

AGENDA**UAF STAFF COUNCIL #270****Monday, April 4, 2016****8:45 - 11:15 AM****Wood Center - Ballroom****Google Hangout**

- I. 8:45 -8:50 CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL**
 - A. Call to Order
 - B. Roll Call
 - C. Approval of Staff Council Meeting #270 Agenda
 - D. Green Dot Minute

- II. 8:50 - 9:00 STATUS OF PENDING ACTIONS**
 - A. Staff Council Resolution 2016-269-Proposed Changes to UA Reg. 'R.04.07.110.I. Review of Layoff or Recall Decision'
 - B. Staff Council Resolution 2016-E-1: Opposing SB 174 - Guns on Campus
 - i. Attachment 270-3: Resolution 2016-E-1 - APPROVED (Vote: Yes-18, No-5)
 - ii. Attachment 270-7: Staff Alliance Resolution Opposing SB174
 - iii. Attachment 270-10: Staff Council - SB174 Staff Survey Results
 - iv. Attachment 270-11: UA Board of Regents Resolution Regarding Senate Bill 174
 - v. Attachment 270-12: UA Weapons Q & A (rev. 3-22-16)

- III. 9:00 - 9:05 PUBLIC COMMENT**

- IV. 9:05 - 9:10 STAFF ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIGHLIGHTS**

- V. 9:10 - 9:25 GUEST SPEAKER**
 - A. Jyotsna Heckman, Chair, UA Board of Regents

- VI. 9:25 - 9:40 CHANCELLOR'S REMARKS**

- VII. 9:40 - 9:50 GOVERNANCE REPORTS**
 - A. Leslie Drumhiller - ASUAF
 - B. Orion Lawlor, President Elect - Faculty Senate

- VIII. 9:50 - 9:55 BREAK**

XIII. INTERNAL AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORTS

- A. Staff Make Students Count Ad Hoc Committee

XIV. EXTERNAL STATEWIDE COMMITTEE REPORTS (written only)

- A. Staff Alliance- Staff Health Care Committee - Lesli Walls, Rep; Stacey Howdeshell, Rep; David Bantz, Alt; Sue Mitchell, Alt
 - i. Attachment 270-13: SHCC Meeting Notes - March 4, 2016
- B. Staff Alliance Compensation Working Group - Brad Krick, Chair; Faye Gallant; Janine Smith; Mike Cox
 - i. Meeting rescheduled to early April
- C. Staff Alliance Morale Committee - Lesli Walls, Rep; Jami Warrick, Rep

XV. EXTERNAL UAF COMMITTEE REPORTS (written only)

- A. Accreditation Steering Committee - On Hiatus
- B. Chancellor's Advisory Committee for the Naming of Campus Facilities - Jesse Atencio, Rep
- C. Chancellor's Diversity Action Committee (CDAC) - On Hiatus
- D. Chancellor's Planning and Budget Committee - Nate Bauer, Rep; Trish Winners, Alt
- E. Chancellor Search Committee - Faye Gallant, Rep
- F. Fresh Air Campus Challenge Committee - Brad Krick, Rep; Sue Miller, Alt - On Hiatus

DRAFT

**University of Alaska Fairbanks
Staff Council
Motion 2016-270-1
*DRAFT***

Motion 2016-270-1

Motion to Amend UAF Staff Council Bylaws to Clarify ‘Veto Powers’

MOTION:

UAF Staff Council moves to amend the organization’s Bylaws to clarify ‘veto powers,’ as listed below.

EFFECTIVE: Immediately

REASONING: This motion amends, adds, and strikes language in Section 8. to clarify the veto powers of the chancellor and give Staff Council guidance if a veto occurs. Grammatical changes are made to Sections 8.C.. Section 8.D. was added to give Staff Council guidance on actions that can be taken if a veto occurs, specifically to request justification from the chancellor.

Motion 2016-270-1 (cont):

CAPS = Addition

~~strike-through~~ = Deletion

Section 8. Veto Powers

- A. Actions taken by the UAF Staff Council pertaining to University policy, procedures and regulations will be forwarded to the Chancellor for approval.
- B. An action of the UAF Staff Council will be considered approved if the Chancellor fails to respond to that action within 45 days of receipt of the action by the Chancellor.
- C. The Chancellor may veto ~~an~~ **OR CHANGE THE** entirety **OR SPECIFIC LINE ITEMS OF THE** UAF Staff Council action, ~~or veto or change only a portion thereof,~~ provided that the change does not effectively contravene or nullify the purpose or principle involved in the main action.
- D. IF AN ACTION IS VETOED OR CHANGED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY BY THE**

SECTION 10. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

THE PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY SHALL BE FROM THE ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER
NEWLY REVISED

University of Alaska Fairbanks

Staff Council

Resolution 2016-01

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Staff Council...

