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PLSS

HB 720

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HB 752

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HB

751

February 28, 1980

Members of the House HESS Committee
P.O. Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representatives:

This letter is in response to House Bill No. 751.

I am currently a member of the UAA Faculty, have been involved in Nursing education in Alaska since 1974 and have approximately eleven years of experience in teaching in University settings.

I do not believe that policies regulating the "outside activities" of University faculty are excessively restrictive NOR do they constitute a danger to personal freedom. Within any academic community the potential exists for utilizing a faculty status to further individual gain at the expense of the primary mission of the University or that extends the University reputation, responsibility and liability into activity areas over which it has no control. This risk is even more serious when the University is tax supported. It can be difficult for the public or for faculty to define the limits of "ones own time," in relation to a faculty position. Because of this there can be problems relating to:

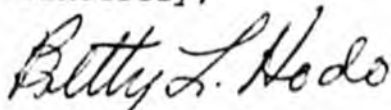
- (1) The public not recognizing an "outside activity" as being separate from a faculty activity.
- (2) The public may accept an individual's personal representation as being supported and sanctioned by the University.
- (3) Faculty have numerous opportunities to utilize a position to establish contacts and credibility for personal gain in "outside activities."
- (4) Faculty could receive double reimbursement for a singular activity.
- (5) Faculty could engage in "outside activities" which have the potential of weakening or reducing credibility of academic programs.

Members of the House HESS Committee
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On the surface no one would be in favor of having his personal choices or freedoms infringed upon. In reality most people recognize and accept responsible and necessary limits in the expression of personal freedom. Within a University system these limits can best be interpreted by acknowledged academic colleagues who provide program leadership and are responsible for program quality and integrity. This is where responsibility is placed by current Regent policies relating to the establishment of faculty workloads and approval of outside activities.

I would urge that you consider the potential risks to the public and to the University community inherent in the proposed bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Betty L. Hodo".

Betty L. Hodo

BH/fw

PART IV

PERSONNEL

Chapter VIII

GENERAL INFORMATION

Outside Activities

04.08.03

A. Scope

1. Teaching, research, application of research findings, preparation and publication of articles and books (whether for royalty or not), preparation and delivery of lectures, serving on advisory bodies, memberships and activities in professional societies, participation in artistic performances or activities, when said activities are related to staff members' professional fields and no compensation or honorarium (other than royalties from publication) is received, are considered to be within the regular work duties of University employees.

Examples of activities considered to be outside the regular work or duties are: consulting for or providing other services to individuals or firms, serving on boards of directors, or as officers of business organizations, and engaging in commercial operations and practice except as noted above.

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3. For purposes of this regulation "employee" is intended to include all personnel of the University, including both staff and faculty enrolled on the University payroll records and receiving compensation from the University of Alaska (no matter what the basic fund source) for the performance of regular staff or academic duties. It includes part-time as well as full-time employees. Nothing contained herein shall be considered applicable to any outside activities of employees during the period of time for which they are not compensated as University employees, except insofar as the use of University name, property, equipment, etc., is concerned.

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representatives of the University to grant such approval for employees under their jurisdiction. If the approval is denied, the individual shall have the right to appeal the decision as set forth below.

- (a) In making these determinations the chief consideration shall be whether the employee's current or proposed outside activities, taken individually or cumulatively, would substantially interfere with the performance of his/her regular duties. The fact that the outside activity involved compensation or the amount of such compensation will not be a reason for a refusal.
- (b) In some cases the outside activity of an employee may be in the interest of the University or contribute to a significant enhancement of the employee's professional standing or competence, even though engaging in the outside activity would substantially interfere with the employee's performance of his/her regular duties. In such cases the University may, upon consideration, determine that a re-allocation of the employee's duties is justified. Heads of departments and offices should process such cases through regular channels for approval.

2. Review

Heads of offices, departments, deans, and other supervisors may, from time to time, review a case if, in their judgment, reasonable evidence suggests that:

- (a) The outside activity or activities, individually or cumulatively constitutes in fact a substantial interference with the satisfactory accomplishment of the employee's regular University duties, or
- (b) The employee may otherwise be violating the provisions of this policy.

3. Community, State and Governmental Service

Community, state and governmental service is encouraged by the University as a function of citizenship, provided it does not constitute detrimental interference with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties. If community, state or governmental service duties, whether compensated or not, in fact substantially interfere with the employee's discharge of his/her regular work duties, then it becomes an outside activity.

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- (a) In conducting outside activities for compensation, the employee will make it clear to his/her employers or associates that he/she is serving in an individual

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Individuals are not permitted to purchase supplies or equipment for personal use through institutional channels.

6. Use of University Property, Equipment, Facilities, or Services

The use of University property, equipment, facilities, or services by employees for purposes not directly related to their University duties is prohibited. Exception will be made for the use of specialized equipment not available to industry or individuals through any private source within the state for which a pre-determined fee or rate has been established. The individual staff member may use such equipment on the same basis as other members of the public. (05-18-79)

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The President shall appoint a Patent Committee of at least five members, a majority of whom shall be from the teaching and/or research faculty of the University. This Committee shall advise the President in the administration of the patent policy. However, at his/her discretion, the President may assign this function to some other established committee having membership requirements specified for the Patent Committee.

The agreement which it is recommended that the University make with Research Corporation should provide that a staff member of the University may agree to assign an invention to Research Corporation, with the understanding that Research Corporation, if it accepts the assignment, is to carry out the patenting and commercialization of the invention without any expense to the inventor; that Research Corporation is to pay the inventor a share

Nurses Open First-Of-Its-Kind Office Here

By GAYLE WALKER
Times Staff Writer

Eight independent generalist nurses, basing their practice on the theory of internationally known nurse Lucille Kinlein, have opened an Anchorage office of professional nursing.

Founders of the first-of-its-kind practice in Alaska are Mary Bolin, Joanne Gladden, Patricia Miller, Charles Morel, Mona Ravin, Patricia Steige, Patti Stepp and Linda Waggoner.

Each is a registered nurse and each has a master's degree in nursing care. They are all working in other fields of nursing in the community, as well.

Lucille Kinlein, who has given classes in Anchorage during her travels across the world, teaches a theory which incorporates the client's body, mind and soul in dealing with illness, the nurses explain.

Ms. Bolin gave a working definition of their practice as "assisting our clients in the exercise of self care in regard to living."

In stating that her group was in no way competing with physicians, Ms. Ravin offered the differences between medical and nurse practices: "Nursing is the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease. Medicine is the diagnosis and treatment of disease."

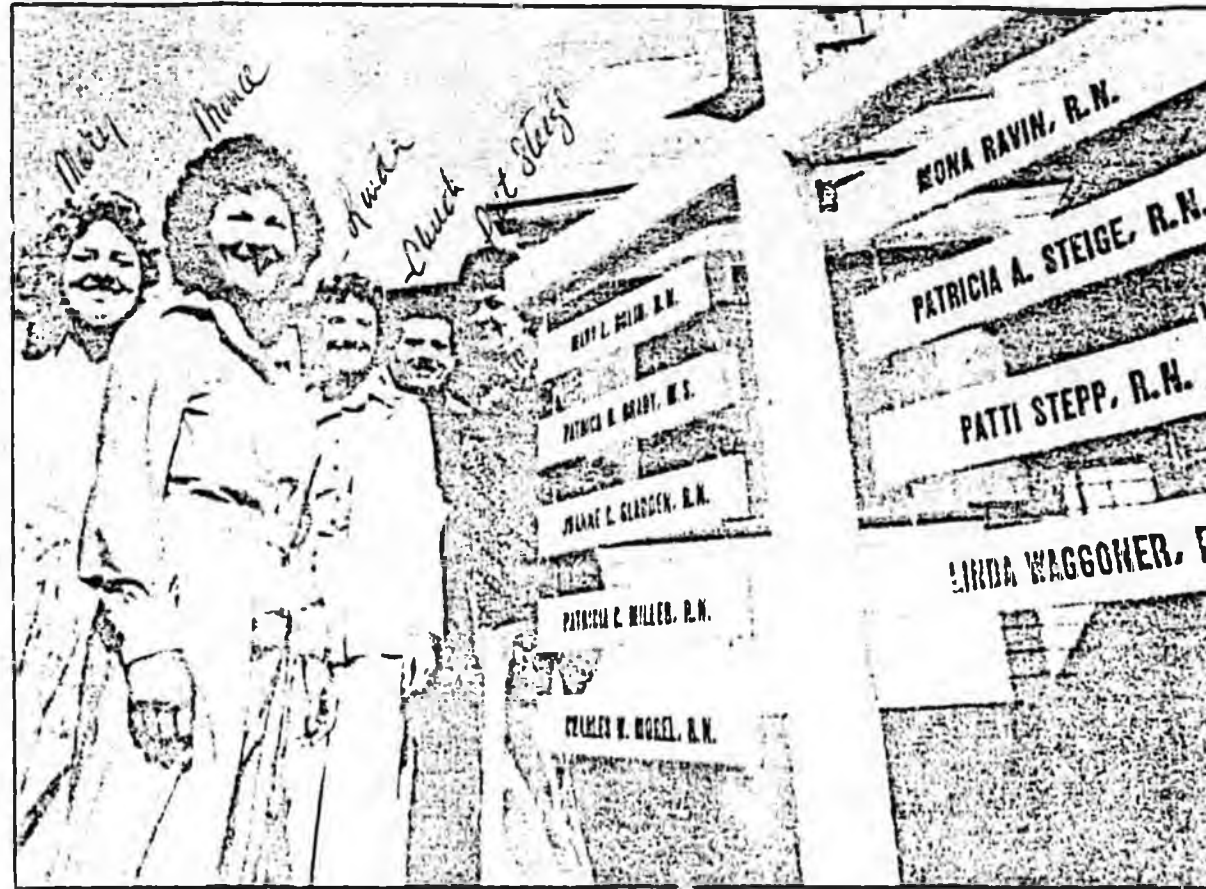
"When medical care is needed the client goes on to his or her physician with his own (the client's) better knowledge of anatomy and the physiology of his own body," Ms. Ravin says. "The client is a more sophisticated consumer of medical care."

The nurses do not treat diseases, she explains. They can tell a client what to expect of non-treatment, leaving the responsibility with the client to seek care or not — and to accept the consequences of either action, Ms. Ravin says.

"A lot of our clients come to us because they're not sure if they need to go to a physician," said Ms. Waggoner. She added that if a person shows a need for medical attention the patient would be directed to a physician more knowledgeable about needed treatment.

The nurses share their books with clients and refer them to the health science library.

"A doctor gives his diagnosis and prescribes treatment. He doesn't help with the rest of the patient's life. Sometimes not all of their questions are answered about the disease. We help our clients explore



SHINGLES TELL OF NEW ENTERPRISE

Standing in front of their new offices at 327 L St. are some of the independent generalist nurses who follow the health theories of Lucille Kinlein. Eight nurses and geneticist Pa-

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their disease and see how it may relate to their life and family decisions," said Morel.

He went on to say, "Several people come to me saying, 'I'm not really sick, but I don't particularly feel good about me.'

"Health doesn't just mean the absence of illness. A healthy person feels good about himself and is able to express his emotions."

"We deal with the total person — their physical, mental, personal and spiritual aspects. We help them discover the self-care assets within themselves to enable them to take care of themselves," said Ms. Ravin.

"People really don't trust their own judgment," said Ms. Waggoner. "Maybe it's because they don't have as much knowledge as they did 100 years ago. I really wouldn't want to see us back with the old home treatments, but I do want to work at helping people to gain confidence in their own care."

"If you have the knowledge, you're really the one to make your

own health care decisions. After all, who knows your body better than you?" added Ms. Ravin.

The nurses all agreed that Americans have fallen into a false security about their yearly physical exams. "Women and men should be examining their breasts at least once a month," said Ms. Ravin. "They need to be familiar with their own contours, with their own normal lumps and bumps. When you know about your body you are reassured of your good health."

The professional nurses do physical exams and lab work from their offices. "We never do a physical because we feel our clients need one. They only reason we have (to do a physical) is if the client requests one," said Ms. Bolin.

"In all our lab work, we share the results with the patients. It's their property and they have a right to see and understand the results," they concurred.

The practice is based upon client orientation. "This is a very person-

enhancing practice," said Ms. Bolin. "The client is in total control. We won't tell them, 'This is wrong with you and this is what you need to do about it.' Instead we offer several alternatives from which the client is free to pick and choose which to try."

The nurses help their clients "take small steps toward getting control of their lives," according to Ms. Ravin. "If you work on your own, people come to you with, later on, they may be free to deal with what they see as their obvious problem," she added.

Morel said his most common comment received from clients goes something like this: "I really feel good about this. I've never gotten this kind of care from anyone else." He added that he guesses they see that they are concerned about them.

"All I can say is that it feels good to be practicing in a way that is natural and satisfying to me," he said.

Nursing the body, mind and soul

by Annabel Lund

Lucille Kinlein, labeled by the medical profession and the media as a pioneer, revolutionary, and prophet, will be in Homer for two days next week to discuss her radical Kinlein Theory of Nursing with the community. It is a theory so new and so important that her lectures go far beyond an interest confined to the medical care personnel in Homer. Anyone who has ever been to a doctor anywhere will find her ideas exciting stimulation.

