

HCPR

419

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND THE ACCFT

BACKGROUND

In response to dramatic declines in state revenue that reduced the University budget by nearly 15%, the Board of Regents implemented an organizational restructuring plan on July 1, 1987. Following many months of discussion and debate as to possible alternatives, the Board implemented a plan that called for the restructuring of the system's three universities and 10 community colleges into three newly organized regional universities. Because it retained required local funding, Prince William Sound Community College in Valdez maintained its separate status as an independent community college. This restructuring resulted in an annual cost savings of nearly \$6 million and included the layoff of dozens of individuals in administrative and staff positions. The overriding principle of the Board of Regents in implementing this plan was to protect the instructional delivery capacity of the University and to maintain the missions inherent in both the university and the community college programs. As a result, no faculty positions were eliminated, the level of course offerings was maintained, and substantial administrative savings were realized.

New mission statements for the three universities were created that recognized the expanded instructional responsibilities of these newly created institutions. New policies and procedures were developed at each university that recognized the integration of the faculties of the former universities and community colleges. Common curriculums were established within each regional university resulting in the elimination of many of the transfer difficulties previously experienced by students moving between the community colleges and the universities.

BORNSTEIN I

Prior to the restructuring of the University of Alaska system the community college and rural education faculty were represented by the ACCFT, while faculty at the university campuses in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau were not represented by any union. The University took the position that the collective bargaining agreement ceased to apply to the transferred faculty at the same time that the community colleges themselves ceased to exist. The ACCFT rejected offers by the University to negotiate concerning the effects of the restructuring and, in fact, directed their members to refuse participation in all discussions and decisions regarding the restructuring process. The ACCFT subsequently contended through a series of grievances that: 1) the University had no right to implement a restructuring plan that eliminated the separate identity of the community colleges, 2) that the University restructuring was the result of "anti-union animus", and 3) the union's representative status and collective bargaining contract should continue into the restructured universities. These issues were placed before Mr. Tim Bornstein for arbitration. A decision on the first two issues, known now as "Bornstein I", occurred in February, 1988,

stating that the Board of Regents had the authority to restructure the University without an obligation to bargain first with the union, and that there was no evidence of "anti-union" animus on the part of the University.

BORNSTEIN II

In August, 1988, Mr. Bornstein held a hearing on the question of whether the ACCFT representation of the former community college faculty should have continued beyond the implementation date of the restructuring. The University argued that after the restructuring the unit definition that had been established within the former collective bargaining agreement no longer existed. The ACCFT argued that the administrative restructuring and elimination of the community colleges did not alter the community of interest and that their representational rights extended into the new organization.

The hearing before Mr. Bornstein was held less than one year following the implementation of the restructuring. The University argued at the time that the restructuring, particularly the integration of faculty who were coming together from different academic cultures, was a process that would take several years to accomplish. At the time of his hearing, the full integration was just beginning. Under the collective bargaining agreement, faculty teaching at the community colleges were restricted primarily to lower division, developmental, vocational and community interest courses; did not hold academic rank; receive tenure; engage in research as a part of their workload; participate in peer review or evaluation; or involve themselves with faculty governance processes. Under the new policies and procedures that were being developed at the time of this initial Bornstein II hearing all of this was changing: revised tenure, promotion and evaluation policies were being written by the combined faculty; new mission statements were being developed by advisory committees; academic programs and departments were being consolidated with faculty from the former community colleges and universities sharing in the development and delivery of courses at all instructional levels; major remodelling and space allocations were being developed in Anchorage that reflected the needs of the integrated faculties; and the curriculum itself was being substantially revised to provide consistent course content and standards at each campus within the regional universities.

In January, 1990, Mr. Bornstein issued a ruling, now referred to as "Bornstein II", that concluded that at the time of his hearing, 18 months earlier, "...the working conditions and interests of the professional employees transferred from the community colleges to the three regional universities have not meaningfully changed", and further, that the university erred when it declined to continue recognition of the ACCFT as the representative of a bargaining unit following the initial restructuring. He directed that the parties meet together to seek a "...suitable remedy for the contractual and statutory violations...". The inordinate length of time taken by Mr. Bornstein to reach a decision in this arbitration created an unusual situation for both the University and the ACCFT. During the 18 months following the initial hearing, the

University proceeded with the evolution of the new institutions and the implementation of policies and procedures for the newly integrated faculty outlined above. While Bornstein could easily identify that a community of interest continued to exist within the university 9 months after the restructuring was initiated, it was far more difficult to determine what it should be in January of 1990 -- nearly 2 1/2 years later.