Resolution 2016-01

Resolution in Opposition to SB 174 "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives at the University of Alaska"

Whereas, the UAF Staff Council is the elected representative body of the staff of the University of Alaska Fairbanks;

Whereas, the University of Alaska appointed a commission on February 12, 2016 (attached); and

Whereas, the University of Alaska appointed a General Counsel to the Senate Finance committee (attached);

Whereas, the University of Alaska carry handguns on campus in the State of Alaska;

Whereas, the UAF Staff Council agrees that current University of Alaska's policies regarding weapons on campus are reasonable and prudent; and

Whereas, the Coalition of Student Leaders of the University of Alaska asked to oppose SB 174 and provided testimony in opposition during their legislative advocacy event;

Whereas, SB 174 would make it more difficult for the University of Alaska to proactively take measures to prevent violence on its campuses; and

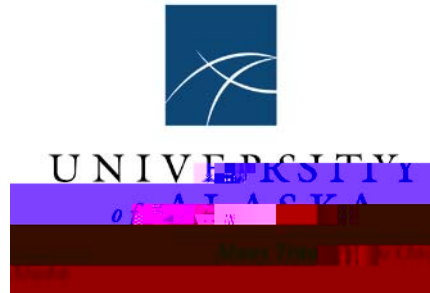
Whereas, a March 2016 survey concluded that the majority of UAF staff oppose SB 174;

Therefore, it is resolved that, the UAF Staff Council opposes SB 174, "An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska."

Faye Gallant, President, UAF Staff Council

Date

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General Counsel
Ardith Lynch
Associate General Counsel
Michael O'Brien
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Matthew Cooper
Associate General Counsel
Andy Harrington
Associate General Counsel



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February 12, 2016

TO: The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska, &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: University Concerns Regarding SB 174 & Request for Changes

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on SB 174. As drafted, the legislation would preclude the Board of Regents and University administration from effectively managing student and

that would prohibit possession of concealed weapons in shared student residences would be consistent with existing age limits on concealed carry, alcohol restrictions on possession of firearms, as well as with requirements for “adult resident” consent to concealed carry in a residence.

3) **In university programs for K-12 students and in facilities where programming for K-12 students is provided** – The University runs numerous dedicated programs for K-12 students on university premises.

cannot act when harm is foreseeable, and cannot comply with the standard of care suggested by those statutes.⁴

Permitting regulation in these circumstances has value even if the regulations are not always followed. Even criminal law does not prevent all crimes from occurring. UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take potentially preventative action when it becomes aware of a violation that poses a threat of harm⁵ and to respond administratively when non-criminal violations occur. This is particularly important in the high conflict circumstances common on University campuses described above. UA requests that the bill be amended to permit UA to manage in these circumstances.

Concealed Carry Permit

SB 174 also omits the requirement in Senator Coghill's 2014 bill that a person obtain a concealed handgun permit as a condition to carry a concealed handgun at the university. In 2014 the university opposed concealed carry permits as a substitute for the University's ability to manage its students, workforce and property. For the reasons discussed in the 2014 memo to Senate Finance,⁶ a permit requirement alone is not an adequate substitute for the ability to manage in the sensitive areas described above.

However, a requirement that a person obtain a permit, in addition to the requested amendments providing University authority to regulate in these sensitive areas, makes sense in the university environment. A permit would require some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law, and exclude individuals with certain (but not all) criminal backgrounds from obtaining a permit.

Thank you for your consideration.

⁴ The University appreciates the fact that the bill includes an immunity provision. While that should be effective against state damage claims, that will not be much consolation if an avoidable incident occurs. State immunity also may not bar certain civil rights actions or administrative sanctions by federal agencies.

⁵The University is a small community where information about firearm possession may be shared by roommates, classmates or by the owner, sometimes willingly to brag or intimidate, and sometimes unwittingly.

⁶ Attachment A, March 31, 2014, UA General Counsel Memo to Senate Finance, at pp.7-8.