Author, teacher, nurse, she is the first registered nurse in history to set up her own independent professional nursing practice, eight years ago.

"When I went into nursing," she said, "I knew I wanted to become a professional, make my own judgments, initiate action, and work with the person I was caring for. Of course, in the traditional setting, it's impossible and it will continue to be impossible as long as medicine controls the field of nursing. I liked nursing. But I went into this field thinking it was a profession in and of itself. If you're in a profession, you've got to be able to stand alone, independent of any other professional connection."

Can nursing, usually thought of as an adjunct to traditional doctor-oriented medicine, stand on its own, independent of medicine as most think of it?

Kinlein has two extremely

1600 clients, has fostered some thirty other professional nursing offices through the U.S. and was recently featured in a Time Magazine article about the changing roles of nurses in the medical field. She has also written two books, lectured in universities across the country and has received the National League of Nursing's highest award for "her outstanding pioneering contributions to nursing" in 1977.

Eight nurses in Anchorage, all RN's with Masters Degrees in Nursing and disciples of Kinlein's theory, have founded a first-of-its-kind Nursing Clinic this year and two local Homer nurses are planning to open their private office here soon.

So what is this radical new theory all about?

Kinlein believes that health is more than an absence of illness. She feels that medicine can be preventative, client-oriented, and that nurses can uniquely help individuals understand, control, and take responsibility for their own health.

"Philosophically speaking," Kinlein says, "the formal object of nursing is the whole person — body, mind and soul."

A Kinlein nurse looks at the client's health from his point of view, helping him to learn about his own self care by helping the client evaluate his own self-care assets. The nurse assists in setting up a program tailored to fit the



Renaissance philosophers such as Robert Fludd visualized the human body as a miniature replica of the universe, a microcosm whose ingredients reproduced and sympathized with the elements of the world at large.

to say, 'I know what's best for you.' The present system fosters dependency and passivity. People want to participate in their own care," Kinlein explains.

"A lot of our clients come to us because they're not sure if they need to go to a physician," said Linda Waggoner, RN in the new Anchorage clinic.

Nurse Mona Ravin, also of the clinic, says "When medical care is needed the client goes on to his or her physician with a better knowledge of the anatomy and the

cated consumer of medical care.

"A doctor gives his diagnosis and prescribes treatment. He doesn't help with the rest of the patient's life. Sometimes not all of their questions are answered about the disease. We help our clients explore their disease and see how it may relate to their life and family decisions. In our lab work we share the results with the patient. It's their property and they have the right to see and understand the results," added Charles Morel, a

Kinlein gives physical exams, EKGs, takes blood for lab tests, and offers the unheard-of practice of yesterday — housecalls.

According to Time Magazine, many doctors admit that up to 80 percent of all office care given by pediatricians and family practitioners could be handled by competent nurses.

Over a hundred nurses nationwide are participating in "learnerships", Kinlein's intensive advanced training courses.

Local nurses and health care authorities participating in Kinlein's workshops in Anchorage and Bethel include Betty Eneboe, Karen Carpenter, Mary Raymond, Lee Daly, Trish Worby, Kathie Gibboney, Mary Kwachka, Janice Todd, Judy Calhoun, Lucia Robinson, and Catherine Stier.

One of the major stumbling blocks for nurses attemping to set up their own practices is money. Nurses average only \$13,000 a year in salaries, and the outlay for equipment, office space, and the commitment of time for intensive advanced study is difficult for many health care specialists.

Lucille Kinlein, now in her mid-50s, is a native of Ellicott, Md., where she studied languages to become an interpreter. When World War II broke out, she became a nurse.

She has a bachelors degree in languages from the Col-

from the Catholic University of America in Washington D.C.

Her first book, "Independent Nursing Practice with Clients," has become a best seller in the medical profession and her new book, "Kinlein Practice Theory," is slated to hit the market this spring.

In an interview with the Anchorage Times, Ms. Kinlein discusses staying healthy.

"It's important to have a philosophical outlook on life, as a means of keeping body, mind, and soul intact.

"Where you're going in life, your set of values and how you judge your decisions give meaning to your life. Secondly, take care of your body and do not abuse it: eat well, sleep well, have social interactions with people, allow time for solitude, exercise, work and have some diversions and fun.

"All the elements of living come together in a well-integrated person. It's the integrity of the body, mind and soul."

Ms. Kinlein will be speaking in the high school Thursday, Sept. 13, at 7:30 p.m. There is no charge for admittance and the public is urged to attend.

Friday evening there will be "A Chat with Lucille Kinlein" at Mary Raymond's home on Bayview St., at 8 p.m. The public is also invited to attend this informal discussion group.

For more information about Ms. Kinlein's visit,

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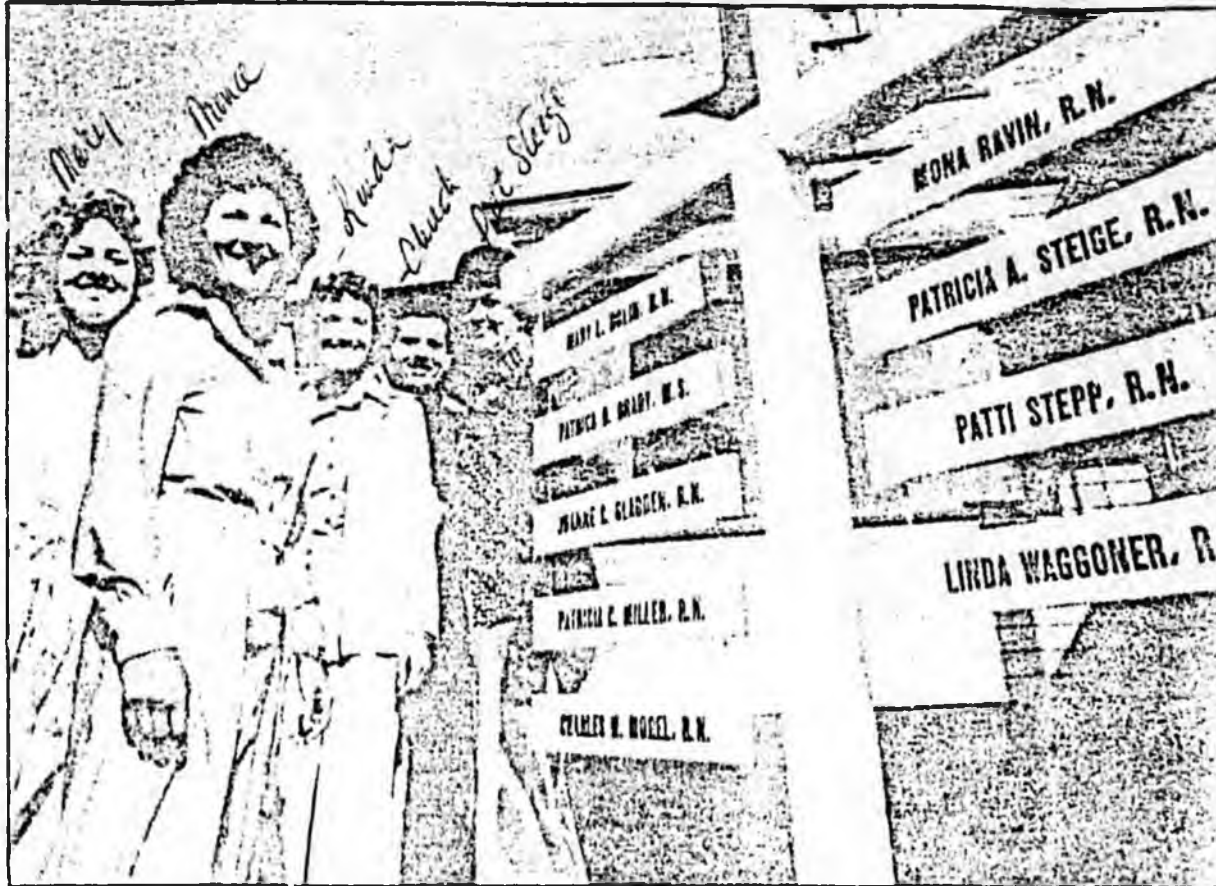
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1.16

... does not:

- a) interrupt the fulfillment of the ~~academic service~~ teaching or research duties;
- b) involve the use of University property ^{supplies} or facilities; or
- c) carry the representation of being officially ~~done~~ or unofficially endorsed by the University.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

MISSION:

A POLICY STATEMENT



Draft

JANUARY 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
MISSION: A POLICY STATEMENT

January 1980
Published by Statewide Administration
University of Alaska
101 Bunnell Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

The University of Alaska Mission:

A Policy Statement

Unanimously Adopted January
25, 1980, by the Regents
of the University of Alaska

Donald Abel, Jr.

Mildred Banfield

Jeffry Cook

Hugh B. Fate, Jr.

Margaret J. Hall

Sam Kito, Jr.

Herbert Lang

Thomas Miklautsch

Sharilyn Mumaw

Edward B. Rasmuson

John Shively

Jay Barton, President
University of Alaska

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 Accountability

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The University of Alaska, Juneau

The University Community College, Rural Education and
 Extension Division

University of Alaska Degree Programs

University of Alaska Graduates, 1974-76

FOREWORD

The University of Alaska's mission to the people of the State of Alaska is described in this policy document. Each of the constituent institutions making up the University has its own special mission statement. The University of Alaska mission statement serves as the fundamental planning document for the future development of higher education in the State.

Within the general framework of the mission statements each institution making up the University of Alaska will develop goals and objectives that will further its special academic mission. Each of the institutions has a broad but carefully described responsibility within which it can enthusiastically develop its future and its own special identity.

Like all policy statements, this statement should be regarded as a living document and, as such, be subject to evolutionary change. When it is clear that modification of a University mission or an assignment of institutional responsibilities will render more effective service to citizens of the State, a recommendation for change will be considered by the Board of Regents.

Edward B. Rasmuson, President
University of Alaska Board of Regents
January 25, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

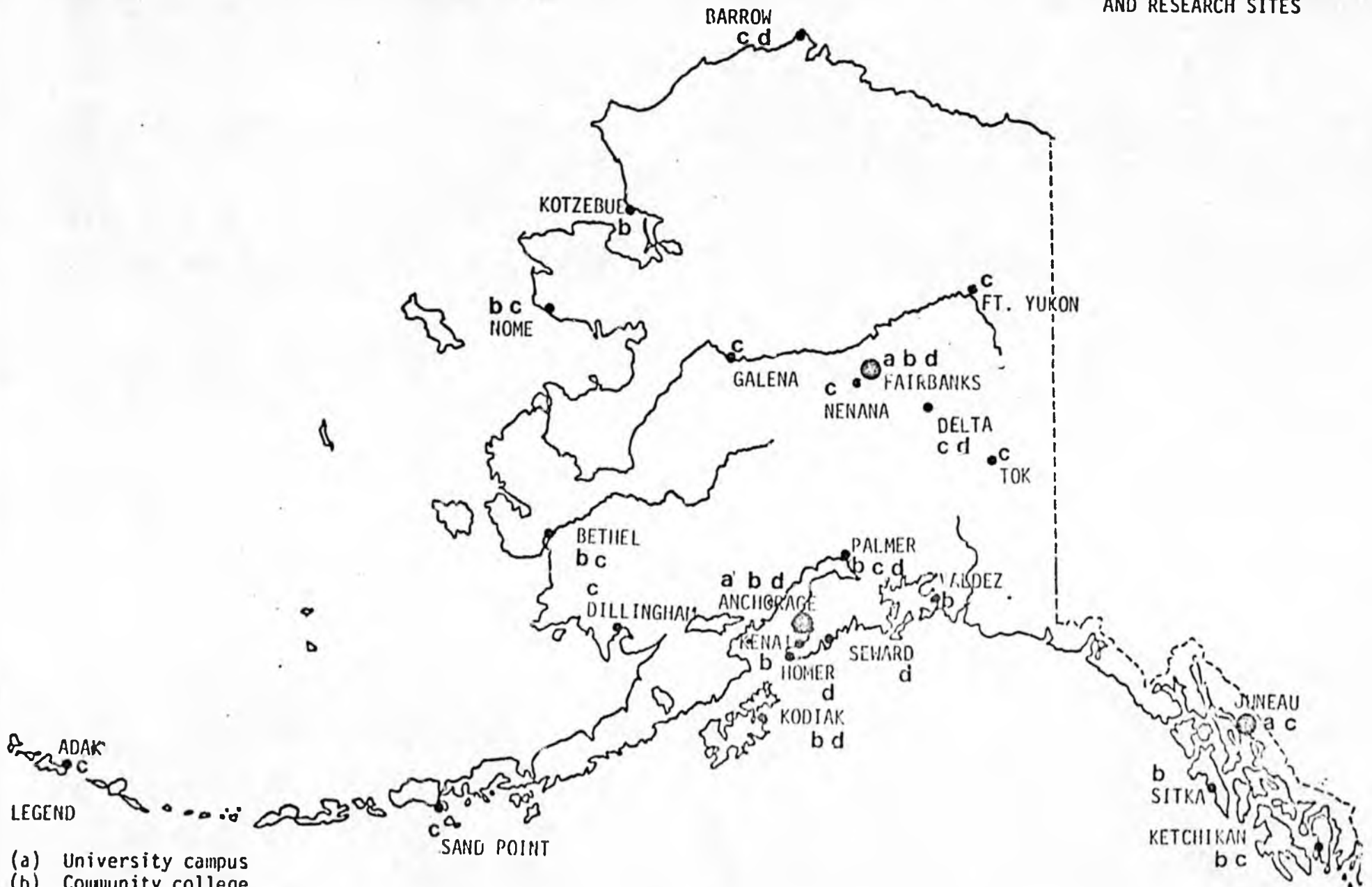
The University of Alaska founded in 1917 by an Act of Congress was affirmed in 1959 "as the State University of Alaska" in the Constitution of the new State of Alaska. It is the State's only comprehensive university. Through its many campuses, research institutes, experiment stations, rural education centers, and by means of a wide range of certificate, associate, baccalaureate, professional and graduate degree programs, research and public service activities, the University serves the educational needs of the people of Alaska.

