Myers from 10:00 – 11:20 a.m. to allow an open forum of the membership to provide feedback and comments on the work that has been done so far as well as suggestions for next steps. Following the workshop will be FTYCMA’s annual business meeting from 11:30 – 12:30 and a box luncheon from 12:30 – 1:30. I have also submitted a proposal for a 45 minute session during the conference discussing the need for a reexamination of the 21st century mathematics undergraduate curriculum which will include the work FTYCMA has done at its retreats as examples.

I hope that you will make an effort to attend the conference on February 13 and 14 despite the financial challenges facing many of our institutions and look forward to seeing you in my corner of the state then.
Hello colleagues,

As we are gearing up for the upcoming 2009 Florida MAA Joint Annual Meeting which will be held at Florida Gulf Coast University on February 13th–14th 2009, Please visit the following link for information http://mcc1.mccfl.edu/fl_maa/newsletter/annual.htm.

The AMATYC meeting in Washington DC in November 2008 was an incredible success. The city was still buzzing from the election victory of President Obama and remnants of the campaign for the Whitehouse were everywhere to be seen. Over two thousand attendees were treated to current developments and teaching pedagogy in the area of mathematics instruction. You can find additional information and conference happenings at the website http://www.amatyc.org/Events/conferences/2008DC/index.html.

We are now looking forward to seeing you all at this years AMATYC conference in Las Vegas, Nevada on November 12th to 15th 2009. Information can be found at the following link http://www.amatyc.org/Events/conferences/2009LV/index.html.

I wish you all a successful Spring semester and please continue to send in your excellent submissions.

From the Editor: Rick Pal
Pictures From The AMATYC National Conference  
November 2008 in Washington DC

Some members of the Florida delegation form left to right:  
Dennis Runde, Don Ransford, Rick Pal and Byron Dyce

The AMATYC Board 2009

From Left to right: Current FTYCMA President Don  
Ransford, FTYCMA President Elect Rick Pal, Current  
AMATYC President Rikki Blair and past FTYCMA  
President Byron Dyce

From Left to right: Current FTYCMA President Don  
Ransford, FTYCMA President Elect Rick Pal,  
AMATYC President Elect Rob A. Farinelli and past  
FTYCMA President Byron Dyce
Pictures From The AMATYC National Conference
November 2008 in Washington DC

The National Cathedral

The Washington Monument, a memorial to George Washington, at The National Mall in Washington, DC

The National Mosque on Embassy Row

US Capitol Building
Florida Community College System

Florida's Community College System began in 1933 when Palm Beach Junior College was established as a public two-year college. Palm Beach Junior College remained the only public two-year college in Florida until 1947, when the status of St. Petersburg Junior College, begun in 1927, was changed from a private junior college to public. When the Florida Minimum Foundation Program was enacted in 1947, combined state and local support for community colleges became a reality. Because of this combined support, Pensacola Junior College was established in 1947. Also, Chipola Junior College, established in 1947 as a private institution, changed its status to become a public junior college a year later. In 1955, the Legislature established the Community College Council. Its report was published in 1957 under the title, "The Community Junior College in Florida's Future." This report was approved by the State Board of Education and contained recommendations for needed legal changes and a master plan for establishing a system of public community colleges in Florida. The system would provide post-high school education within commuting distance for more than 90 percent of Florida's population. With the development and implementation of the master plan, Florida became a national model for the development of a statewide system of community colleges.

Consequently, the 1957 Legislature authorized the creation of the Division of Community Colleges in the State Department of Education and appropriated funds for six new community colleges to begin implementation of the master plan. These colleges were:

- Gulf Coast Community College
- Manatee Junior College
- Central Florida Community College
- North Florida Junior College
- Daytona Beach Community College
- St. Johns River Community College

The state continued to build additional community colleges through the 1960s and early 1970s. In 1972, the master plan was fully implemented with the opening of Pasco-Hernando Community College.