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March 31, 2014

TO: The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
The Honorable Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair, Senate Finance

THROUGH: Pat Gamble, President, University of Alaska

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: Legal Issues Posed by the Judiciary CS for SB 176

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input regarding the legal issues posed by the Judiciary Committee Substitute for SB 176 (hereafter CS), a bill relating to the regulation of firearms by the University of Alaska.¹

The CS would require that the university permit concealed carry of handguns by permit holders on all parts of campus (other than in university pubs and in day care centers where other laws restrict possession). The CS provides that in student housing, the University could require the permit holder to provide proof of the permit and keep the handgun in a lock box when not concealed and within the person's immediate control.

The CS (and the original bill) create numerous practical and legal issues, but as discussed below, **neither are required to effectuate the constitutional right to bear arms.** In addition, both bills create compelling safety and risk management issues.

A. There Is No Constitutional Right To Carry Firearms On Developed University Premises

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The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
The Honorable Kevin Meyer, Co-Chair, Senate Finance

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Re: Legal Issues Posed by the CS for SB 176
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Supreme Court held that George Mason University was both a government entity and a school and thus a “sensitive place”⁹ where under *Heller*, firearms restrictions are presumptively valid. The challenge to George Mason’s regulation was brought on both state and federal constitutional grounds. Though the appellant could have sought review of the federal constitutional issue by the US Supreme Court, no request for US Supreme Court review was filed.¹⁰

The same analysis holds true under the Alaska Constitution. In 1994 the voters of Alaska amended Alaska’s constitution to add the second sentence of Article I, Section 19, thus establishing an individual right to bear arms under Alaska’s Constitution. In *Wilson v. State*¹¹ the Alaska Court of Appeals looked at whether the 1994 amendment to Article I, Section 19 invalidated Alaska law prohibiting felons from possessing firearms. Since voters had approved the amendment to the constitution, the Court of Appeals determined the breadth of the right by examining the “meaning placed on the amendment” by the voters. Because the voters had been assured that existing laws would not be affected by the amendment, the Court concluded that the voters had not intended to invalidate existing Alaska laws regulating firearms. Thus the voters who passed the amendment did not intend to create a constitutional right that extends, for example, to carrying firearms in schools, to concealed carry under 21, to courts or other government buildings, all of which were restricted in 1994.

2. Because Regents’ Policy And University Regulation Only Apply To Developed University Premises Which Are defined By The Courts As “Sensitive Places,” Nn.4(f)palid. iid.o(.8(tins”)1.6(3(g)8r)u.8(t36(3(g)8r o(.8(tinal(g)8r

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If the restriction is presumptively lawful, as is the case with sensitive places including schools and government buildings, the analysis stops there and the restriction is considered presumptively constitutional.

However, even if the law is within the scope of the Second Amendment, there is no default to strict scrutiny. The appropriate level of scrutiny still must be determined. Whether “strict scrutiny” applies depends on two factors:

If a prohibition falls within the historical scope of the Second Amendment, we must then proceed to the second step of the Second Amendment inquiry to determine the appropriate level of scrutiny. *Chovan*, 735 F.3d at 1136. When ascertaining the appropriate le

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presumptively lawful and outside the scope of the Second Amendment's protections.¹⁵
As a result, no further constitutional analysis is appropriate, much less an analysis
applying strict scrutiny.

**B. Concealed Carry By Permit Is Not Less restrictive Or More Effective Than
Current University Policy**

For the reasons discussed below, the concealed carry permit system in the CS is not less
restrictive than current policy in certain circumstances. The CS would potentially intrude
on the rights of everyone who brings a firearm to campus while preventing the University

campuses in large numbers, sometimes in extended residential, enrichment and college prep programs, often daily after school.