The establishment of the University of Alaska as a land-grant institution to, in the words of the Morrill Act, promote the "agricultural and mechanic arts" places the University of Alaska squarely in the mainstream of public education in the United States. The University of Alaska takes its place among the great universities of America that have learned how to bring together instruction, research, and extension activities for the development of the potential of individual citizens and for the economic development of the resources of the states.

The University of Alaska as a participant in the land-grant tradition accepts as its mission the offering

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

CAMPUSES, COMMUNITY COLLEGES,
LEARNING/EXTENSION CENTERS
AND RESEARCH SITES



LEGEND

- (a) University campus
- (b) Community college
- (c) Learning/Extension center
- (d) Research sites

of appropriate instruction of the highest quality to all who have the interest, dedication and ability to learn. A second part of the University of Alaska's mission is to search for truth through basic and applied research. Pushing back the boundaries of the human mind through the generation of new knowledge and the application of this knowledge to the resolution of problems of concern to the peoples of Alaska is a basic and abiding responsibility of the University. Finally, the University accepts as its mission the extension of its resources and the transmission and application of its research beyond the boundaries of the classroom and laboratory to the citizens of the State. The University accepts responsibility to aid in the development of Alaskan agriculture, forestry, fisheries, business and industry, and the professions as well as to enrich the artistic and cultural life of the State.

In accepting its mission, the University has adopted the multiple goals of accessibility, excellence and accountability.

Accessibility. The University is dedicated to the goal of providing postsecondary education to all the citizens of Alaska who possess the ability and the motivation to benefit from higher education. Educational opportunities to be accessible, must be affordable, conveniently located and

non-discriminatory. In Alaska, special efforts must be made to resolve the continuing access problems of rural Alaskans and especially of Alaska's Native peoples. The University recognizes that the barriers to higher education experienced by Native students are not entirely external but may result from previous educational experience and background. It is the responsibility of the University to reduce both the external and the internal barriers to higher education.

Excellence. Excellence can be judged by the qualities of students, faculty, administration, facilities and the educational environment. It can be defined in terms of the excellence of degree programs and research and public service activities. It is reflected in the career and life experiences of graduates, and it is related to the University's success in achieving its goals and purposes. Very importantly, excellence is dependent upon the support the University receives from those who finance its activities and benefit from its services. Public support alone cannot assure excellence, but without it, efforts to build excellence will not succeed. Formal program review and quality control are responsibilities of the University.

Accountability. Accountability reflects the concern of the University to respond to the needs of the State and relates to both the setting of priorities among competing

goals and to accomplishing goals as efficiently as quality and service considerations permit. The University holds a public trust to spend public monies wisely and is responsible for establishing strong management, budget and cost control procedures. The University must also provide the broadest possible range of instructional programs, research talents and outreach services to the citizens of the State without needless and costly duplication. All programs offered by the University cannot be made conveniently available to everyone; neither the State nor the University can afford to be all things to all people. However, an efficient and rational allocation of functions and responsibilities to the various institutions within the University can be made so that they can, collectively, meet the needs for public higher education in the State. Such a system, made up of institutional components, each with optimum missions, will not eliminate all duplication, but should eliminate destructive competition. Some degree of duplication, however, is a necessary consequence of providing for the personal, social and intellectual development of students and of meeting the goals of accessibility and equal opportunity.

INSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND SPECIAL MISSION DESIGNATIONS

The mission of each institution within the University of Alaska has two principal parts. First, each element

of the University of Alaska shares in the overall purposes and obligations of the entire University and, second, each institution has its own special mission conferring identity and special purpose on that component of the University. The two missions, together, ensure that the University can continue to respond effectively to the needs of Alaska and its citizens and, at the same time, encourage each campus to develop its own character and identity. Institutional diversity and programmatic differentiation are important to the development of the University of Alaska.

The role and special mission of each of the major units of the University are not permanent characterizations. Each will be reviewed periodically by the Office of the President and the Board of Regents and changed as new developments and new circumstances may warrant.

The University of Alaska, Anchorage

The special mission of the University of Alaska, Anchorage is influenced by its location in the state's major center of population. UAA serves students from throughout Alaska but is distinguished by the large number of commuter students, including day and evening part-time enrollees, from the greater Anchorage area.

The programmatic emphasis at UAA is on programs appropriate to its urban environment such as business and public administration, criminal justice, social work, education, engineering, and the health sciences. UAA will have the University's only school of nursing, the only baccalaureate degree program in social work, and the only organized research programs in alcohol and drug addiction and criminal justice. UAA will have the major responsibility within the statewide system for research in the health sciences and will emphasize research in the social sciences.

The development and maintenance of truly excellent baccalaureate degree programs in the liberal arts and sciences is at the heart of the mission of the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Development of graduate programs at UAA will be primarily in those professional and applied fields required to serve the urban needs of Anchorage.

UAA will work cooperatively with the private and public institutions of higher education in its geographic area. The University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska Pacific University and Anchorage Community College will continue to develop the Consortium Library to serve the entire Anchorage educational community.

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks, the oldest institution within the University system, serves the State as the University's flagship campus. It is the responsibility of UAF to provide a broad range of baccalaureate and graduate degree programs in the arts and sciences and the professions, including selected doctoral programs.

The University of Alaska, Fairbanks has the University's only agricultural and mineral industry schools. Its School of Education will emphasize the preparation of teachers for rural Alaska. UAF is the University's principal biological and physical science research institution. Its primary emphasis in organized research and in its doctoral degree programs is in disciplines and areas relevant to the high latitude and arctic regions.

The University of Alaska, Juneau

The special mission of the University of Alaska, Juneau reflects its location in the State Capitol. UAJ will provide degree and continuing education programs in public administration and in other areas appropriate to the professional development of governmental employees.

Further, in order to meet the educational needs of the southeastern region of Alaska the University of Alaska, Juneau offers associate and baccalaureate programs in the liberal arts and sciences. The University's strengths in scholarship and research provides support for master's degree programs in education, public administration, business administration and fisheries. UAJ will give, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and other units within the University, special attention to the development of fisheries research.

The Juneau-Douglas Community College Division of UAJ offers associate degree and certificate programs in technical and vocational fields and programs in developmental education.

UAJ, in addition, cooperates with Sheldon Jackson College and the Sitka and Ketchikan Community colleges in programs especially tailored to the needs of Alaska's southeastern population.

The Community College
Rural Education and Extension Division

The University's Community College, Rural Education and Extension Division consists of the Community Colleges, the Office of Rural Education, the Cooperative Extension Service, and several related instructional and research units.

Each of the University's community colleges will offer academic, vocational, developmental and community service programs to its service area in response to identified educational and vocational needs. The ability of the community colleges to train a highly skilled work force is especially important in Alaska, which imports much of its skilled labor force from outside the State. The community colleges will make every effort to utilize the public and private educational and technical resources available in their service areas, including most notably those in the Native corporations, Sheldon Jackson College, Inupiat University, the Cooperative Extension Service, the public school system and private industry.

While the University's community colleges are empowered to offer only associate degree and certificate programs, the Office of Rural Education is authorized to arrange for one of the University's senior institutions to offer upper division and graduate courses in areas of the State not fully served by a University-level campus. Rural Education also offers lower division courses through its eight learning centers in areas not served by a community college.

The Cooperative Extension Service's primary mission is to provide, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies and other units of the University, a program of outreach designed to bring University of Alaska resources to bear upon the needs and problems of the people and institutions of the State.

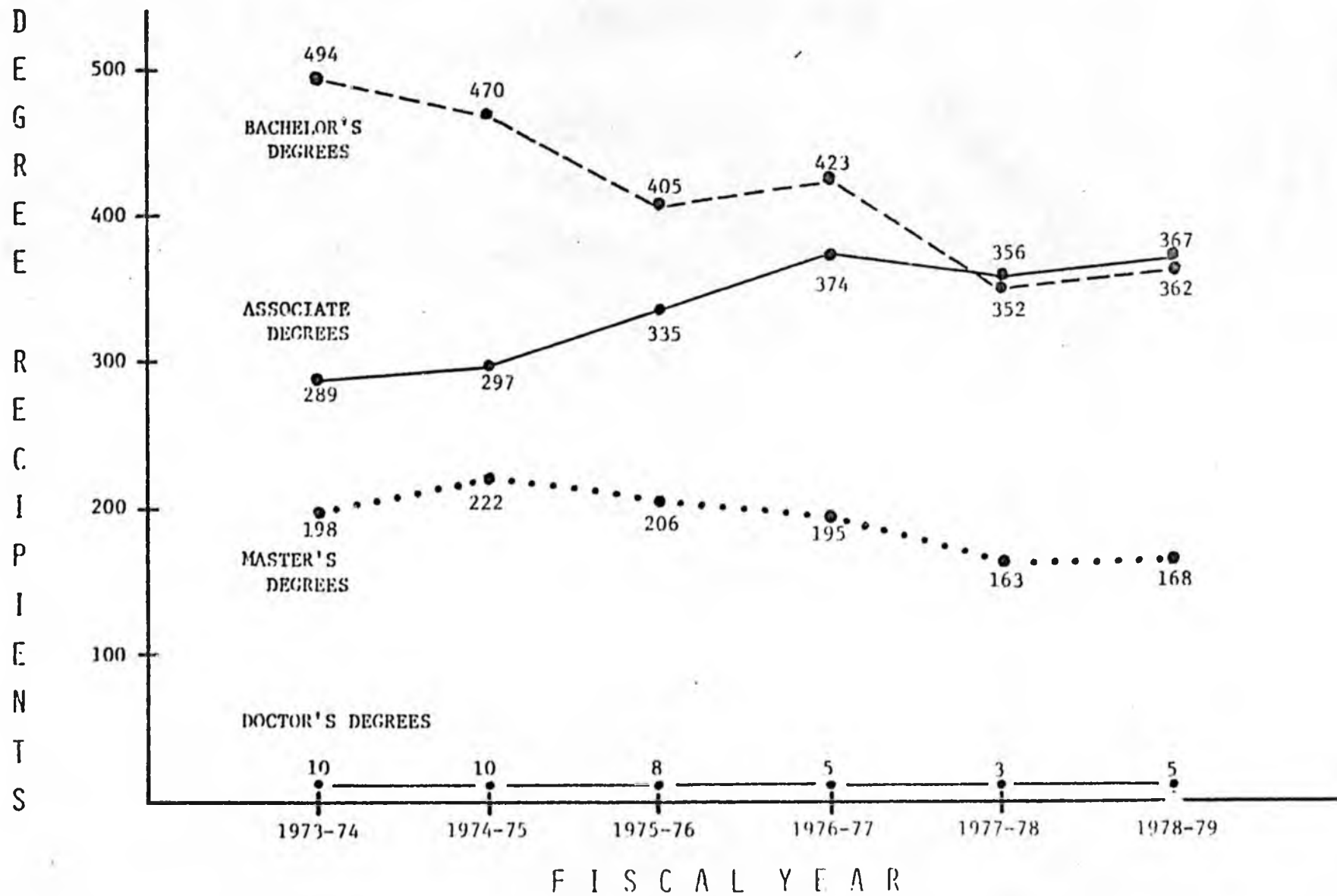
University of Alaska Degree Programs

(January 1980)

Note: Decisions authorizing degree programs are made on the basis of sound academic analysis taking the special mission of each institution into account. Questions of need, quality and appropriateness take precedence over questions of quotas or political trade-offs. Just as importantly, decisions regarding the termination of degree programs are taken only after equally careful academic analysis. The University recognizes that maintaining and improving the quality of its academic programs is essential. It is unlikely that it will ever obtain all the resources necessary to support all possible academic programs. Hence, it is necessary to focus the University's resources on areas of greatest need and with the greatest chances of successful contribution to the State of Alaska and its people.