There were twelve black colleges that merged with the Florida Community College System. These black colleges served as a critical foundation for the Community College System:

- Booker T. Washington Junior College (founded in 1949, merged with Pensacola Junior College in 1965)
- Carver Junior College (founded in 1960, merged with Brevard Junior College in 1963)
- Collier-Blocker Junior College (founded in 1960, merged with St. Johns River Community College in 1965)
- Gibbs Junior College (founded in 1957, merged with St. Petersburg Junior College in 1966)
- Hampton Junior College (founded in 1958, merged with Central Florida Community College in 1966)
- Jackson College (founded in 1961, merged with Chipola Junior College in 1966)
- Johnson College (founded in 1962, merged with Lake-Sumter Community College in 1966)
- Lincoln College (founded in 1960, merged with Indian River Community College in 1965)
- Roosevelt College (founded in 1958, merged with Palm Beach Community College in 1965)
- Rosenwald College (founded in 1958, merged with Gulf Coast Community College in 1966)
- Suwannee River College (founded in 1959, merged with North Florida Community College in 1967)
- Volusia Community College (founded in 1957, merged with Daytona Beach Community College in 1966)

Florida Community College System

Florida’s 28 community colleges were established to serve the citizens of the State of Florida by offering the first two years of a baccalaureate degree, vocational education, and adult continuing education. Of the 177 sites, there are 163 official Public Education Capital Outlay (PECO) sites in the Florida Community College System. Furthermore, in order to bring instruction closer to students, more than 2,000 other locations, such as churches, public schools, and community centers are also used. To further ensure the efficient and effective operation of Florida's Community College System, the Florida Legislature established the State Community College Coordinating Board in 1979, and in 1983 replaced that board with the State Board of Community Colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges earned the respect of the community colleges by preserving local control, represented by local Boards of Trustees, while simultaneously establishing systemwide policies and coordination. The Florida Community College System has received national recognition because of this unusual balance between local control, state coordination and funding. In 2001, the statute that established the State Board of Community Colleges was repealed and the Florida Community College System was placed under the jurisdiction of the Florida Board of Education.
During the expansion and modification of Florida’s Community College System, the postsecondary educational needs in Florida were changing. The identifiable changes included an increase in the average age of students; changes in enrollment patterns, population growth, and population patterns; increased emphasis on vocational education and economic development; and the entry of women into the workforce in unprecedented numbers. The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission (PEPC) was established in 1981 to provide overall guidance and direction for the improvement of postsecondary education in Florida. A new community college master plan was developed. The Master Plan for the Florida Community College System was first published in September 1983. This Master Plan addressed several concerns, including emphasis on the improvement of quality, the trend toward increased part-time enrollments, minority needs, women’s needs, and student financial aid needs. The 1988 Master Plan updated the 1983 plan and identified challenges (from which strategic plans would evolve) addressing areas such as quality education, economic development, and the quality of life.

In 2005, a committee of community college faculty, staff, administrators, and trustees with assistance from the Division of Community Colleges (DCC) developed a strategic plan. The 2005 Division of Community Colleges’ Strategic Plan is aligned with the Department of Education’s strategic imperatives and goals, and includes the following eight sector level goals:

1. Ensure open-door access and student success
2. Vitalize communities through the State by enhancing workforce development programs in community-specific need areas
3. Facilitate baccalaureate expansion policies which help meet unmet community economic and educational needs
4. Enhance leadership and professional development opportunities for faculty, staff and administration
5. Enhance learning and student services through expanded use of emerging technologies
6. Maintain a low tuition policy that supports open-door access Florida Community College System
7. Align community college funding with performance
8. Implement a comprehensive facilities development plan that supports continued access

The statewide mission for the Florida Community College System is contained in Chapter 1004, Section 65, Florida Statutes. The primary mission of the Florida Community College System includes the following:

- Providing lower level undergraduate instruction and awarding associate degrees;
- Preparing students directly for careers requiring less than baccalaureate degrees;
- Providing student development services; and
- Promoting economic development for the state within each community college district through the provision of special programs.