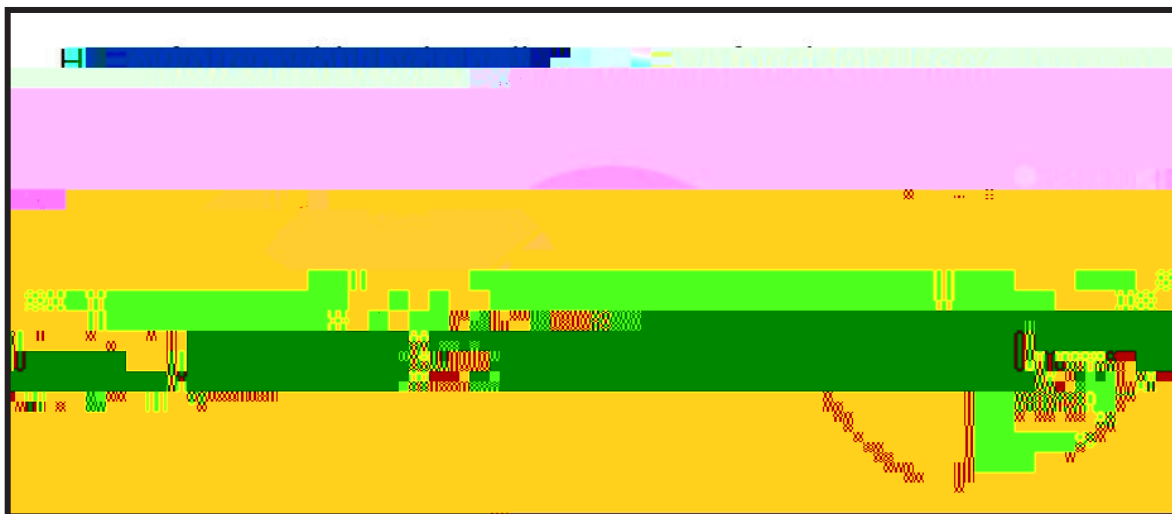
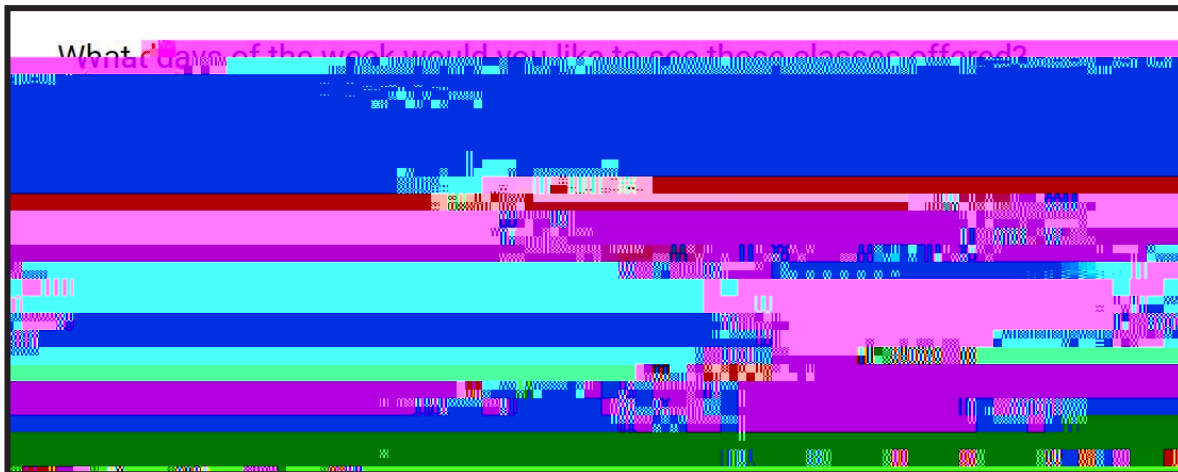
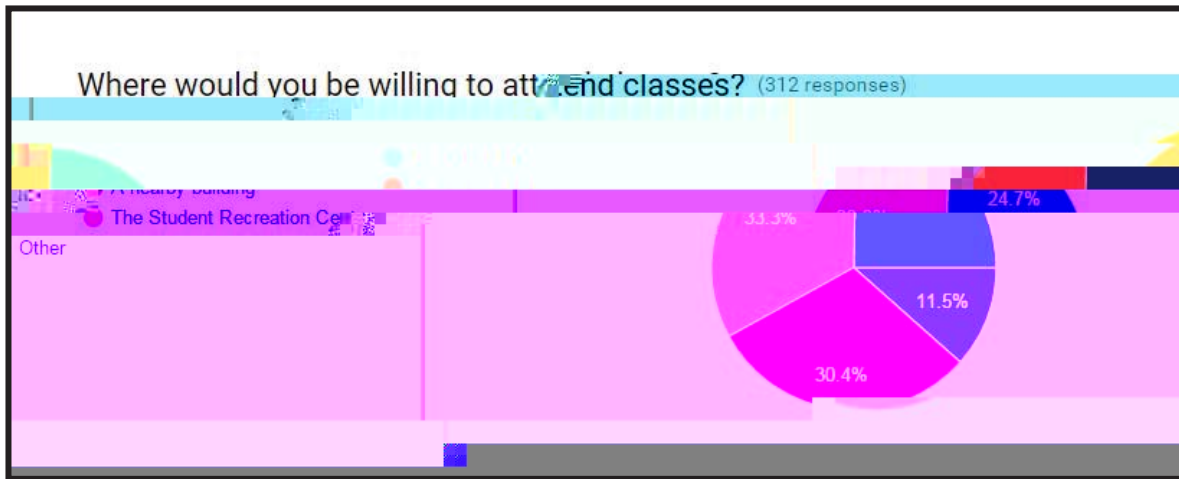
- Concealed carry under 21 is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in dorms where 60% of UA residential students are under 21, and where, unlike private housing, UA is the “adult” – UA retains authority and responsibility for dorms, and hires Resident Assistants to maintain safety, order and provide counseling;
- Possessing a loaded firearm in a place where intoxicating liquor is served is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in dormitories where liquor is present;
- Possession of a firearm in a child care facility or adjacent parking lot is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in nearby locations since both UAA and UAF have child care facilities integrated on campus;
- Possession of a firearm in a court facility is a crime, but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in potentially contentious adjudications of staff and student disciplinary and academic issues;
- Possession of a firearm on the grounds of a domestic violence shelter is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in health and counseling centers as well as sexual harassment offices.