(List of Degree Programs Forthcoming)

EARNED DEGREES, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, 1973-74 TO 1978-79



BACHELOR'S AND HIGHER DEGREES BY INSTITUTION, LEVEL OF AWARD, AND
 MAJOR DISCIPLINE AREA, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, 1974-75 TO 1978-79

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof Cert.
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	78-79
Agriculture & Natural Resources																
<u>Total</u>	19	20	22	12	13	4	5	10	7	8	-	2	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	19	20	22	12	11	4	5	8	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Area Studies-Total</u>	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Science-Total	61	40	44	33	20	7	5	4	6	5	-	2	1	-	2	-
U of A, Anchorage	12	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	49	29	34	23	20	7	5	4	6	5	-	2	1	-	2	-
Business & Mgmt-Total	59	49	38	33	49	27	27	12	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	5
U of A, Anchorage	32	33	23	21	34	10	7	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
U of A, Fairbanks	27	16	15	12	15	6	20	7	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications-Total	13	12	14	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	13	12	14	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer & Information System-Total	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education-Total	84	75	76	53	57	118	131	117	87	84	-	-	-	1	-	2
U of A, Anchorage	37	46	34	21	24	73	89	83	57	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	47	29	35	27	26	21	19	21	20	24	-	-	-	1	-	2
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	7	5	7	24	23	13	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-

(CONTINUED)

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof Cert. 78-79
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	
<u>Engineering-Total</u>	30	24	22	36	29	11	13	22	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	-	5	-	4	3	8	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	29	24	22	31	29	7	10	12	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Fine & Applied</u>																
<u>Arts-Total</u>	29	16	15	14	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	18	6	13	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	11	10	2	9	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Foreign Language-Total</u>	2	4	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	4	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health Profession-Total</u>	1	1	23	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	-	23	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Home Economics-Total</u>	5	4	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	5	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Letters-Total</u>	12	20	23	12	13	13	7	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	8	9	14	6	6	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	4	11	9	6	7	6	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Mathematics-Total</u>	9	7	8	7	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	4	4	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	5	3	5	3	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Physical Science-Total</u>	16	11	7	9	15	19	6	10	6	12	7	4	2	2	3	-
U of A, Anchorage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	15	11	6	9	15	19	6	10	6	12	7	4	2	2	3	-

(CONTINUED)

Area By Field of Study	BACHELOR'S					MASTER'S					DOCTOR'S					Prof. Cert.
	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	78-79
<u>Psychology-Total</u>	39	49	32	36	24	7	3	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	30	34	28	32	20	7	3	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	9	15	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Public Affairs & Services-Total</u>	-	12	4	-	11	7	8	8	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	11	-	-	7	7	5	5	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Southeastern Senior College	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Social Science-Total</u>	87	56	82	65	51	5	-	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	42	29	49	40	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	45	27	33	25	23	5	-	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Interdisciplinary Studies-Total</u>	3	2	1	5	15	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-
U of A, Anchorage	-	2	1	4	11	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
U of A, Fairbanks	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLANNING SYSTEM

I. The Planning Concept

The concept of an integrated planning system applied to a university setting reflects a significant departure in both philosophy and procedure from planning efforts normally encountered in service institutions, particularly those in higher education. The concept, for example, does not embrace an effort to develop a "Master Plan." There will be no richly-bound volume of plans and aspirations, produced by a single-effort task force composed of a membership having no direct line responsibility. Other universities admittedly do have these "Master Plans" and, while they usually reflect a prodigious expenditure of effort and expense, they are most easily identifiable for the dust they gather.

Integrated planning at the University of Alaska will advance from another premise, namely, that planning is an intrinsic functional responsibility of management; thus, primary responsibility for planning will reside with the managers of the institution. They will be strongly supported in this activity by a developing institution-wide data base and management information system, advisory councils charged with the examination and conceptualization of our future environment, and planning and review procedures which will lead to resource allocation decisions consistent with the established objectives of the university.

The planning system at the University of Alaska will become part of a management process which focuses on the strategic alternatives open to local units and the state system. It is a management activity which notes that high-level achievement is never possible except against specific, limited, and clearly defined and prioritized targets. The planning system assumes that resources will be allocated and reallocated on that basis.

In common with other effective integrated planning systems, the University of Alaska system will embody five fundamental characteristics:

- 1) Strategic planning, consistent with well established management theory, will be reinforced as a line-management function. This means that primary responsibility for planning will rest with every manager throughout the system including deans, directors, and chancellors. The line managers, however, will be provided strong staff support from the broadly-based campus and university-wide planning councils, and will receive timely data support from the statewide Office of Institutional Research.

2) The integrated strategic planning system will assist the institution and its managers in making the important and frequently complex decisions. The danger frequently realized with Master Plans and with planning in general, is that the planning effort takes on a life of its own and the planning documents become an end in themselves. At the University of Alaska, planning documentation is designed to identify direction, to clarify strategic choice, and to provide the parameters within which resource allocations within the institution will be made. Managers will know that plans are used and that resource allocations and reallocation through the budget period will be based on their goals and the goals of the system, and on priorities which have been established for each budget period.

Planning at the University of Alaska will be a data-based management system which will place a premium on creativity and innovation, but which will require accountability through a scheduled review process - of plans, objectives, priorities, and even of underlying assumptions. This review will take place at both campus (MAU) and system levels, utilizing current hierarchical relationships.

While it requires line management to plan, it is a participatory management planning system on the premise that planning which has the greatest participation of the persons who will have to carry out its results will have a greater probability of success than a system which is not attended to by those who will have to implement it. Since all managers are charged with planning, first tier involvement is assured; however, inasmuch as this is an integrated (finance, facilities, and program), planning system, there must be a process by which persons other than managers can be involved, including faculty, support services, and the student body. Substantive participation in the planning process for these groups will occur through membership on the planning councils. The planning councils will be given the task of providing a forecast of the relevant external conditions which will dominate over the planning period. The councils will identify these areas of impact on the university and will provide an operational description of that environment in terms of "planning assumptions." These assumptions will then become the parameters within which objectives are established and plans are conceived.

3) The integrated planning system becomes the process by which line managers work together in resolving strategic issues of importance for the entire system. The University of Alaska planning system will emerge as an integrated decision system owing not only to the integration of finance, facilities, and program decisions in the planning phase, but perhaps just as importantly, to the team approach in the review of unit and campus (MAU) objectives, priorities, and plans.

It is anticipated that the process of coming-together, particularly at the level of chancellor, will enhance any institution-wide activity which requires substantial amounts of coordination in order to be successful. Such is the nature of planning.

4) The strategic planning system is unique to the organizational environment in which it resides. It is generally accepted that the overriding design rule is that there is no general design. There are models, however, both corporate and academic, that can be modified to fit a particular environment.

The unique thrust of the University of Alaska effort is that the planning system will reflect a logical methodology for resource allocation contained within the routine of internal management activity. Management at the University of Alaska will tend to become more forward-looking throughout the system. As planning is made part of a manager's routine, deadlines for thinking about and describing the future become just as important as deadlines for preparing reports about the past.

5) An effective strategic planning system changes continually. One reason, of course, is that the university's internal condition is changing as a result of changes in the external environment. In addition, the design and implementation of this system reflects a significant departure from past practice which suggests that some results will be totally unanticipated and which will argue for modification in the system. Even those planning systems long established in relatively stable organizations require constant modification; thus, the University of Alaska procedures, structure, and documentation of planning will not be carved in granite, rather they will be constantly refined as the planning activity matures. Further, strategic planning systems are considered a major tool for improving the sophistication of managers, a never completed task, but one which requires a developing system to better accommodate improvements in data base, management information systems, and management techniques themselves. Finally, the short time frame for implementation of planning as a prelude to budget construction suggests that some dimension of the planning system which contemplates an 18-21 month long sequence, will not be made operational this cycle.

II. Planning Structure

The formal organization of the planning structure is contained on the chart attached (Appendix A).

There are four organization units created to facilitate the planning process:

- A) University Planning Council
- B) Campus (MAU) Level Planning Council
- C) University Policy and Budget Team
- D) Campus (MAU) Policy and Budget Team.

The primary function of the planning councils, as previously described, will be to identify the basic assumptions upon which planning will be based over some precise planning period. These assumptions will normally include such areas as program emphases during planning periods, sources of financial support, and student enrollment projections, as well as broader areas of concern including legislation, economics, and social, cultural, and technological trends. These councils will function at both the MAU and university levels, are composed of a broad cross-section of university staff personnel, are advisory in nature, and will serve to assist line management in its planning function.

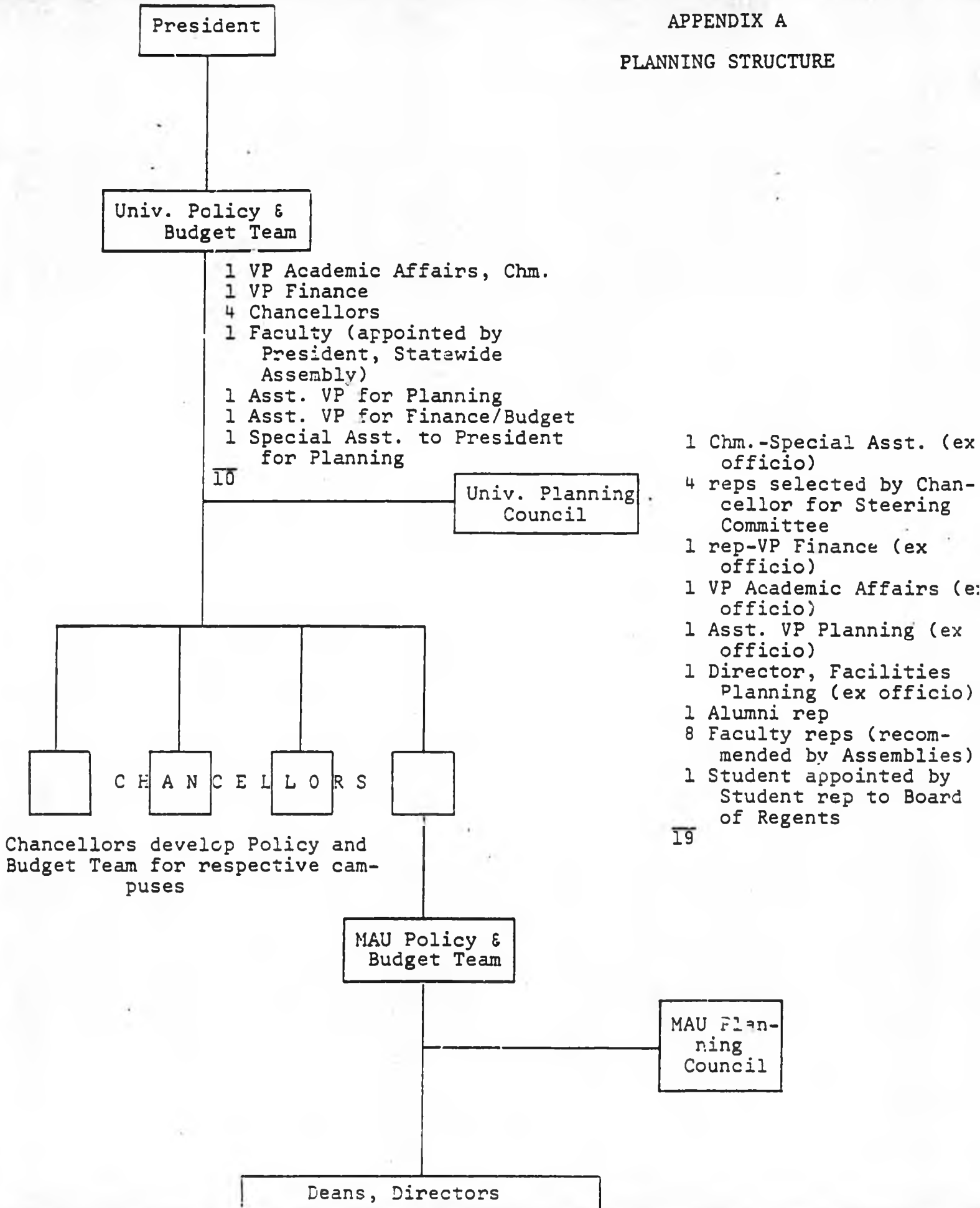
The other basic organization form is the Policy and Budget Team, also organized at both MAU and university levels. At the campus level it may already exist in the form of an administrative council; at the university level it is composed of the four chancellors and executive staff of the university. These two units constitute a decision-making dimension of the planning activity and it is these teams which carry out the annual review, first of the deans and directors, and then of the individual MAU plans and budget. This activity occurs once a year as an allocation process and then constantly throughout the year as a reallocation function.

While not mentioned above, it is nonetheless important to stress the planning activity which will occur at the level of each individual dean or director and which may involve department heads and others in the formulation of goals and objectives, priorities and specific budgetary requests - all as part of the planning process. The sum of that effort will constitute the agenda of formal review in conference with the Policy and Budget Teams. Campus plans will be carefully conceived; resource allocations and reallocations which grow out of that planning activity will come to constitute an effective and dynamic strategic management system.