During the course of the next 9 months, the University and the ACCFT met several times to discuss the "remedy" directed in the Bornstein II decision. In order to determine a remedy for the Universities failure to recognize the ACCFT, it was necessary to identify who should be in the unit. The ACCFT contended that the unit should be composed of all former community college faculty, regardless of where they were in the new institutions (faculty, administrators, etc), and that it should also include all new faculty hired into positions that were formerly budgeted in a community college, regardless of what their new assignment might be. While vocational-technical faculty, the developmental and extended campus faculty continued in many instances to engage in work similar to that performed prior to restructuring, their conditions of employment had changed substantially. Another particular complexity involved the faculty in arts and sciences on the Anchorage campus. Following restructuring, these faculties came together in a way that made the distinction between "community college" and "university" difficult to determine. History 101 is now the same for all students whether they are seeking an associate degree, a baccalaureate, or taking the course for personal enrichment. Furthermore, under the faculty policies implemented at UAA, faculty are provided an option, depending on the teaching and research needs of the department, of selecting a tenure track option that may or may not include a research commitment. As a result, it is impossible to tell, based on workload, who is a "community college type" faculty member and who is not - particularly for faculty hired after the implementation of the restructuring. The union's contention that all positions and individuals formerly assigned to the community colleges, regardless of their current assignment, should be in the unit was simply not acceptable to the University. A unit that has no common community of interest makes little sense. The result of this unit would have been to create a bifurcated faculty, where for example, virtually every academic department at the Anchorage campus would have some of the faculty in a union and some not, and further, that this bifurcation would be based not on a common community of interest, but rather on the premise that positions and individuals who were once in a bargaining unit should forever continue in the bargaining unit regardless of their work assignment. From a management standpoint, this construct was and continues to be unworkable.

BORNSTEIN III

Mr. Bornstein retained jurisdiction over the matter in the event that the parties could not reach an agreement, and at the request of the University and the ACCFT, hearings were initiated in November 1990. The issue before Mr. Bornstein was to define a unit for purposes of establishing a remedy in

response to the University's failure to recognize the ACCFT as the bargaining agent for the former community college faculty following restructuring. During these hearings, the ACCFT argued that the contract that existed at the time of restructuring should be unilaterally extended, and that close to \$30,000,000 in awards and damages be made for the University's failure to honor the contract following the implementation of restructuring. The University argued that a full integration of the faculty, while it had not taken place at the time of the initial hearing in July of 1988, was essentially in place prior to the termination of the contract and that the period of time covered by the award should end, at the latest, with the beginning of the fall semester of 1988. The University further argued that if the contract was found to be in effect at any point following restructuring, that it should be applied *in toto*, and that all wages and benefits assigned to faculty outside of the contract provisions should be rescinded. On the issue of unit determination, the ACCFT argued that all new faculty hired to replace former community college faculty should be part of the unit, while the University argued that none of them should be considered because they did not fall into the community of interest defined by the contract itself.

Mr. Bornstein's final decision, known now as the "Bornstein III", received in May, 1991, defines a unit for purposes of the remedy that includes all former community college members and "new faculty hired to teach courses traditionally taught by former community college faculty on the basis of a bipartite workload"¹ Mr. Bornstein rejected most of the ACCFT's claims for damages, and fashioned a financial remedy that addresses itself to specific contract terms and conditions that were not continued following restructuring. The decision rejected the ACCFT position that the contract should be unilaterally extended and rejected the University's argument that the contract, if found to be in effect, should be applied, *in toto*. Instead, Mr. Bornstein's decision directed a compromise by limiting the time frame for awarding damages to the period July 1, 1987 (the implementation of the restructured University) to the expiration of the contract, March 31, 1989. He also concluded that wages and benefits extended by the University outside of the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement could not be rescinded.