Supporters of the CS state that UA will be able to take action with respect to any crimes that are committed under these statutes. That is

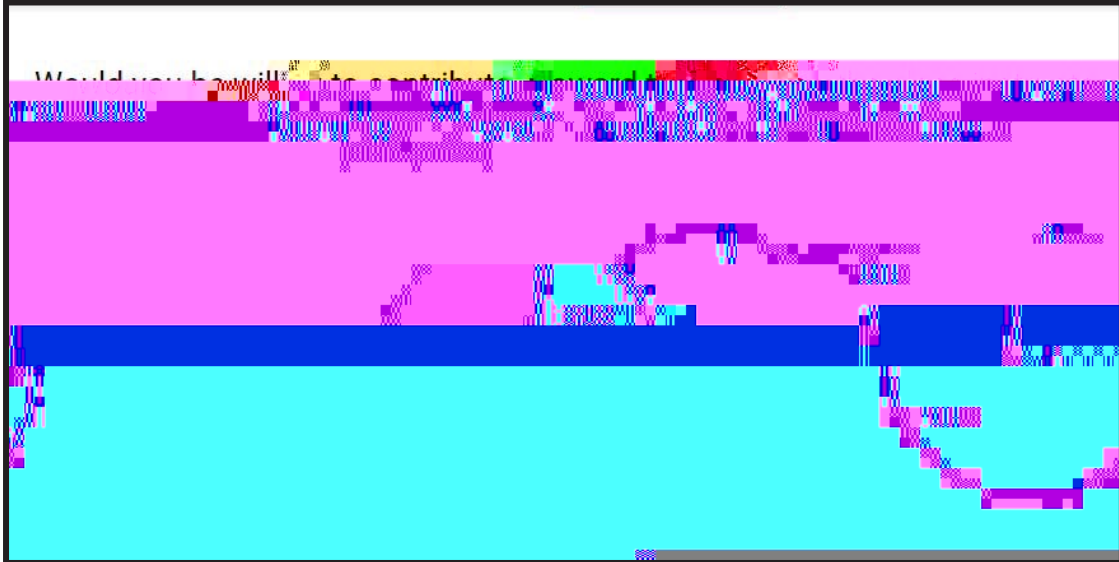
The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance
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Master Planning Committee
Report for Staff Council Meeting #270
April 2016

Brad Krick, Representative; Alternate Not Filled

MPC met on March 24. The March 10 meeting was cancelled due to a lack of agenda items.

Student Representative on MPC

The committee's previous student representative has resigned due to scheduling conflicts. The committee is looking for a new student representative.

Summer Construction

Facilities Services is in the process of putting together a summer construction map. There is some activity happening, but not as much as recent years.

Work on the Himalaya Trail by Bear's crew (running along the hillside between the Haida Lot and IAB Greenhouse) will continue this summer, thanks to money from the UAF Alumni Association.

Campus Core Vehicle Access / Problems with Bollards

There was some discussion about the problems with bollards installed between Gruening and Wickersham. One problem is that vehicles have damaged the installed bollards. It is hoped that this might go away as drivers become more used to this area no longer being a thoroughfare.

A second problem is that the bollards, once lowered, can still damage vehicles. A UAF fire truck's tire was damaged when it drove over a lowered bollard. According to Facilities Services, the basic problem is that there are no bollard systems that are built for our freeze/thaw cycle - bollards that could retract so that they are flush with the ground would have problems with an Alaskan winter. They're still looking for a solution.

Next Meeting

Master Planning is scheduled to meet again on April 7 and April 21.