William G. Phillips

January 21, 1980

APPENDIX A
PLANNING STRUCTURE



- 1 Chm.-Special Asst. (ex officio)
- 4 reps selected by Chancellor for Steering Committee
- 1 rep-VP Finance (ex officio)
- 1 VP Academic Affairs (ex officio)
- 1 Asst. VP Planning (ex officio)
- 1 Director, Facilities Planning (ex officio)
- 1 Alumni rep
- 8 Faculty reps (recommended by Assemblies)
- 1 Student appointed by Student rep to Board of Regents

19

HB

752

Alaska MUNICIPAL League

TELEPHONES
(907) 586-1325
586-6526

204 N. FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

To: House HESS Committee Members
From: Alaska Municipal League
Re: HB 752 - Cultural Facilities Fund

The Alaska Municipal League supports HB 752. Part I of the 1980 Policy Statement which was adopted by the delegates at the last annual local government conference, reads as follows:

"H. Cultural, Civic and Convention Centers and Museums

While legislation has been enacted into law to enable the state to assist local communities in the construction, maintenance and operation of cultural, civic, convention and community recreation centers, only minimal funding has been available for this purpose. The League, therefore, urges the Legislature to authorize the issuance of bonds for this or any similar legislation in an amount sufficient to meet the construction requirements in Alaska communities."

The AML's Board of Directors also cited this as one of eleven top priority items when they met in Juneau in January.

LIST OF WITNESSES - 3/17

ANCHORAGE

FBI

CAROL DERFNER (1)
RUTH R. HART

ROY INOUE - PRES.
OR WOOD - CITY MAYOR
~~DR. WOOD, CITY MAYOR~~
RUTH BURNETTE, CITY COUNCIL WOMAN
BEN HARDING F.N.S. BOROUGH (PUBLIC INFO)
MARY BEUKLEY
~~MARY BEUKLEY~~
BOB VAUGHN - ~~OBSERVE CITY AT THIS TIME~~

WILKESVILLE

BOB HERMANSON
PAUL CARLSON - MAYOR

KENAI PENIN (RHODA)

EMMA O'BRIEN
RAN O'BRIEN
LEROY OWENS
K. K. ASH

Glenn Deckert

KATHY SUTLE
FRANCIS MEERS
~~VINCENT O'BRIEN MAYOR~~

MICHAEL CAJOLIEIO

FRANCIS M. JONES

MATILDA KUSHNICK

KOOTAK (MARY JO)

WENDY WENDY
KEITH STUMP.

RODGER PAGE

BOB ALBREGE

HABEL JONES

ART JOHNSON

BETHEL

SETKA

MARGARET LUND

* JAN CRADICK

NOME

MELDY WILKINS

WOTZEL

HADI LANGSELOT
COLTHIDE BENOUEC
~~WOTZEL~~

KODIAK

GEORGE PRUZ

PAT SZABO

NANCY MESSAL

DON FLETCHER

CAROLYN WOOD

BETSY MOORE

BOB THOMAS

EVA GIVERS

EMERY WELCH

FOSBINA JOHNSON

MARYAN FOLTZ

DR. BOB JOHNSON

NECK SZABO

VECKY WICKERSHAM

CHRIS ALDRIDGE.

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R. R. HART (7)

(5) RAY INOUE - PRES.
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(7) ~~DR. WOOD, CITY MAYOR~~
(9) RUTH BURNETTE, CITY COUNCIL WARDEN
BEN HARDING, F.M.S. BOROUGH (PUBLIC INFO.)
MARY BEUKLEY
~~MARY BURNETT,~~
(12) ~~# BOB VAUGHN - OBSERVE ONLY AT THIS TIME~~

BILLIHAM

BOZ HERMANSON (3)
PAULO CARLSON - MAYOR

LEMA O'BRIEN
IAN O'BRIEN
Leroy Owens
K.K.A.

Glenn Deckert

KENAI PENIN (RHOA)
(6) KATHY SUTLE
(10) FRANCIS MEERS
~~VINCENT O'REILLY MAYOR~~

MICHAEL CAVALIERO
Virginia ~~Hoppe~~ Kesper (16)
MAYLOA KUSHNICK

(13) FRANCIS M. JONES
Gail ~~Blud~~
KORTAK (MARY JO)

RON WENDETE (11)
KEITH STUMP.

RODGER PAGE

SANMAN

(4) ?

BOB ALDRIGE

HABEL JONES

ART JOHNSON

~~SETA~~

SETA

MARGIE LUND

* JAN CRADICK

MELODY ~~WILLIAMS~~ WILLIAMS

BETHEL

NOME

(14) HAOI LANGSELOT
COLTHILDE BEHOUER
~~WILLIAMS~~
Malden

WITNESSES

KODAK

GEORGE PRUE

PAT SZABO (1)

NANCY MESSAL

DON FIELDS

CAROLYN KLOYD

BETTY MOORE

BOB THOMAS

EVA COWERS

EMERY WELCH

FOSBINA JOHNSON

MARYAN FOLTZ

DR. BOB JOHNSON (2)

NECK SZABO

JECKY WICKERSHAM

CHRIS ALDRIGE.

P. O. Box 3964
Kenai, Alaska 99611

March 6, 1980

Ms. Thelma Buchholdt, Chairman
Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms. Buchholdt:

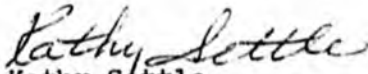
The community and City of Kenai are supporting House Bill No. 752.
The need is here for a cultural facility in Kenai.

The arts are active in Kenai, but we are in need of an adequate communal facility. At the present time, the visual art groups are meeting and working in the old firehall; the concerts are being held in the high school gymnasium; and the museum is housed in a portion of the Senior Citizen's Center.

Under adverse conditions, the performing arts in Kenai rank at the top in the state on a per capita basis with audiences ranging from 300-1300 on backbreaking bleachers.

I ask your support of House Bill No. 752.

Sincerely,


Kathy Settle

the the undersigned request your support of House Bill No. 752 which is a Bill for an Act entitled: "An Act creating a special appropriation for the cultural facilities development funds; and providing for an effective date."

Jeff Tapp
 Dena Richardson
 Velma Brier
 Marge O'Keefe
 Patrick J. Spalone
 R. Dale Gle
 Kevin E. Jones
 Michael Sheppard
 Craig Phillips
 Jack Dierhorn
 Wayne Martin
 Corrin Carbon
 Jennifer Walsh
 Jim Dandell
 Brent J. Johnson
 Evelyn Johnson

Rita S. Di
 R. S. Di
 Wanda Carlson
 Edona Stockton
 Doris Barber
 Ruth McMillan
 Debbie Hamel
 Jean Malette
 Rosary K. Bird
 Lydia G. Morning
 Wanda Johnson
 Susan May
 Cindy Roberts

the the undersigned request your support of House Bill No. 752 which is a Bill for an Act entitled:

"An Act making a special appropriation for the cultural facilities development fund; and providing for an effective date."

Sharon H. Overman
Janice M. Daniels
Patricia Carter
Donna S. Rogers
Anthony J. Warner
Bonnie E. Warner
Geraldine Sparks
Mary Rouns
A. P. R.
Andy Clark
Robin M. Targum
W. M. M.
Frances M. Jones
Hyda Shields
Shirley M. Barnes
Janice A. Hittkins

Mary E. Bailey
Phonon Y. Bailey
Carol Ambarian
Ruby Winkler
Joseph Hays
Tammy
Eugene P. Colbo
Kath E. Jones
Dertie Schmidt
Leslie E. Schmidt
Dorinda E. Schultz
Rifat K. Schmitz
Rhoda Corrigan
Kilma Thast
Milped Mast
John L. Turner

Linda Hoega
Cecilia Dwyer
Jacquie Ingle
Leah N Lewis
Mary Jane Lewis
Claire M. Handley

City of Hydaburg
Box 49
Hydaburg, Alaska 99922
(907) 285-3761

March 10, 1980

Representative Thelma Buchholdt
Representative Joyce Munson
Representative Vernon L. Hurlbert
Representative Bill Miles
Representative Ramona Barnes
Representative Mike Beirne
Representative C.V. Chatterton
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

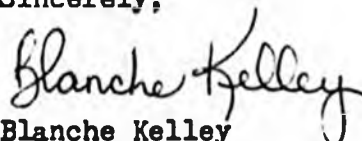
Dear Representatives:

My letter to you is in strong support of House Bill No. 752. We, as citizens of Hydaburg, support the act of making a special appropriation for the cultural facilities development; and providing for an effective date.

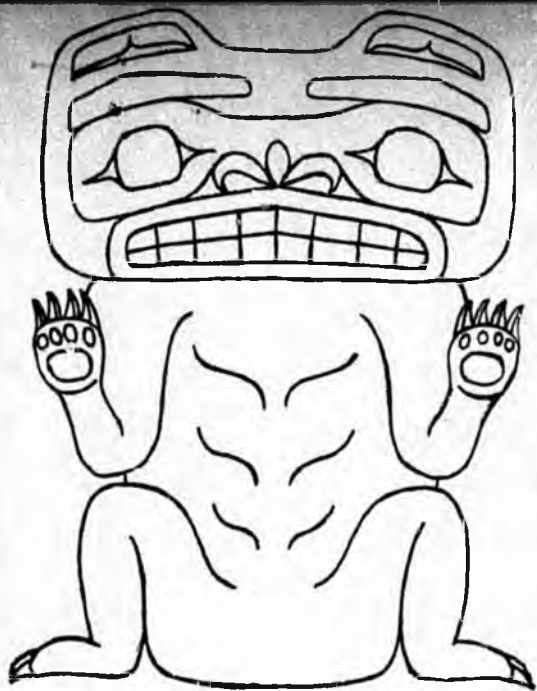
Hydaburg has applied for funds for a Cultural Facilities Grant. Being that we are the only HAIDA Entity here in Alaska your support on our behalf would be much appreciated. A museum will preserve our heritage and give us some public place to show-off and store our artifacts.

Once again we are in support of HB 752.

Sincerely,



Blanche Kelley
Administrative Assistant
City of Hydaburg



City of Saxman

**P.O. Box 8676
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
907-225-4166**

March 7, 1980

The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
Chairman of HESS
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt,

The City of Saxman is a native village. Here, the native culture has become almost a memory. With each death of an elder, the lessons of the past move further out of reach of our youth. With each artifact taken out of the community, another symbol which identifies the people with their past disappears.

Without language, custom and symbols, people have no cultural identity. If the stars and stripes were to suddenly disappear with what would America have to remember the past or envision the future. The very structure of civilization mandates sociopoliticoeconomic diversification to insure continued creativity and appropriate progress. Without this, living would be very stale and non-productive.

By supporting the approval of House Bill No. 752, the legislature is supporting a healthy, productive and integral program development which will not only assist native communities in rediscovering their past, but all communities will be provided a basis for combatting the main antagonists that produce cultural anomie, namely, apathy, alcoholism and drug abuse.

The City of Saxman supports House Bill No. 752 and strongly urges its approval and passage, because it will provide a facility, the principal purposes of which is to serve both the visual and per-

forming arts and as the repository of historical and contemporary heritage of the community and its people.

Sincerely,

W.K. Williams

William K. Williams
Mayor of Saxman


J. F. Martinez

T. F. (Jim) Martinez
I.R.A. President

Michael J. Tavoliero

Michael J. Tavoliero
Saxman City Manager

CC: The Honorable Jim Duncan
The Honorable Nels Anderson
The Honorable Margaret Branson
The Honorable Fred E. Brown
The Honorable Thelma Buchholdt
The Honorable Richard I. Eliason
The Honorable Oral Freeman
The Honorable E.J. Haugen
The Honorable Hugh Malone
The Honorable Bill Miles
The Honorable Mike Miller
The Honorable Joyce Munson
The Honorable Patrick M. O'Connell
The Honorable Bill Parker
The Honorable Brian Rogers
The Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
The Honorable Terry Gardiner
The Honorable Vernon L. Hurlbert
The Honorable Mike Beirne
The Honorable C. V. Chatterton



Rt. 3, Linwood
Hemai, A.K. 99611
March 8, 1980

Dear Shelma,

Hope your Committee will vote for
our cultural facilities appropriation.

We've been listening to our concerts
on bleacher seats in the high school gym,
displaying our art in an old fire
hall, and keeping museum artifacts
upstairs in the Senior Citizen's Center.

We've needed a civic center here for
years. It was voted & approved nine
years ago! Now, we're ready with
plans, application from the city, land
to build it, but not enough money.

Please help us.

Thank you!
Frances M. Jones





CITY OF KENAI
"Oil Capital of Alaska"

P. O. BOX 580 KENAI, ALASKA 99611
TELEPHONE 283 - 7535

March 6, 1980

Thelma Buchholdt, Chairman
Health, Education & Social Services Committee
Representative, Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Buchholdt:

In regard to House Bill No. 752:

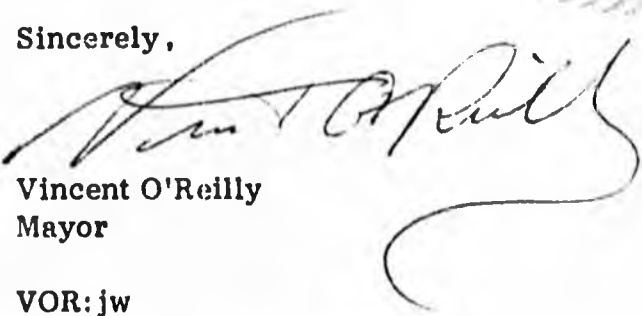
Appropriation to the Cultural Facilities Development Fund

Please accept this letter as evidence of our strongest support for favorable passage of the above bill.