In reaching his compromise on the term for awarding damages, Mr. Bornstein rejected the University's claim that a full integration of former community college faculty into the new University was completed prior to the expiration of the contract on March 31, 1989. While he acknowledged that there was movement in that direction, he was not persuaded that there were significant alterations in the working conditions prior to the expiration of the contract. He points out that many of the most significant changes in the working conditions, including the development of new faculty promotion and evaluation criteria, were implemented close to or after the March 31, 1989 contract

¹ Faculty workloads consist of 5 equal parts. A tripartite load is composed of three parts teaching, one part research, and one part public service. A bipartite workload is composed of four parts teaching and one part public service.

expiration date. In his words, "...the ice continued to melt during the 1988-89 academic year, but when the contract expired on March 31, 1989, there was still a large and identifiable block of ice in place."

The legislature appropriated a total of \$1.2 million in FY92 for payment of the award established in the Bornstein III arbitration. This amount was the best estimate that the University and the ACCFT could make as to the potential costs associated with each award element. Copies of Mr. Bornstein's award (Attachment #1) and the status of the pay-out to date (Attachment #2) are included here for your information. As of today, the only element remaining to be determined is the amount due to individuals for various overload payments that were allowed under the collective bargaining agreement. For instance, under the terms of the contract faculty members were eligible to receive additional pay beyond their annual salary for courses taught beyond their normal course load; for days worked beyond the academic year defined in the contract; for class preparation days; for time spent as a substitute for an absent faculty member; for committee assignments, etc. The payment of these individual overloads required that faculty submit documentation prior to payment. This process is nearing completion. Initial estimates are that these payments will be in excess of \$700,000. If additional funds are necessary to pay all aspects of the award, the University will submit a request for a supplemental appropriation as is the case with all state arbitration awards.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

From the original implementation date of restructuring, the University has recognized the ACCFT as the appropriate representative for the faculty at PWSCC. The University has attempted to enter into negotiations with the ACCFT on behalf of the faculty to no avail. The ACCFT has consistently refused to bargain with the University relative to these faculty, contending at each encounter that are representing, and bargaining, for a larger unit of approximately 285 unspecified members. Since the University refuses to negotiate a contract for a group that cannot be defined, and the ACCFT refuses to negotiate for the PWSCC faculty, we have failed to successfully enter into negotiations.

Our inability to enter into negotiations with the faculty at PWSCC has been especially frustrating. However, the University is obligated to recognize the ACCFT as their rightful agent, and as long as their agent refuses to negotiate on their behalf, it is difficult to see what option exists for us. In an effort to encourage the reopening of negotiation on behalf of the PWSCC faculty, we sent a copy of a new contract proposal to the ACCFT in December, 1991 with copies to each of the PWSCC faculty members. The ACCFT has subsequently filed an Unfair Labor Practice Charge against the University for this action. In a further effort to achieve some level of fairness for the PWSCC faculty, who have not received any salary increases in recent years, the University authorized, with the acceptance of the ACCFT, the payment of salary increases to the

PWSCC faculty at the same level as that received by other University employees during the past three years.

The University remains prepared to enter into full negotiations with the PWSCC faculty at any time.

CURRENT STATUS

The Bornstein arbitrations did not address the issue of whether a collective bargaining relationship continued to exist between the University and the ACCFT following the expiration of the contract in March of 1989. Mr. Bornstein was very careful to limit his findings to the period that ended on March 31, 1989 and he scrupulously avoided taking any position on whether a community of interest exists today. The ACCFT contends the remedy unit defined in the Bornstein II arbitration should automatically be accepted as the "successor unit", (i.e., no vote) for future negotiations. The University contends that the remedy unit has no meaning as a prospective bargaining unit because there is no common community of interest. The unit definition that existed prior to restructuring was established by the State Labor Relations Agency and was based on a community of interest for faculty who were employed at a community college. In correspondence responding to a request from the ACCFT for clarification on the issue of a prospective unit definition, Mr. Bornstein indicated that the answer to that question should probably come from the State Labor Relations Agency. In May of 1991, President Komisar wrote to the State Labor Relations Agency requesting their assistance in clarifying the representative status of the ACCFT and the composition of a bargaining unit that they might determine had a common community of interest. (Attachment #3) In September of 1991, the ACCFT made a motion to the Agency to reinstitute an Unfair Labor Practice charge originally filed in 1987 and held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Bornstein arbitration. The motion for reinstatement requests that the Agency essentially adopt the remedy unit defined in the Bornstein II arbitration as the successor unit, and direct that the contract terminated in March of 1989 be extended to the present time. The ACCFT further requests that the Agency assign additional monetary awards similar to those assigned by Bornstein for the period of time from the contract termination to the present. The Agency has agreed to hear these cases and will begin hearings in the very near future.