UNIVERSITY
of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

Staff Alliance

Resolution 2016-02

Opposing SB 174 “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska”

Whereas, the University of Alaska Staff Alliance is comprised of eight elected representatives of UA staff, from all three UA campuses and from UA statewide offices;

Whereas, the University of Alaska presented its position on SB 174 via a position paper issued on February 12, 2016 (attached);

Whereas, the University of Alaska affirmed the Constitutionality of its policies in a 2016 letter from UA General Counsel to the Senate Finance committee (attached);

Whereas, the University of Alaska outlined its clear concerns with regard to campus safety and concealed carry handguns on campus in the 2016 letter from General Counsel to Senate Finance;

Whereas, the Staff Alliance agrees that the University of Alaska’s policies regarding weapons on campus are reasonable and prudent;

Whereas, the Coalition of Student Leaders of the University of Alaska voted to oppose SB 174 and provided testimony in opposition during their legislative advocacy event;

Whereas, SB 174 would make it more difficult for the University of Alaska to proactively take measures to prevent violence on its campuses;

Now, therefore be it resolved that, the Staff Alliance opposes SB 174, “An Act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska.”



February 12, 2016

The University must have rules to effectively manage the following critical situations. In addition, these situations are analogous to situations in which concealed carry is criminalized under current state law. However, because of technical distinctions, they fall short of coverage by criminal law, and could not be regulated by the University under the current bill. UA requests amendment to permit regulation in the following circumstances to address these critical safety issues:

1) When the behavior of students or employees demonstrate they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others - The Report to the NRA by the National School Shield Task Force recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. However, under the bill as structured, a student or employee who exhibits behavior indicating they pose a risk of harm to themselves or others, or who exhibits warning signs including depression, suicidal gestures, or overt hostility or aggression (everyday occurrences on residential college campuses) could not be deprived of his/her concealed weapons.² The Americans with Disabilities Act and comparable state law prohibits the university from simply removing mentally ill individuals from campus. Allowing regulation that provides a reviewable process to prohibit or restrict troubled individuals from possessing weapons on campus would provide an essential tool to keep campuses safe while complying with state and federal anti-discrimination law. This is particularly true given the high rate of suicide in Alaska, and the increased fatality rates associated with suicide attempts using firearms.

2) In student dormitories or other shared living quarters – Unlike private homes, student housing and dorms provide a high density, communal living environment for the convenience of students. Unlike private landlords, UA has significantly more responsibility for student well-being. UA serves as the “adult,” through residence advisors and other staff, monitoring student well-being, resolving disputes, and requiring compliance with rules. More than half of resident students are under 21 years old, may not legally carry concealed weapons, and do not necessarily get to choose their roommates. The bill would result in concealed

cannot act when harm is foreseeable, and cannot comply with the standard of care suggested by those statutes.⁴

Permitting regulation in these circumstances has value even if the regulations are not always

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February 12, 2016

TO: The Honorable Pete Kelly, Co-Chair, Senate Finance

FROM: Michael Hostina, General Counsel, University of Alaska, &
Matt Cooper, Associate General Counsel

RE: University Concerns Regarding SB 174 & Request for Changes

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The University must have rules to effectively manage the following critical situations. In addition, these situations are analogous to situations in which concealed carry is criminalized under current state law. However, because of technical distinctions, they fall short of coverage by criminal law, and could not be regulated by the University under the current bill. UA requests amendment to permit regulation in the following circumstances to address these critical safety issues:

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RE: University Concerns Regarding SB 174 & Request for Changes
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that would prohibit possession of concealed weapons in shared

cannot act when harm is foreseeable, and cannot comply with the standard of care suggested by those statutes.⁴

Permitting regulation in these circumstances has value even if the regulations are not always followed. Even criminal law does not prevent all crimes from occurring. UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take potentially preventative action when it becomes aware of a violation that poses a threat of harm⁵ and to respond administratively when non-criminal violations occur. This is particularly important in the high conflict circumstances common on University campuses described above. UA requests that the bill be amended to permit UA to manage in these circumstances.

Concealed Carry Permit

SB 174 also omits the requirement in Senator Coghill's 2014 bill that a person obtain a concealed handgun permit as a condition to carry a concealed handgun at the university. In 2014 the university opposed concealed carry permits as a substitute for the University's ability to manage its students, workforce and property. For the reasons discussed in the 2014 memo to Senate Finance,⁶ a permit requirement alone is not an adequate substitute for the ability to manage in the sensitive areas described above.