Working with the State organization and our local group has produced sufficient evidence that the timing is correct, the need is there and the capability exists to bring Alaska to the forefront of facilities in existence. Such facilities will honor our historic heritage and bring current culture experience to our citizens.

Your most earnest attention is respectfully asked.

Sincerely,



Vincent O'Reilly
Mayor

VOR:jw

cc: Kathy Settle

Box 3797.

Kenai AK 99611

March 6, 1980.

Helma Buchholz, Chairman.
Health, Education and Social Services Committee,
Alaska Legislature, Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Mrs Buchholz,

As a member of the Central Peninsula Concert Association, I most urgently request that you support House Bill No 752, which is in your committee.

Kenai has met all the requirements of the Cultural Facilities Development Committee, Inc., and are ready to move forward with the facility, when the funds are appropriated.

The Concert Association would find it easier to schedule cultural activities, having the proper facilities, presently the scheduling has to be made around the local schools use of their facilities, which is far from being adequate and has very poor acoustics.

Thank you,

Sincerely

Constance Jackson

Central Peninsula Concert Assoc.

Board member.

CULTURAL FACILITIES PROGRAM

Goals and Objectives – To develop, strengthen and diversify Alaska's economic base through construction of facilities for cultural uses. Utilize the State's natural resources to benefit the human resources. Stabilize the State's population base by offering the cultural amenities that now are achieved by Alaska residents only through extensive travel out of State. Improvements to Alaska's standard of living and an increase in employment opportunities are corollary objectives.

Strategy – Implement Sec. 43.18.500 – An Act authorizing State matching grants for construction of cultural facilities: 1) adopt regulations; 2) prepare application forms; 3) review recommendations from the Advisory Council on Cultural Facilities; and 4) fund those facilities that have submitted a complete application and have met all the requirements of the Act.

Economic Influence – This unique program achieves, to a very significant extent, Governor Hammond's policy theme No. 4, to encourage economic development which offers long-term net benefits to all Alaskans.

Facilities for cultural uses can be considered an integral part of a community, not only in the terms of its "quality of life," but also in terms of contributing to improvements in the local economy.

The facilities will stimulate a visitor clientele, they will serve as additional attractions to enhance the labor intensive tourism industry. The Alaska tourism industry will benefit substantially as past experiences, such as at Ashland, Oregon, have shown that the impact of cultural activity on tourism is more striking in remote than in cosmopolitan settings.

The funding of cultural facilities, rather than representing an expenditure by the State and Alaska communities, are, in fact, seed money which generates more than its original cost in revenues to the cities.

In Anchorage, for example, the combined expenditures in the arts for salaries, fees, goods, services, related advertising and promotion, and other expenditures will total \$2.5 million in 1980. The combined revenues are also projected to exceed \$2.5 million according to budget data of the Anchorage Arts Council.

Research conducted by the Special Assistant for Cultural Resources in the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that, for every one dollar of funds spent for cultural centers, that between three and four dollars are generated for the community, directly and indirectly.

Many Alaska cultural centers will include facilities for the creation and production of hand crafts. A high labor intensive activity, this cottage industry furnishes a primary source of income for more than 1,300 Alaskans and a supplemental income for thousands more. The historical and cultural buildings will serve to enhance and facilitate the creative activities of these craftsmen, plus encourage more unemployed or under-employed Alaskans to become craftsmen and increase their incomes.

Benefits — The vast majority of Alaska residents can benefit directly from this program utilizing partial State funds for cultural centers. Others will benefit when travelling to the regional centers and utilizing the facilities constructed by many of the larger municipalities, e.g., Anchorage intends to construct an elaborate cultural complex under the program. Most rural Alaskans residing in the communities of Western Alaska travel to Anchorage for trade and services offered. They will have the opportunity to benefit from use of the facility, not only in the performing and visual arts, but as a repository of Alaska's historical and contemporary heritage.

Advisory Council on Cultural Facilities — Five members appointed by Governor Hammond on September 27, 1979 are:

Carol A. Derfner, Chairperson
402 W. Third Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

Jane Stewart, Vice Chairperson
925 Calhoun
Juneau, Alaska

Allan P. Gregg
Box 1078
Wrangell, Alaska

Mary E. Binkley
P.O. Box G
College, Alaska 99708

Lois R. Hermansen
PHS, Kakanak
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Responsibilities of the Council — The Council has four responsibilities: (1) establish the criteria for making grants for construction of cultural facilities; (2) advise the Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development of the priority ranking of the approved requests for financial assistance; (3) provide assistance to municipalities in preparation of a need assessment and review proposals for construction or development of cultural facilities upon request; and (4) submit an annual report to the Commissioner and the Legislature, summarizing activities and expenses of the Council.

Program's Major Deadlines: (FY '80)

1. September 27 — Appointment of Cultural Facilities Advisory Council (CFAC)
2. December 1 — Advise each municipality in Alaska of program.
3. January 30 — Formal adoption of regulations.
4. January 31 — Applications deadline, first cut.
5. February 20 — Recommendations to Commissioner of Commerce by CFAC.
6. April 4 — Public hearings and community facility evaluation.
7. March 31 — Final deadline for 1980 applications.
8. April 20 — Final recommendations to Commissioner of Commerce and Economic Development.

ALASKA CULTURAL FACILITIES PROJECT

As of February 13, 1980, eleven communities have completed the application process. They are listed alphabetically below:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>Local Cost</u>	<u>State Cost</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
DILLINGHAM	Com. Cultural Facility	160,806	3,578,864	3,739,670
HOONAH	Museum	369,000	23,300	392,300
HYDABURG	Cultural Center/Museum	20,000	490,000	510,000
JUNEAU	Performing Arts Center	1,990,070	13,804,140	15,794,210
KEECHIKAN	Cultural Center	724,100	7,266,140	7,990,240
KODIAK	Cultural Center	343,200	6,256,800	6,600,000
MEPLAKATLA	Performing Arts Center	187,200	1,507,426	1,694,626
PETERSBURG	Fine Arts Center	200,000	5,335,000	5,535,000
SAXMAN	Long House	158,756	1,312,775	1,471,531
SEIKA	Intercultural Center	1,318,000	10,524,900	11,842,900
VALDEZ	Com. Auditorium Project	1,750,000	1,750,000	3,500,000

Other applications nearly completed which may arrive within the next week include:

(5,477,550.00) (state funds 5,112,745.00)

ANCHORAGE, KENAI, YAKUTAT and HOMER.

Other communities who have expressed interest in the project or who are now in the pre-application process include:

KLAWOCK, CRAIG, NAKNEK, FAIRBANKS, SKAGWAY, TENAKEE SPRINGS, ALAKANUK and CONDOVA.

December 12, 1979

SUMMARY STATEMENT CULTURAL/CIVIC CENTER FOR KENAI

The need for a Cultural/Civic Center in Kenai has been recognized for many years. A bond issue was passed in 1971 addressing this need, but due to diverse circumstances at City and State levels, funds were never available for this purpose, leaving citizens with a library only.

Needs as presently assessed include:

1. An Auditorium
2. A Museum
3. A Visual Arts Area
4. Meeting Rooms

Present facilities in Kenai are either non-existent or physically inadequate and/or technically outmoded.

Performing Arts

Currently, Kenai Central High School Gymnasium is used for most performing arts presentations, with scheduling a major problem since this facility is used for competitive sports events, practice schedules, and community adult recreation. For performing arts groups, acoustics are inadequate, proper lighting is impossible, and seating for the audience is back-breaking. Performances must be scheduled far in advance, and often require last-minute re-shuffling with on-going school activities. The Little Theatre at the high school accomodates only 140 people, which makes it useless for visiting performing groups, since our audience in attendance is usually in excess of 300 people. Last year, eleven performances were scheduled in the high school gym by Central Peninsula Concert Association, with attendance at one performance exceeding 700 people.

The Kenai Performers have been inactive because of lack of performance art facilities. The Peninsula Dancers continue to present an annual performance in spite of lack of a theatre.

It is planned that a medium-sized theatre with fixed seats for 600 people adjoin a flat-floor "forum" area with telescoping mechanized seat banks capable of holding an additional 400 people. This multi-purpose pavillion could be used for banquets, group conferences, trade shows, art fairs, dinner theatre, and square dancing. A caterer's kitchen enables this area to be used for a variety of public functions, even at the same time the theatre is being used in the adjacent area. A moveable wall unit would close off this multi-purpose area from the auditorium visually as well as acoustically.

The Museum

At the present time, there is no museum in Kenai. Heritage items are on display in the Senior Citizen Center, upstairs in the Old Fort Kenay Building. It is inadequate in size (approximately 700 square feet), is not adequately protected with fire humidity controls and safekeeping of irreplaceable articles is in constant jeopardy. Floor space is so inadequate there that donations of museum pieces and artifacts is impossible at this time, there is simply no place to put them. This make-shift

December 12, 1979

The Museum (Cont'd)

museum is housed jointly with the Senior Citizen Coordinator, who occupies part of the floor space. It is not accessible by ramp by handicapped persons, although there is a lifter for Senior Citizens to be hoisted from the center below. However, when the downstairs room is closed, an exterior stairway is the only way to reach the upstairs area. Kenai is such a historic place, a museum would offer both residents and visitors alike a glimpse into the past as well as providing a safe place for heritage objects.

Visual Arts

The Kenai Fine Arts Center (the old City Firehall) is presently available for use by cultural groups. Fourteen arts and crafts workshops were held there during the past year, involving both children and adults. A gallery is open throughout the year, but since the gallery space is needed for art classes, this presents the problem of shifting standards, re-hanging pictures, and re-structuring for every activity. However, this is not the major problem, the building is uninsulated and is extremely cold during winter months when it is needed most. The pottery room is also extremely cold, is not equipped with a sink and is not properly vented for firing pottery. In spite of these adverse conditions, there is a waiting list of people in the community who want to take pottery classes.

Benefit to Community

Employment and business opportunities would increase by doubling the potential visitor tourism business and extending the season.

Opportunities to attract plays, concerts, art shows and specific talent to the community would expand.

The economic stimulus due to increased revenues from gatherings such as conventions would help defray maintenance and operation costs of the civic center.

Economic long-term gains would be evidenced if new industries felt that our community was a more desirable place to live, work, and play. Thus, the center would be an investment in the future.

Maintenance and Staffing After Construction

The City intends to appoint a board of trustees from non-profit organizations in the community to name or create a non-profit organization to operate the facility. Revenues from activities will accrue to this non-profit organization to be available for maintenance, staffing and programming costs of the facility.

The City of Kenai accepts the ultimate responsibility of maintaining the facility. Should revenues from activities be insufficient to operate the facility, the City will provide funds as necessary to assure continued operation.


Charles A. Brown, Acting City Manager



CITY OF KENAI
"Oil Capital of Alaska"

P. O. BOX 580 KENAI, ALASKA 99611
TELEPHONE 283 - 7535

February 11, 1980

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

Mayor
TO: KENAI CITY COUNCIL AND CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS
FROM: C. A. Brown, Finance Director
SUBJECT: Civic Center Grant Application and Funding

I request that the above subject be added to the items to be discussed at the January 14, 1980 worksession.

We have started on the grant application for this project, and before submitting the application, I want to make Council aware of the funding situation. I have enclosed the tentative grant project budget for review. First, the City's local share should be 6.66%. This is derived from the following formula: per capita value of property in Kenai divided by per capita value of property in the State of Alaska times 10%, or $\$32,066 +$ by $\$48,115 \times .10$.

Our share of the project, estimated at \$364,805, is comprised of \$178,000 land value and \$186,805 cash. The cash is available in the Civic Center bond fund (\$335,500 less \$120,000 for Health Center portion of City Hall equals \$215,500 available). I have been assured that the \$178,000 of land value may be taken as match, even though we intend to lease the land and the \$178,000 is included in the total project cost for application of the State's share percentage.

The Council must be aware that:

- (1) We will be responsible for cost overruns of construction.
- (2) The application calls for hiring a manager.
- (3) We will be responsible for operation and maintenance costs.

If you have any questions, please let me know at the February 14, 1980 meeting. Thanks.

