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SPONSOR SUMMARY

HB398

An Act relating to rights in certain tide and submerged land

Need for the Legislation

At a time when the State of Alaska is imposing a greater measure of self-sufficiency on local governments and promoting economic development at the local level, current state statutes work against communities of a certain class or which were or will be incorporated after April 1, 1964.

In particular, Title 38 of Alaska Statutes fails to recognize second class cities as eligible to obtain tide and submerged lands despite the fact that home rule and first class cities incorporated prior to April 1, 1964, have this right. The effect of this oversight places coastal second class cities at a disadvantage as they pursue economic development along their waterfront.

Those second class cities who are proactively involved in waterfront development must negotiate with the State of Alaska, Division of Lands for permits or leases which often take as much as a year to process, are subject to bureaucratic requirements which lack the flexibility required in diverse local government, and which impose financial and legal obligations on local governments which are often untenable.

Research into the legislative history of this issue reveal no reason why second class cities were left out of the conveyance authorization nor the reason for the incorporation deadline date of April 1, 1964.

Primary Changes in the Law

Changes simply include second class cities as eligible for conveyance of tidelands and makes appropriate grammatical changes in the process.

It allows the director of the division of lands the discretion to quitclaim land to a municipality to correct past errors and omissions.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL NO. HB398

1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: Original Dept Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: "An Act relating to rights in certain tide and submerged land." BRU: Resource Development
 Component: Land Development
 Sponsor: Representative Olberg
 Requestor: Representative Olberg Component Serial No. 431

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	237.5	194.8	194.8	194.8		
TRAVEL	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0		
CONTRACTUAL	20.0	8.0	8.0	8.0		
SUPPLIES	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	271.5	216.8	216.8	216.8	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	271.5	216.8	216.8	216.8		
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	271.5	216.8	216.8	216.8	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ None

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	4	3	3	3	0	0
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 See Attached. This fiscal note assumes the project can be completed within four years. It is difficult to estimate the duration at this time; it may be more or less than the four years identified here. If the Department's suggested changes to the bill are incorporated, a revised fiscal note will be significantly less.

Prepared by: Ron Swanson, Director Phone: 762-2692
 Division: Land Date: 1-Feb-94
 Approved by Commissioner: Harry A. Noah Date: 1-Feb-94
 Agency: Natural Resources

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

(7)

Date Referred: January 26, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Resources

Date of Committee Action: _____

The COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 398

HOUSE BILL NO. 398

RIGHTS IN TIDE AND SUBMERGED LAND

"An Act relating to rights in certain tide and submerged land."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with C.S. HB 398 the same title a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

fiscal impact _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note CFA + DNR

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>John Sanders</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Ed Willis</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Carl Bionde</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>W.F. Williams</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Scott [unclear]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Harley Olberg</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Harley Olberg
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects:

In addition to the general grant land entitlements under AS 29.65, qualified cities within Alaska have been conveyed tide and submerged land. To understand the purpose of these conveyances of public trust land it is necessary to review federal mandates for management of tide and submerged land prior to Alaska's admission into the Union.

In 1898 Congress passed an act extending the homestead laws to the District of Alaska. The act declared that "all such rights to [tide lands and beds of any navigable waters] shall continue to be held by the United States in trust for the people of any state or states which may hereafter be erected out of said District [Alaska]."

Thus territorial tidelands constituted a federal trust early in Alaska's history and as such could not be disposed of through lease or sale. Additionally, permanent improvements were not authorized to be constructed upon tide and submerged land.

The importance of improved tidelands to the vitality of the territory's economy and the health of its people is readily apparent. It was a territory whose economy, mobility and recreation were intimately tied to the sea. Log transfer facilities, seafood processors, municipal docks, private boat ways and even residences were partially or wholly constructed on tidelands with no method for individuals or businesses to acquire proper authorization for use. The need for these activities was readily recognized by the federal managers. However, the mechanism for authorizing such use was non-existent.

In full recognition of these shortcomings, Congress enacted a law on September 7, 1957 (P.L. 85-303), that conveyed tidelands adjacent surveyed townsites to the territory. The conveyance was for tidelands and all improvements and natural resources between the line of mean high tide and the pierhead line. The pierhead line was defined as a "line parallel to the existing line of mean low tide at such distance offshore from the line of mean low tide that encompasses to the landward all stationary, manmade structures in existence as of February 1, 1957". Under this law acceptance by the Secretary of Interior of new townsite surveys effected conveyances of attendant tidelands to the territory.

The act authorized the territory to manage and dispose of any tract of tidelands acquired under the act for municipal, business, residential or other beneficial purposes. A tidelands occupant or the occupant's successor in interest had a preference right to acquire an improved tract if a disposal occurred. These improved tracts could be conveyed to the incorporated town or school district. However, if this occurred, the town or school district must accord any occupant a preference right in any disposals contemplated in the future.

The Army Corps of Engineers was given the authority to establish pierhead lines for all surveyed townsites to enable conveyances to the territory. This process was initiated soon after passage of the act. Alaska's statehood interrupted this process with the conveyance of all tide and submerged land under section 6(m) of the statehood act to the new state.