At the same time, the University has continued to engage in informal discussions with the ACCFT in an effort to determine whether we can agree on an appropriate bargaining unit without the third party intervention of the State Labor Relations Agency. The University continues to believe that a bargaining unit must represent a group that shares a common community of interest. The ACCFT continues to believe that they have a "right" to all of the individuals and positions that were formerly assigned to the community colleges, regardless of what their current assignments or conditions of employment may be.

A central issue of concern to the University continues to be that following restructuring, faculty at all the campuses have been integrated with the total University faculty, and that the community of interest that once existed is difficult to see today. The faculty at each extended campus are integrated into academic departments with their colleagues in Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau, the professional environment and obligations have changed, and in many cases, the workload has changed significantly from what it was when the individuals were community college faculty. These issues are particularly dramatic on the Anchorage campus, where faculty from traditional academic disciplines such as history, english, biology, etc., who were formerly teaching in separate institutions, to separately enrolled students, are now members of an integrated faculty co-located with their colleagues, and teaching to an integrated student body. The ACCFT version of a bargaining unit would result in the bifurcation of virtually every academic department. From a management standpoint, it is difficult to imagine how a educational institution could be effectively run with this type of collective bargaining situation. An additional issue of concern is that the ACCFT proposal for a successor unit does not allow for a vote by the membership, which would include many new faculty who were hired after the implementation of restructuring in 1987, and who never had any relationship whatsoever with a community college or with the ACCFT.

While it is still our preference that the University and the ACCFT find a joint solution to the central issue of unit definition without the intervention of the State Labor Relations Agency, both parties must feel that they have more to gain than to lose if such discussions are to be successful. At this point it appears that the ACCFT is ambivalent on this question. The University is attempting to resolve the issue through negotiations and failing that, we will seek the assistance of the the State Labor Relations Agency. In collective bargaining, these are the appropriate avenues of resolution.

IMPORTANT DATES IN HISTORY

- 1915 Congress approves Wickersham's bill conveying federal lands near Fairbanks for use as site for a college.
- Cornerstone of the College is laid and an address is delivered by the Honorable James Wickersham, territorial delegate to the U.S. Congress from Alaska.
- 1917 Territorial Legislature accepts the act of Congress and establishes a land-grant college committed to public service, teaching, and research.
- Board of Trustees appointed for Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines.
- 1918 Construction begins on "Old Main," the first building erected on College Hill.
- 1921 Charles E. Bunnell is selected as the first president of the college by the Board of Trustees.
- 1922 Dedication of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines by the Honorable Governor of the Territory Scott C. Bone; institution first opens its doors with faculty of six and student enrollment of six.
- 1923 First volume of the *Farthest-North Collegian* appears as a 24-page magazine; the publication has five feature stories, student association articles, stories touting the college athletics teams, the mining and home economics short courses, three student editorials, and two editorials by President Bunnell.
- First commencement, Jack Sexton Shanley receives an undergraduate Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture.
- First freshman bonfire, and official school colors, azure and gold, are chosen.

- 1924 Second commencement, one graduate, the first woman, Margaret E. Thomas (later Mrs. Olaus Murie), graduates in business administration.
- 1927 First Bunnell-Geist archaeological expedition to Saint Lawrence Island.
- 1929 *Farther: North Collegian*, published as a magazine three times each year, changes to a newspaper to be published monthly.
- Rockefeller Foundation grant for the study of the aurora.
- 1930 Academic standards tighten; grade-point system adopted whereby an "A" is worth three points, a "B" two points, and a "C" one point.
- 1931 The construction of the gymnasium, one of the first of six buildings to make up the University of Alaska.
- 1933 Publication of the first yearbook, named *Denali*, the Athabaskan name for Mt. McKinley, through a "Name the Annual" contest.
- 1934 Judge James Wickersham and President Charles Bunnell break ground for the Eielson Memorial Building.
- 1935 At urging of the college's Alumni Association, Territorial Governor Troy signs the act that renames the AACSM the University of Alaska. Provisions of the Act creating and establishing a new corporation provide for a Board of Regents to replace the Board of Trustees of the college and transfer all property and responsibilities to this institution.
- 1939 As required by the Morrill Act establishing the college, Reserve Officer Technical Corps (ROTC) is established on campus.
- 1944 During WWII, enrollment drops sharply to a low of 77 students this year, and there is talk of closing the university.