CAH



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CULTURAL FACILITIES GRANT PROGRAM
GRANT APPLICATION

1. General Information			
Name of Municipality <i>City of Kenai</i>			Date <i>Feb.</i>
Address: Street or P.O. Box <i>P.O. Box 582</i>		City <i>Kenai</i>	State <i>ALASKA</i>
		Zip Code <i>99611</i>	
Project Title <i>Kenai Civic Center</i>		Start Date <i>May 1, 1981</i>	Est. Completion Date <i>May 1, 1982</i>
Area Served <i>Kenai</i>		Election District <i>Kenai # 13</i>	
Cultural Facility Type		Project Characteristics	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gallery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>visual Arts, meeting rooms community</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Totally new facility <input type="checkbox"/> Renovation of a facility <input type="checkbox"/> One of several phases	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concert Hall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Addition to existing facility <input type="checkbox"/> Major maintenance or repair <input type="checkbox"/> Other - explain	
2. Site Features			
Location or Legal Description <i>lots 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, + 13, Block 2, Fidalgo Commercial Center Subd.</i>			Site Currently Owned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not owned by the municipality - attach a copy of the lease agreement. <i>see attached memo from Finance Director</i>			
Are All Utilities Available <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>planned</i>		Is Access Already Available <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <i>planned</i>	
3. Project Costs			
Is all of proposed building eligible for funding under the conditions of AS 43.18.600 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Total Project Costs <i>\$5,477,550</i>	
If no, what percentage of the building is eligible: <i>N/A</i>		Land/Real Property (cost of purchase/lease) <i>178,000</i>	
Explain: <i>N/A</i>		Cash <i>186,805</i>	
		Total Local Match <i>364,805</i>	
		Total Funds Requested From The State <i>\$5,112,745</i>	
4. Operational Costs			
1st Operational Year <i>\$170,000</i>	Annual Operational <i>\$170,000</i>	Positions (Full time employment) <i>One</i>	
Funding Source:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Revenue <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in Property Tax <input type="checkbox"/> Special Tax <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Donations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income From The Building <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Explain			
5. Approval (Voter)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Authorization of a general obligation bond to provide the contribution of the municipality to the project <input type="checkbox"/> Voter approval of the dedication of the proceeds of a general tax of the municipality to the project <input type="checkbox"/> If no local cash match is required, an affirmative vote of the majority of the voters at a regular or special election			
Municipality <i>City of Kenai</i>	Signature <i>Acting City Manager</i>	Date	

6. Project Narrative (Refer to instructions on back)

I. Project Need Statement

See attached "Summary Statement Cultural/Civic Center for Kenai."

II. Project Description

Upper level to be 18,220 sq. feet. Auditorium will have 600 fixed seats, expandable to 1000 seats. This level will also have community meeting rooms, lobby, & Toilets. Stage: 40' proscenium with 20' wings. Stage is 40' deep with ply loft, 60 line grid, and traps. Rehearsal space and scene storage will also be provided.

Lower level has 5000' gallery/museum with visual arts. This level also includes dressing rooms, green rooms, musicians' dressing rooms, orchestra pit, and mechanical room totaling approx. 4,680'. Total area of facility to be 27,900'.

III. Identification of Alternative Considered

All existing facilities were examined and found to be inadequate for the uses intended for this new facility. For a broader description, see attached "Summary Statement. Cultural/Civic Center for Kenai."

7. GRANT PROJECT BUDGET

Project Name		
Keanai Civic Center		
Location		
Lots 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 + 13, BIK 2, Fidsage Commercial Ctr. Subd.		
LAND	City owned title - appraised value	178,000
Appraisals		+
Acquisition		+
		TOTAL
		178,000
SITE INVESTIGATION		
Soils Information		2,500
Land Survey		+
Inspection		+
Water Survey		+
		TOTAL
		2,500
OTHER SERVICES		
Archeological Study		+
Design Reviews		+
Cost Control		+
Program Consultant		+
Work of Art		43,050
Other		+
		TOTAL
		43,050
DESIGN SERVICE		
Architect Fees		374,000
Engineer Fees		+
Sub-contractors		+
Reimbursable Expense	included in Architect fees	+
Additional Services		+
		TOTAL
		374,000
ADMINISTRATION		
Municipalities Administrative Charge		
		TOTAL
CONSTRUCTION		
Construction-Remodel-Repair		+
Construction, New		4,100,000
Contingency		205,000
		TOTAL
		4,305,000
EQUIPMENT (& FURNISHINGS)		
		TOTAL
		575,000
FINANCING		
Interest on Bonds Issued to Finance Project		
Bond Agents Fee for Bonds Issued		
		TOTAL
		+
OTHER		
Indemnity and Surety Bonds		
Premiums on Insurance		
Legal Fees		
Fees and Expenses of Trustees, Depositories, Financial Advisors		
		TOTAL
		+
TOTAL PROJECT COST		5,477,550
LOCAL MATCH		364,805
TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED		5,112,745
		643?
		93,349

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CULTURAL FACILITIES PROGRAM
COMMUNITY READINESS FACTORS

A. Community planning and support		B. Length of planning time									
1. What method was used to facilitate the community planning input? <input type="checkbox"/> Survey questionnaire <input type="checkbox"/> Public hearing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public planning session <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ What percentage of user groups have made a contribution to the planning process _____ 100%		1. When did you begin formal planning for this facility? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prior to 1974 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 <input type="checkbox"/> 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> 1977 <input type="checkbox"/> 1978 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979									
2. Has your local government body prioritized the cultural facilities in its planning? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If so, how is a cultural facility ranked? <input type="checkbox"/> Top priority project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In the top 5 projects <input type="checkbox"/> In the top 10 projects <input type="checkbox"/> Lower than tenth priority		C. Readiness to build									
D. Quality and suitability of facility		1. When could you start building? <input type="checkbox"/> 1980 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1981 <input type="checkbox"/> 1982 <input type="checkbox"/> 1983 <input type="checkbox"/> 1984 <input type="checkbox"/> 1985 <input type="checkbox"/> 1986									
1. Was a need assessment study completed for this proposed building? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please attach a copy. <i>No formal written study</i>	2. Is your proposed building designed for the particular site on which it will be built? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	3. Do you have a theater planner approval design? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No									
4. What will be the primary use of this building? <i>performing arts, museum, arts gallery. Facility to be used by both local and touring groups.</i>											
5. What will be the secondary uses of the building? <i>community meeting; draw convention and visitor business to community.</i>											
6. What hours of the day will the new or renovated facility be available to theater/museum groups? <i>Apprx. 9:00 am to 12:00 midnight</i>		7. What percentage of the total facility use time will be available to theater/museum groups? <i>This is top priority. That, up to 100% of available time.</i>									
E. Maintenance and operating capability											
1. Detail as closely as possible how the operating and maintenance expenses will be funded: For example what portion would be funded through: <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"><u>46%</u> General revenue</td> <td style="width: 25%;"><u>46%</u> User groups, or other income generated by facility</td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u> </u> A social tax</td> <td><u>8%</u> Private donations</td> <td><u> </u> Increased property tax</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				<u>46%</u> General revenue	<u>46%</u> User groups, or other income generated by facility			<u> </u> A social tax	<u>8%</u> Private donations	<u> </u> Increased property tax	
<u>46%</u> General revenue	<u>46%</u> User groups, or other income generated by facility										
<u> </u> A social tax	<u>8%</u> Private donations	<u> </u> Increased property tax									
2. Would any of the above actions require a special election? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain:											
3. Do you have a management plan that includes the hiring of professionally qualified management? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											
4. Has this plan been approved by your municipal government? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If not, explain:											

F. Availability of land

1. Has the site for your facility been determined? Yes No

3. If the land is not owned by the city/borough, will the land be purchased? Yes No
N/A

Please estimate the cost of such land

2. Who owns the land?

Privately owned City/Borough Federal

State

See attached Memo from Finance Director

G. Alternatives to completion of proposed facility

1. Could existing buildings be redeveloped for use as a cultural facility (Give a brief explanation)

No, none are suitable, both in terms of size or design.

2. Have any cost estimates been made on redeveloping existing building? Yes No
 If so, please explain:

3. Do you have a historical property or building of historical value which is part of a historical district that could be rehabilitated for use as a cultural facility? Yes No
 If yes, describe briefly the property or building:

4. Have any cost estimates been made for the rehabilitation of historical property or building? Yes No

H. Per capita benefit

1. Per capita benefit of proposed cultural facility

Suggested formula:

	Cost of the facility	
	Population of area being served	= Per capita benefit effectiveness
	Cost <i>\$ 477,550</i>	= <i>1,235</i>
	Population <i>4,436</i>	

STATE OF ALASKA
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
 CULTURAL FACILITIES PROGRAM
 EXISTING PERFORMING ARTS FACILITY ADEQUACY DETERMINATION

A. Availability of existing facilities	B. Quality of existing facility																																																																																								
1. Who owns the facility? Kenai Peninsula Borough School Dist.	1. Do you have space for cultural uses? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																																																																																								
2. List names of user groups Central Peninsula Concert Association Peninsula Dancers Kenai Performers Redoubt Chamber Orchestra Community Chorus Sweet Adelines	2. Factors to determine adequacy of existing facilities																																																																																								
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3. What hours of the day is the facility (for cultural uses) available to performing groups? Between school activities and community functions.																																																																																									
4. What proportion of the total facility time is available for cultural uses? 5 percent (approximately once a month)																																																																																									

5. Is the fee schedule a factor in availability? If so, please explain:
 No

6. Please describe the quality of existing facility:
 The high school gymnasium is unsuitable for performing groups. It must be scheduled months in advance, with conflicts arising with high school sports and other community activities. Bleacher seats are uncomfortable and acoustics totally inadequate.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CULTURAL FACILITIES PROGRAM
~~MUSEUM AND HERITAGE~~ ^{VISUAL ARTS}
EXISTING GALLERY, ~~MUSEUM AND HERITAGE~~ CENTER ADEQUACY DETERMINATION

A. Availability of existing facilities	B. Quality of existing facility
1. Who owns the facility? City of Kenai	1. Do you have space for facilities for visual arts ^{visual arts} cultural/historic programs? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. List names of user groups	2. Factors to determine adequacy of existing facilities.
Kenai Arts & Humanities Council	YES NO
Kenai Art Guild	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate collections and supplies storage space
Peninsula Dancers (costume storage)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate permanent and gallery exhibits space
Peninsula Photographers' Guild	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate space for educational programs; e.g., school groups, lectures, films, workshops, etc.
Totem Tracers (Geneology group)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate security protection for collections, staff and public:
Beta Sigma Phi	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO a. Intrusion alarm system
Cooperative Extension Service	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO b. Fire suppression system (halon preferred)
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO c. Facility safe public use
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO d. Proper exhibition security systems, e.g., locable exhibit cases, system to monitor visitor activities, etc.
	Adequate environmental controls:
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO a. Temperature and humidity control in facility
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO b. Control of ultraviolet light
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	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO d. Secure from insect and other pest hazards
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Safe area in facility for fumigation of objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Shop: Exhibits fabrication and graphic arts preparation area
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate staff office space
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate public reception and gift shop space
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate exhibits lighting
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Adequate collection storage equipment - i.e., cabinets, shelving, etc.
3. What hours is the facility open to the public? Summer: Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Winter: Thurs.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
4. What proportion of total facility time is available for museum related activities, e.g., visitation, education programs, workshops, etc. available to all groups by scheduling in advance.	

5. Please describe the quality of existing facility:

The building in use as a visual arts center is the old city fire hall and jail, constructed of cinderblock. It is uninsulated, inadequately heated, poorly lighted and too small in size for annual art exhibits. Wiring is totally inadequate. An added-on pottery room is extremely cold, lacks sufficient wiring for an additional kiln, has no hot water, and is not properly vented for firing pottery.

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CULTURAL FACILITIES PROGRAM

EXISTING GALLERY, MUSEUM AND HERITAGE CENTER ADEQUACY DETERMINATION

A. Availability of existing facilities	B. Quality of existing facility																																																												
1. Who owns the facility? City of Kenai	1. Do you have space for facilities for museum and/or cultural/historic programs? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No																																																												
2. List names of user groups Kenai Historical Society Senior Citizens Services	2. Factors to determine adequacy of existing facilities.																																																												
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Intrusion alarm system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b. Fire suppression system (halon preferred)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c. Facility safe public use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Proper exhibition security systems, e.g., locable exhibit cases, system to monitor visitor activities, etc.			Adequate environmental controls:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a. <u>Temperature and humidity control</u> in facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b. Control of ultraviolet light	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c. Pollution control, e.g., dust and dirt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d. 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3. What hours is the facility open to the public? Summer: Open 7 days a week, 9-5 Winter: Open 4 hours per day																																																													
4. What proportion of total facility time is available for museum related activities, e.g., visitation, education programs, workshops, etc. 80 percent, depending upon activities scheduled for senior citizens																																																													

5. Please describe the quality of existing facility:

Existing building is two-story log construction with the 20'x30' museum space upstairs shared with the staff office for Senior Citizens Services. Exterior stairway entrance is not accessible in wintertime due to icing conditions on the steps. There is no space available for collections or storage at this time.

KENAI CIVIC CENTER

Primary Users:

Performing Arts

1. Central Peninsula Concert Association.
9-11 programs per year.
Attendance: 250-1200 Average 450.
2. Peninsula Dancers
One major production each spring.
Total attendance (1979) 1400 - 7 performances.
Occasional dance presentations.
This year, 62 performers plus community orchestra will present
"Fiddler on the Roof".
3. Kenai Performers
Planning one production this year. Disbanded for several years
due to lack of a place to perform .
4. Redoubt Chamber Orchestra
Concerts 2-3 times per year.
5. Community Chorus
3-4 performances per year.
6. Sweet Adelines
2-4 performances per year.
Need place to practice each week with piano.

Visual Arts

1. Kenai Arts and Humanities Council
Council represents fourteen (14) cultural groups meeting six (6)
times per ye
2. Kenai Art Guild
76 members meet once each month.
Art gallelry open 6 days a week in summer, 3 days in winter.
Volunteers man gallery. 2000 visitors last summer.
Workshops: Adult - 16 classes involving 260 people .
Children - 10 workshops involving 412 people.
Pottery workshops: 3 classes (1979), 43 participants.
Annual Juried Art Show: 215 entries (average).
480 people view 4-day exhibit.