The secondary role for community colleges includes offering programs in:
- Community services that are not directly related to academic or occupational advancement;
- Adult general education; and
- Recreational and leisure services.

As stated in Florida Statutes, Chapter 1004, Section 65(4):

"The community colleges' mission reflects a commitment to be responsive to local educational needs and challenges. In achieving this mission, the community colleges strive to maintain sufficient local authority and flexibility while preserving appropriate legal accountability to the state."

Beginning in 2001, several institutions within the Florida Community College System have been given permission to offer the four-year baccalaureate degree. St. Petersburg College was the first institution allowed to do this. It has been joined by Daytona Beach Community College, Edison College, Miami Dade College, Chipola College and Okaloosa-Walton College. The initial emphasis has been on teacher education, nursing and computer technology. St. Petersburg College has begun offering degrees in other areas as well. While the ability to offer the four-year degree has expanded the mission of these institutions, the major focus remains that of a community college.
Florida's 28 Community Colleges

Year the College was established

Palm Beach Community College 1933
St. Petersburg College 1947*
Chipola College 1948**
Pensacola Junior College 1947
Gulf Coast Community College 1957
Central Florida Community College 1957
Daytona Beach Community College 1958
Manatee Community College 1958
North Florida Community College 1958
St. Johns River Community College 1958
Brevard Community College 1960
Broward Community College 1960
Indian River Community College 1960
Miami Dade College 1960***
Edison College 1962***
Lake City Community College 1962
Lake-Sumter Community College 1962
Okaloosa-Walton College 1964***
Polk Community College 1965
Florida Keys Community College 1966
Florida Community College at Jacksonville 1966
Santa Fe Community College 1966
Seminole Community College 1966
South Florida Community College 1966
Tallahassee Community College 1967
Valencia Community College 1967
Hillsborough Community College 1968
Pasco-Hernando Community College 1972

* St. Petersburg Junior College was established in 1927 as a private institution and became part of Florida’s public system in 1947. The name was changed to St. Petersburg College in 2001.

** Chipola Junior College was established in 1947 as a private institution and became part of Florida's public system in 1948. The name was changed to Chipola College in 2003.

*** Miami-Dade Community College changed its name to Miami Dade College in 2003. Okaloosa-Walton Community College changed its name to Okaloosa-Walton College in 2004. Edison Community College changed its name to Edison College in 2004.

Community College Funding Policy

The following describes the present State Funding Policy for Florida's Community College Operations:

General appropriations are provided to each college in what is called a lump sum. This means the institution is given an amount of money to run various programs and then allowed to determine how to use that money for the designated program. The primary source for these operating funds is state General Revenue, but funds are also provided from lottery proceeds. The balance of the college operating funds is made up of student tuition, fees and other local college funds.

Community Colleges' local Boards of Trustees are expected to develop priorities for offering programs and meeting local needs. Community Colleges' local Boards of Trustees are given the flexibility to develop a budget with available resources, which will best meet their college’s priorities.

Community Colleges' local Boards of Trustees are provided the flexibility and responsibility to set policy on pay, salary increases, most fringe benefits and job qualifications.

The Florida Legislature specifies each year a standard student fee amount per credit hour to be charged. Community Colleges' local Boards of Trustees have the flexibility to set fees at their college within ten percent below or fifteen percent above this standard amount.

Categorical funding is provided for certain issues. The Florida Legislature determines the specific amount to be funded for the issue and expenditures of these funds are to be limited in purpose. An example is matching funds for Private Contribution/State Matching Programs.
Some of the Community Colleges have expanded their mission to becoming State Colleges and as such changed their names. But to us they are still..