- 1946 Approval to establish a Geophysical Institute on the campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, but funds not appropriated.
- Following the war, enrollment increases to 300 students.
- Establishment of the Associated Students of the University of Alaska, Inc. (ASUA) is approved by the Board of Regents.
- 1949 Dr. Terris Moore assumes presidency of the university and President Bunnell named president emeritus.
- Geophysical Institute is formally established as a department at the University of Alaska after funds are appropriated the previous year.
- Arthur Nagozruk from Barrow, Alaska, is the first Alaska Native to graduate from the university.
- 1953 Dr. Ernest N. Patty, a member of the original faculty in 1922, is inaugurated as third president of the University.
- Expansion of academic programs continues.
- 1955 Alaska Constitutional Convention convenes on Fairbanks Campus.
- 1957 President Ernest Patty bans liquor from campus; the Tradition Stone commemorates the death of drinking alcohol on campus and accurately illustrates the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." (see *Anecdotes*)
- The university awards its first Ph.D., in space physics.
- 1959 Alaska Constitution signed in Signer's Hall on the UA campus. Governor Walter Egan presiding.
- 1960 Dr. William R. Wood succeeds Patty as president of the university the year after Alaska gains statehood.
- 1962 All existing community colleges brought within the university system by an act of legislature.

- 1963 The Alaska Legislature creates the Institute of Arctic Biology, which manages the Large Animal Research Station north of campus, the home of musk oxen, caribou, and reindeer.
- 1964 The Office of Dean of Students reorganizes into the Office of Student Affairs.
- 1969 Rural Student Services (RSS), originally the Student Orientation Services, is reorganized to help provide people from rural areas of Alaska accessibility to higher education.

Poker Flat Rocket Research Range is the largest land-based research rocket range worldwide, the only high-latitude range in the United States, and the only university-owned rocket range in the world. Located thirty miles outside of Fairbanks, it is established for auroral and middle-to-upper atmospheric research.

- 1954-1975 Statewide facilities expand; community colleges are established around the state in Anchorage (1954), Ketchikan (1954), Juneau-Douglas (1956), *Palmer* (1961, became *Matanuska-Susitna*, 1964), Sitka (1962), Kenai Peninsula (1964), Kodiak (1968), *Kuskokwim* (*Bethel*, 1972), *Tanana Valley* (*Fairbanks*, 1974), and *Northwest* (*Nome*, 1975).
- 1971 The Center for Cross-Cultural Studies is established, becoming the research and development unit of the College of Rural Alaska and promotes programs which concentrate on the needs of Alaska's multicultural society with particular regard to the development of the state's human resources.
- 1973 President William R. Wood retires and is succeeded by Dr. Robert W. Hiatt on July 1.
- 1974 The University Foundation is established.
- 1975 The University of Alaska statewide system is established.
- 1976 Dr. Howard A. Cutler assumes duties as first chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and Dr. John Lindauer as first chancellor of the University of Alaska Anchorage.

The University of Alaska celebrates the U.S. bicentennial and the 60th anniversary of the university.