KENAI CIVIC CENTER

Primary Users (cont'd.):

Visual Arts (Cont'd.)

2. Kenai Art Guild (Cont'd.)

Annual Arts and Trades Fair: 900 people attend one-day sale of arts and crafts.

3. Beta Sigma Phi

Annual Art Show: 350 entries (average).

750 visitors (3 days).

(This is an open-entry show with all arts and crafts accepted and shown.)

Need a place to host state conventions every 4 years.

Five chapters in Kenai-Soldotna area.

4. Peninsula Photographers Guild

Three photography exhibits held each year.

Historical/Educational Groups

1. Kenai Historical Society

Meets monthly, keeps museum open.

(1200 people visited make-shift museum in 1979)

Group hosts area-wide meetings for the Central Peninsula Historical Association. 150-200 people usually attend these gatherings.

2. Totem Tracers

Genealogy group. 14 members.

Meets monthly in small room in library.

3. Cooperative Extension Service

Sponsors annual Mini-university Days.

In 1979, over 400 persons participated in adult classes during the 3-day sessions. This year it will be held for only 2 days due to lack of facilities available for classes.

KENAI CIVIC CENTER

Secondary Users

<u>Organization</u> (or companies)	Number of meetings per year	<u>Facilities Needed</u>		
		Meeting Room	Banquet	Other
American Assn. of Retired Persons	12	X	X	
Alert (Peninsula Alert Team #648)	10	X		
American Legion Baseball	5	X	X	
Bar Association (Kenai Peninsula)	6	X		
Beta Sigma Phi	12	X	X	Auditorium
Boy Scout Troop # 357	9	X	X	
Brownies	9	X	X	
Business Men's Fellowship Intern'l.	9	X	X	
Cancer Association	6	X	X	
Chamber of Commerce	52	X	X	
Christian Business Men's Committee	9	X		
Conservation Soc.	9	X		
Cub Scouts	9	X	X	
Democrats, House District 13	4	X	X	Auditorium
Desk & Derrick Club	12	X	X	
Dog Racing Assoc.	6	X	X	
Football, Youth	4	X	X	
Garden Club	9	X	X	
Girl Scouts	9	X	X	
Homemakers (2 groups)	10	X	X	
Kennel Club	6	X		
Lions Club	12	X	X	
Mental Health Assn.	12	X		
Petroleum Wives	9	X	X	
Republicans (Dist.13)	4	X	X	Auditorium

KENAI CIVIC CENTER

Secondary Users (cont'd)

<u>Organization</u> (or companies)	Number of meetings per year	<u>Facilities Needed</u>		
		Meeting Room	Banquet	Other
Tops, Ak. #20	12	X	X	
Twins Club	6	X		
Weight Watchers	12	X	X	
Volleyball Assn.	9	X	X	
Women's Society for Christian Serv.	9	X	X	Auditorium
Civil Air Patrol	12	X	X	
Little League Baseball	5	X	X	
Peninsula Oilers Baseball Club	6	X	X	
Soroptimists	12	X	X	
Swim Team (AAU)	9	X	X	
<u>Local Industries, Secondary Users</u>				
Atlantic Richfield Oil Company	2		X	
American Petroleum Institute	1		X	
Phillips Petroleum	3	X	X	
Tesoro	4		X	
Union Chemical Co.	4		X	

Other secondary users would be small convention gatherings and public forum groups. Garden, boat, and home improvement exhibits could also be scheduled.

Summary Statement

Fiscal Plan for Maintaining and Operating the
Kensel Civic Center

Estimated annual operating and maintenance costs of the
Kensel Civic Center are as follows:

Operating Supplies \$ 7,000

Repair + Maintenance Supplies 7,000

Repair + Maintenance 5,000

Insurance 43,100

Electricity 15,000

Gas 2,200

Rental (\$125,000 x 6%) 10,680

Maintenance (contracted) 35,000

Management (including benefits) 34,000

Miscellaneous 5,000

\$ 168,980

\$ 170,000

Rounded

The City expects that the facility will receive about \$13,600 per year in private donations. We can only estimate what user charges will generate. It is estimated that they should provide approximately \$78,000 per year. The balance, or another \$78,000 will be provided by the General Fund.

Cultural Facilities Grant Program Grant Application

From: Charles A. Brown, Finance Director

re: Ownership of Site, Kenai Civic Center

The property where the Civic Center is planned is

owned by the City of Kenai, Airport Land System

Fund. This land has been deeded to the City

of Kenai by the Federal Aviation Administration

The City (General Fund) should enter into a long-term

lease with the Airport Land System Fund

According to the information I have received, this

will allow the City to utilize the \$125,000 land

value as part of its local notes, as well as

being a cost of the project to be included in

the State's calculated share. Project funding is projected

as follows:

State Funding	(98.34%)
Local Funding	(6.66%)
Cash	Flow

Total Project Cost \$5,477,550

Less Non-cash expense (Land) n/a

\$5,477,550

State Funding \$5,112,745

Local Funding \$364,805

\$5,299,550

The \$189,505 of local cash will be provided from

any refunded bond monies which are currently available

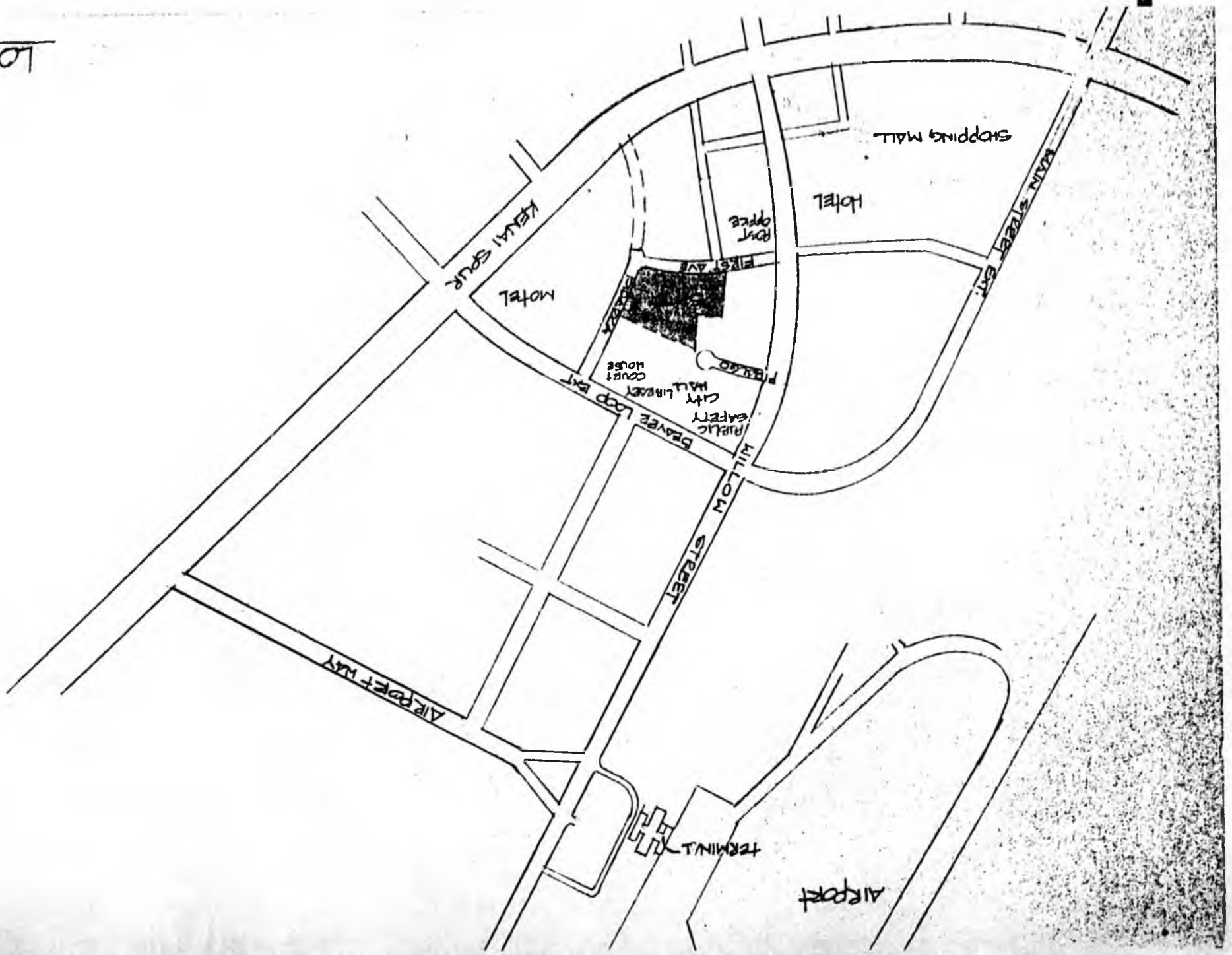
KENAI CIVIC CENTER
City of Kenai, Alaska


Kenai Arts and Humanities Council

carmen vincent gintoli architect, kenai

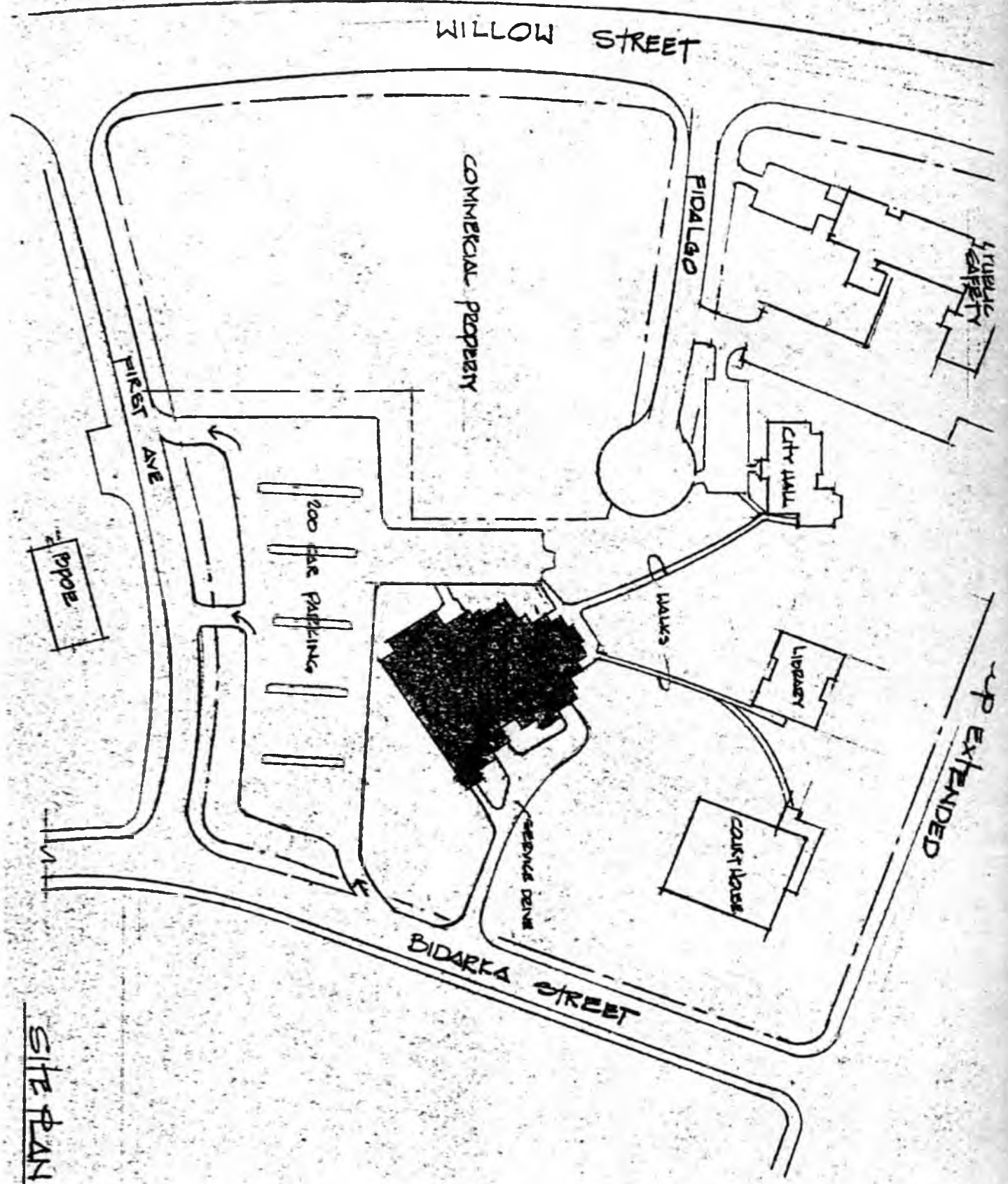


LOCUS (Nrs)



 KENAI CIVIC CENTER
 CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA

KENAI ARTS & HUMANITIES' C
 CARMEN VINCENT GINTOUL, ARCHT.



SITE PLAN 1"=100'



KENAI CIVIC CENTER
CITY OF KENAI, ALASKA

KENAI ARTS & HUMANITIES COUNCIL
CARMEN VINCENT GINTOLI, ARCHITECT, KENAI