THE PERFECT 28
NEW LAW - SB 1716 (2008):

A fact sheet on SB 1716 follows:

BACKGROUND: A number of states, including Florida, recently have begun providing options for their community colleges to award baccalaureate degrees for more of their citizens to be able to obtain postsecondary education beyond the associate degree level. Florida’s community colleges have been in the forefront of developing baccalaureate degree programs to meet critical regional workforce needs, particularly in teaching, nursing, and applied sciences. However, Florida is still falling short in its production of graduates with bachelor’s degrees to fill the state’s critical workforce needs.

RECENT HISTORY: In 1998, several education reports were published identifying access to baccalaureate degrees in Florida as a significant problem and recognizing Florida’s community colleges as a viable solution. In 1999, the Legislature authorized community colleges to seek approval to grant baccalaureate degrees in areas of high demand. In 2001, the Legislature authorized St. Petersburg College to grant baccalaureate degrees in nursing, education, and information technology; and codified a process for community colleges to seek approval by the State Board of Education (SBE) to grant baccalaureate degrees in limited areas. In 2002, the SBE granted such approval to Chipola and Miami-Dade; and in 2003, to Okaloosa-Walton. In 2004, St. Petersburg College awarded the first community college baccalaureate degrees in the state. From 2004 through 2006, this ad hoc process continued, resulting, by Spring 2006, in seven community colleges approved to offer a total of 30 baccalaureate degrees. In 2007, the Pappas Consulting Group published its analysis of the State University System, with recommendations for improvements. The Pappas report noted that Florida has the largest number of community colleges offering baccalaureate degree programs in the country; that the state should place more emphasis on increasing these degrees; and that there are advantages to the community college baccalaureate degree as a way for more students to access higher education in Florida.

NEW LAW – SB 1716 (2008): Building on the recent history foundation laid out over the past decade, this bill enacts the vision of the 2008 Legislature to provide a new middle-tier system of higher education in Florida that will maximize student access to baccalaureate degrees, respond to community needs for postsecondary education, and provide the degrees that best meet Florida’s employment needs.

Florida College System Task Force: The bill creates the Florida College System Task Force, comprised of community college presidents and others with expertise in higher education in Florida, to develop recommendations regarding the criteria for establishing and funding state colleges, including a program approval process for new baccalaureate degree programs, a funding model that ensures cost-effective delivery with substantial savings to the student and the state over the cost of providing degrees at state universities, and identification of geographic and academic areas of need for degree programs.

State College Pilot Project: The bill also creates a State College Pilot Project comprised of nine colleges that represent diverse geographic locations and student populations:

- Chipola College, Marianna
- Daytona Beach College, Daytona
- Edison College, Fort Myers
- Indian River College, Fort Pierce
- Miami-Dade College, Miami-Dade
- Okaloosa-Walton College, Niceville
  (Northwest Florida State College)
- Polk College, Winter Haven
- Santa Fe College, Gainesville
- St. Petersburg College, St. Petersburg

These nine colleges, operating as the Pilot Project, will collaborate with the Florida College System Task Force and will make recommendations for a baccalaureate degree program approval process, criteria for transition of an institution from a community college to a state college, and the development of the funding model for the new state colleges.

Florida College System: The collaborative work of the Task Force and the Pilot Project will result in recommendations for implementing the new Florida College System as a permanent part of the state’s system of higher education. The Florida College System will enhance access to higher education for Florida’s high school graduates, provide the degrees needed by Florida employers, alleviate the pressure on our state university system, and represent cost savings for our students and our taxpayers.

Source: OWC NEWS http://www.owc.edu/news/061208-crist.cfm
The 2009 FL-MAA Joint Annual Meetings will be hosted by Florida Gulf Coast University on February 13th and 14th, 2009. Along with plenary speakers, there will be the annual business meetings, awards banquet, invited speakers, workshops, and presentations. Please look forward to an official call for papers in the October issue of the newsletter. Please visit the website for more details at http://mcc1.mccfl.edu/fl_maa/newsletter/FGCU.htm

To remove your name from our mailing list, please indicate via email to Professor Pal at drpal100@hotmail.com.