However, a requirement that a person obtain a permit, in addition to the requested amendments providing University authority to regulate in these sensitive areas, makes sense in the university environment. A permit would require some training and knowledge about gun safety and applicable law, and exclude individuals with certain (but not all) criminal backgrounds from obtaining a permit.

Thank you for your consideration.

⁴ The University appreciates the fact that the bill includes an immunity provision. While that should be effective against state damage claims, that will not be much consolation if an avoidable incident occurs. State immunity also may not bar certain civil rights actions or administrative sanctions by federal agencies.

⁵The University is a small community where information about firearm possession may be shared by roommates, classmates or by the owner, sometimes willingly to brag or intimidate, and sometimes unwittingly.

⁶ Attachment A, March 31, 2014, UA General Counsel Memo to Senate Finance, at pp.7-8.

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However, this analysis is based on a clearly flawed assumption, i.e., that there is a constitutional right to bear arms on developed University premises. That is not the case. The argument concludes with an additional error: that the CS is an alternative that would actually allow the University to address the compelling state interests of safety and prudent risk management.

1. The US Supreme Court Has Clearly Stated That Restrictions On Firearms On School Property And In Government Buildings Are “Presumptively Lawful”

The assumption that there is a constitutional right to carry firearms on school property or in government buildings is erroneous. If there was such a right, the legislature presently

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If the restriction is presumptively lawful, as is the case with sensitive places including schools and government buildings, the analysis stops there and the restriction is considered presumptively constitutional.

However, even if the law is within the scope of the Second Amendment, there is no default to strict scrutiny. The appropriate level of scrutiny still must be determined. Whether “strict scrutiny” applies depends on two factors:-12.76

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UA's policies, like criminal laws, allow UA to take action when it becomes aware of a violation, in this case, the presence of any weapon on developed premises.¹⁷ This is particularly important in problematic circumstances common on University campuses and described in more detail below. The CS, however, would prohibit any UA response even in circumstances when UA knows of a threatening situation and thus is likely to be held liable for failure to act.

C. The CS Prevents the University From Meeting Applicable Standards Of Care While Increasing The Potential For Foreseeable Harm and Liability

Generally the University only may be held lia

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campuses in large numbers, sometimes in extended residential, enrichment and college prep programs, often daily after school.

- Concealed carry under 21 is a crime - but the CS would require permitting firearms in dorms where 60% of UA residential students are under 21, and where, unlike private housing, UA is the “adult” – UA retains authority and responsibility for dorms, and hires Resident Assistants to maintain safety, order and provide counseling;
- Possessing a loaded firearm in a place where intoxicating liquor is served is a crime - but the CS would require UA to permit firearms in dormitories where liquor is present;

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That report recommends that schools react promptly to behavior that indicates a risk. Under present policy, UA can respond promptly to reports of any weapons possession on developed property and take appropriate action. Under the CS, that would no longer be the case. The CS would prevent restrictions on permit holders who have committed or who later commit certain crimes. The permit law allows one class A misdemeanor in the past 6 years. So UA could not restrict concealed carry if a permit holder: is convicted once, for example, of violating a protective order, stalking in the second degree, assault in the 4th degree, or is convicted of an Attempt or Solicitation of a Class C Felony.

The CS also would prohibit UA from restricting weapons of permit holders whose behavior indicates risk apart from convictions. For example, someone who is known to possess firearms on campus and who is involuntarily hospitalized for psychological evaluation (which often ends without a form

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strict scrutiny would not be applicable to restrictions that are time, place and manner oriented and that do not apply to broader communities or private homes.

The University's current policy is constitutional, minimally restrictive, and, in contrast to the proposed legislation, effective. Current policy allows the University to take action precisely when harm is foreseeable. By contrast, the proposed legislation would prevent the University from taking action with respect to weapons in problematic circumstances that are commonplace on university campuses. As a result, the rationale for this legislation is fundamentally flawed.

Taken together these limitations will result in inability to remove offenders with weapons from campus, loss of control over conduct on UA premises, and dramatically limit UA's ability to intervene early in conflicts or unsafe behavior. This creates greater potential for situations in which UA is unable to act to prevent foreseeable harm to third parties and greater potential for liability.

Because UA owes a duty of care to students and invitees on campus, and because the CS as well as the original bill would prohibit UA from meeting the standard of care suggested by existing state law and other sources of applicable standards, in circumstances where harm is foreseeable, this legislation will lead to an increased potential for liability in the event of weapons-related crimes or accidental injuries on campus.