- 1977 Regents approve a reorganization plan proposed by U.A. President Humphrey under which education services are to be provided by four basic units -- the University of Alaska Fairbanks; University of Alaska Anchorage; University of Alaska Juneau; and the Division of Community Colleges, Rural Education and Extension.
- Charles O. Ferguson is appointed interim president by the Board of Regents in February. At an August meeting, regents announce the selection of Neil D. Humphrey as president of the University of Alaska and appoint their executive secretary, Foster F. Diebold, as chief administrator of the University, pending appointment of a new president, after Ferguson's resignation in December.
- 1978 In February, regents appoint Diebold as president of the University for a term ending June 30, 1979.
- 1979 Regents announce the appointment of Dr. Jay Barton as the eighth president of the University of Alaska.
- 1980 University of Alaska Museum opens to the public having moved from the Eielson Memorial Building to the Otto Geist Building.
- The federal government names the university a sea-grant institution.
- R/V Alpha Helix, whose home port is the Seward Marine Center, is a 133-ft ice-strengthened research vessel operated by the Institute of Marine Science for the National Science Foundation. The vessel provides a research platform for a wide range of oceanographic studies at high latitudes.
- 1981 President Jay Barton announces the appointment of Dr. Patrick J. O'Rourke as chancellor of Fairbanks, succeeding Dr. Howard A. Cutler.
- Enrollment at the university tops 5,000 students for the first time. The university begins to emphasize its shared scholarship and global education effort in a series of agreements signed with schools in Japan, Denmark, Canada, the People's Republic of China, and the U.S.S.R.
- 1990 UAF is known internationally for its high-latitude social and scientific studies. On a per-researcher basis, UAF receives more National Science Foundation funding than any other university in the United States.

- 1991 Dr. Joan Wadlow becomes chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.
- UAF is declared the most affordable regional institution in the country by U.S. News and World Report.
- 1992 The University of Alaska Fairbanks celebrates the 75th Anniversary of its founding.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 10, 1992

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/20/92

The HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES Committee considered:

HCR 49

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 49 75TH ANNIVERSARY, U OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

Recognizing 1992 as the 75th anniversary of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with CS MR 49 (HES) the same title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

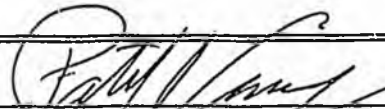
fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Mark Stanley</i>	X				
<i>Cheri Davis</i>	X				
<i>J.C. Gonzales</i>	X				
<i>Betty Davis</i>	X				
<i>Fred Long</i>	✓				
<i>Mary Miller</i>	✓				



 CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCR49

Revision Date:

Title: "Recognizing 1992 as the 75th anniversary of the University of Alaska Fairbanks"

Dept: University

BRU: All

Component: All

Sponsor: Reps. Koponen, Moyer

Requestor:

Component Serial No. All

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Marsha Hubbard, Director
Division: Statewide Budget Office

Phone: 474-7593
Date: 3/7/92

Approved by: Brian Rogers, Vice President for Finance
Agency: University of Alaska

Date: 3/7/92

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

7-LS1940D
Cook/Lauterbach
3/19/92

CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 49 ()

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOPONEN, Moyer, Gonzales, M W. Miller

A RESOLUTION

1 Recognizing 1992 as the 75th anniversary of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

2 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

3 WHEREAS the Morrill Land Grant College Acts were enacted in 1862 and 1890 in order to
4 establish colleges in states and territories where practical education in agriculture and engineering would
5 be emphasized; and

6 WHEREAS the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was created as a land grant
7 college in 1917 and today is known as the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF); and

8 WHEREAS UAF is celebrating 75 years of serving the state through teaching, research, and
9 public service; and

10 WHEREAS UAF, first as a land grant institution, then as a sea grant college, and now as a space
11 grant institution, is mandated to deliver to the public practical knowledge generated by research findings;
12 and

13 WHEREAS UAF is one of only five institutions in the United States that holds the "triple
14 crown" of land, sea, and space grant designations; and

15 WHEREAS UAF has grown along with the state it serves and has made Alaska a better place
16 for all of its residents; and

17 WHEREAS since UAF opened its doors three-quarters of a century ago, thousands of students

1 have earned degrees in its culturally diverse environment; and

2 WHEREAS UAF has played a central role in the academic, social, and emotional growth of
3 those students; and

4 WHEREAS UAF graduates are valued and productive citizens engaged in a myriad of
5 occupations in industry, government, education, and private enterprise around the state, the nation, and
6 the world; and

7 WHEREAS advancements made by UAF scientists in the fields of northern engineering, global
8 climate change, marine science, and arctic biology have changed the way the world views northern
9 regions;

10 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature recognizes 1992 as the 75th anniversary
11 of the University of Alaska Fairbanks and commends UAF for the vital role it has played and will
12 continue to play in meeting state and national priorities and in making the lives of all Alaskans
13 prosperous and fulfilling.

14 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to Jerome Komisar, President of the University of
15 Alaska, and to Joan Wadlow, Chancellor of the University of Alaska Fairbanks.