FTYCMA Rewards Outstanding Teaching and Service

In even numbered years, FTYCMA presents a Teaching Excellence Award to one of its members who has at least 5 years of teaching experience, has exhibited outstanding teaching ability, and has created or adapted innovative teaching methods or materials. (Special consideration is given by the committee to those who have shared such practices with colleagues.)

The list of past honorees is:
1994   Bill Jordan (Seminole CC)
1996   Frank Ward (Indian River CC)
1998   Lou Cleveland (Chipola College)
2000   Bill Palow (Miami-Dade College)
2002   Martha Goshaw (Seminole CC)
2004   John Salak (Tallahassee CC)
2006   Dennis Runde (Manatee CC)
2008   Steven Grosteffon (Santa Fe CC)

In odd numbered years, FTYCMA presents an Outstanding Service Award to one of its members who has made an exemplary contribution to the teaching profession through length of service, advocacy of mathematics education, and contributions both to the success of FTYCMA and to the progress of others in the field.

The list of past honorees is:
1993   Mike Mears (Manatee CC)
1995   Joan Golliday (Santa Fe CC)
1997   Moana Karsteter (Tallahassee CC)
1999   Glenn Smith (Santa Fe CC)
2001   Guesna Dohrman (Tallahassee CC)
2003   Carl Hensley (Indian River CC)
2005   Cliff Morris (Valencia CC)
2007   Norma Agras

Each award recipient is recognized at the spring meeting with a plaque and a cash award of $100; and since the next spring meeting will be in 2009 (an odd-numbered year), it is time to consider a nominee for the Outstanding Service Award.

If you would like to nominate a member of FTYCMA for the Outstanding Service Award, and you are currently a member, then forward the recommended person's name along with supporting documentation to D. Rick Pal at drpal50@hotmail.com.
Benefits of the life membership include:
* A certificate of lifetime membership
* A laminated wallet-sized membership card
* A FTYCMA lapel pin, and
* A reserved position in the honor roll of life members at the FTYCMA website.
Current cost of a lifetime membership is $150. Current cost of an annual membership is $10.

Keep updated at
http://mcc1.mccfl.edu/ftycma/default.htm

FTYCMA Membership Form

Name________________________________________________

College________________________________________________

Address________________________________________________

Phones________________________________________________

Email________________________________________________

Are you a member of AMATYC _____ Yes ____ No

Mail completed form and $10 (annual) or $150 (life membership) payment to:
(Please circle or underline which membership)

Central Florida Community College
P. O. Box 1388
Ocala, FL 34478
(352) 854-2322 x1254 voice
(352) 291-4450 fax
jamiesom@cf.edu

Please make checks payable to FTYCMA.
We are now accepting Paypal Please Contact the Treasurer (jamiesom@cf.edu) or visit FTYCMA's Website (http://mcc1.mccfl.edu/ftycma/default.htm) for details.
Pre-registration Form
Joint Annual Meetings
Florida Section MAA & FTYCMA
Florida Gulf Coast University
February 13-14, 2009

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Circle all that apply.

MAA Member: Yes   No

If you are a faculty member at a college or university, circle the highest degree offered by your department:  Associate  Bachelors  Masters  Doctorate

Other:

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Pre-registration (on-site registration is $20.00)  $15.00
Luncheon (Saturday, February 14, 2009)  $15.00
Banquet (Friday, February 13, 2009)  $20.00

Total  Make check payable to "Florida Section MAA"

Send check and Pre-registration Form by January 30, 2009 to:

John Waters Jr.
Department of Mathematics
Manatee Community College
8000 S. Tamiami Tr.
Venice, FL  34293

Note: Pre-register by January 30, 2009, to be entered into a random drawing for six $50.00 awards. Only one entry per person is allowed. For additional information, contact John Waters Jr. at watersi@mocfl.edu or (941) 408-1492.