Violence on campus is extremely rare. However, legislation that forecloses the possibility of proactive response to behavior that places the University on notice of foreseeable harm is not sound public policy and should be avoided, particularly where it solves no other problem.

University Advocacy
Committee Report
April 2016
Chair: Jami Warrick

The University Advocacy Committee met on March 16.

The committee briefly discussed the Staff Volunteer Day proposal and how we could move forward with it given that there is no provision for administrative leave. It was suggested that we choose a specific day (May 7 was mentioned), partner with community organizations in need of donated time, and allow staff to choose how best to allocate their efforts. Some of the organizations mentioned included the Fairbanks Community Food Bank, Stone Soup Cafe, Chena Lakes, Cooperative Extension, and Pioneer Park. Additional suggestions are welcome. I offered to inquire with Frances Isgrigg, Director of EHSRM, regarding any associated liability. We can also work with Nate Bauer for information on the proposed plan up to this point.

The survey results for the proposed offering of reduced or no cost health/wellness and exercise classes show that staff are largely in favor. The draft results are attached for your reference. These results were shared with Kaydee Miller with DRAW to support her proposal. They will likely need to determine how the instructor(s) will be paid in order to move forward. Jami will follow up with Kaydee to see if there is additional support that we can offer.

The staff mentoring initiative consists of two potential approaches: the development of professional groups (as suggested by Margo Griffith with UAF HR) to support staff, as well as one-on-one mentors to address such issues as morale, workplace culture, etc. Margo had suggested that we meet with the TED team, as many of the functions of the professional groups would align with the issues that TED has been working to address. I had reached out to TED, and will update you when we are able to meet with them.

Sustainability in Dining Committee Report – April 2016

Mathew Mund, Staff Council Representative to Committee

Three students working with the UAF Office of Sustainability have established a process for the Food Recovery Network. When Chartwell's has leftover edible food, they will freeze and store the food in boxes provided by the Office of Sustainability. The student volunteers will pick up the food on a month basis and deliver it to either the Door, Center for Non-violence Living or the Boys and Girls Club. No food has been frozen yet due to Chartwell's practice of small batch cooking.

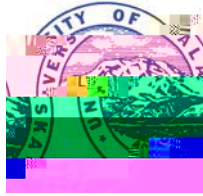
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Staff Council
Staff Survey - SB174 (Guns on Campus)

RESULTS

On March 7-8, 2016, UAF Staff Council surveyed and presented staff members regarding their opinions of SB174 'An act relating to the regulation of firearms and knives by the University of Alaska,' which was under discussion by the Alaska State Senate.

This one question survey was designed to provide Staff Council Representatives with information that could be used to reach an informed decision and official position on this controversial subject. The short timeline was needed to allow UAF Staff Council to respond

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www.alaska.edu/bor/



202 Butrovich Building
 910 Yukon Drive
 P.O. Box 755300
 Fairbanks, AK 99775-5300

RESOLUTION REGARDING SENATE BILL 174:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 174 (“SB 174”), without amendments, would prevent the university from responding to common, known, high risk and high conflict situations involving concealed firearms and knives on university property; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Regents and University of Alaska administration, after careful consideration, have determined that amendments to SB 174 are required to permit critical and timely responses. These include allowing regulation of weapons in the following areas:

- x when a student or employee demonstrates a risk of harm to self or others;
- x in student dormitories and other shared living quarters, where, unlike private residences, some 60% of occupants are under 21, communal living rules are enforced by student Resident Advisors, UA serves as the “adult,” residents live in close quarters and share facilities such as bathrooms and lounges, students and transient visitors have greater access to rooms, and alcohol is frequently present;
- x in university facilities housing health and counseling services or other services related to sexual harassment or violence;
- x during adjudication of staff or student disputes or disciplinary issues;
- x within parts of facilities used for dedicated programs for preschool, elementary, junior high and secondary students when such programs are occurring;
- x with concealed carry permits, since a student or employee carrying concealed in UA common areas, critical infrastructure, classrooms and labs should have some training and knowledge of gun safety and applicable law and be subject to a criminal background check; and

WHEREAS, the first five of these situations are analogous but not identical to situations in which concealed carry is criminalized under current law; and

WHEREAS, unlike state or municipal laws, university regulations do not extend into the community at large, do not impose criminal penalties, and are required to allow the university to manage areas, situations and people for which the university is responsible; and

WHEREAS, the US Supreme Court has clearly stated that restrictions on firearms in

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- when the behavior of a student or an employee demonstrates that the student or employee poses a risk of harm to self or others
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