The Alaska Legislature incorporated specific language in the Alaska Land Act to recognize and implement the provisions of the September 7, 1957, federal law. AS 38.05.320(b) provided:

- 1) The corporation must have been incorporated on or before January 3, 1959;
- 2) Tidelands subject to conveyance lay between the mean high tide line and the pierhead line, the harbor line or in their absence, a line subject to the approval of the director;
- 3) The corporation had to prepare a plat of the area conveyed showing all structures and improvements thereon and each tract that was occupied or developed with the owner or claimant noted; and,
- 4) The corporation had to recognize preference rights for occupied and developed tracts.

The tidelands conveyances to municipal corporations were mandatory and gave the department few discretionary powers over the process.

In 1964 (ch 81, SLA 1964) "municipal corporation" was changed to "(h)ome rule cities and cities of the first class"

Incorporated on or before April 1, 1964.

Following is a current list of Alaska's home rule, first class and second class cities that would qualify under this bill.

<u>Home Rule</u>	<u>First Class</u>	<u>Second Class</u>
*Cordova	*Barrow	Akhlok
*Kenai	*Craig	Akutan
*Ketchikan	Dillingham	Angoon
*Kodiak	*Haines	Atka
*Petersburg	*Homer	Bethel
*Seward	*Hoonah	Brevig Mission
*Valdez	*Hydaburg	Chignik
*Wrangell	*Kake	Clark's Point
	*King Cove	Coffman Cove
	*Klawock	Cold Bay
	*Nome	Deering
	*Pelican	Diomede
	Sand Point	Ellm
	*Seldovia	False Pass
	*Skagway	Gambell
	Soldotna	Golovin
	Unalaska	Goodnews Bay
		Hooper Bay
		Kachemak
		Kaktovik
		Kasaan
		Kivalina
		*Kotzebue
		Kupreanof
		Larsen Bay
		Mekoryuk
		Nightmute
		Old Harbor
		Ouzinkle
		Pilot Point
		Platinum
		Point Hope
		Port Alexander
		Port Heiden
		Port Lyons
		Quinhagak
		Saint George
		Saint Michael
		Saint Paul
		Savoonga
		*Saxman
		Scammon Bay
		Shaktolik
		Sheldon Point
		Shishmaref
		Stebbins
		Teller
		*Tenakee Springs
		Thorne Bay
		Togiak
		Tooksook Bay
		Unalakleet
		Wainwright
		Wales
		Whittier

*home rule and first class cities as April 1, 1964 that received tidelands previously

It should be pointed out that a mechanism already exists that allows cities to develop state-owned tidelands for local purposes. AS 38.05.810 allows cities to lease tidelands. If the city's use of the tidelands is for public purposes, lease rental is at less than fair market value; if for a private purpose, rental is at fair market value. Ownership is not necessary to fulfill local needs for use of tidelands. We have met all municipal needs to date using this statutory authority.

Amendments Proposed:

The public trust doctrine holds that there are inextinguishable real property interests held by the public in tidelands. The state, as principle trustee for tidelands, must ensure that these public rights continue when a tideland property interest is created. Property interests could be limited, a private tideland lease, or could be broad a conveyance to a city. Because of this public trust doctrine the state is prohibited from conveying tidelands to private parties, except under very limited historic circumstances where use and occupancy preceded statehood. There is, however, no such limitation on cities for tracts of tidelands that they have been conveyed under AS 38.05.820. The public's rights under the public trust doctrine must be protected in conveyances to a city.

If conveyance does occur, public rights must be protected through a reversionary interest retained by the state if the public trust is breached.

Municipal dissolutions are a trend that is apparently increasing. If a municipal government chooses to dissolve, the state must have the authority to recover title in order to protect the public trust.

Any conveyances should be limited to existing or proposed public or development projects.

Another amendment is needed stating that tide and submerged lands cannot be used to increase and municipalities land entitlement under AS 29.65. Any conveyances, however, should be charged against a municipalities AS 29.65 land entitlement.



217 Second Street, Suite 200 ■ Juneau, Alaska 99801 ■ Tel (907) 586-1325, Fax (907) 463-5480

January 31, 1994

TO: Representative Harley Olberg, Chair
and Members
House Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

FROM: Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

RE: **HB 398 - Rights in certain tide and submerged land**

The Alaska Municipal League supports HB 398, which would allow all Alaskan cities the right to select and receive title to state-owned tide and submerged lands within their municipal boundaries. In November 1993, AML's members discussed this issue and passed Resolution 94-10 (copy enclosed) supporting the concept included in HB 398.

Present statutes limit the ability of municipalities to obtain ownership to tide and submerged lands within their boundaries, yet often these lands are among the most valuable for economic development purposes. AML and its members support making such lands available to all municipalities, as part of their municipal entitlement to state-owned land.

Enclosure

LEG94.hb398.131

Resolution of the Alaska Municipal League

Resolution No. 94-10

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE SELECTION AND
CONVEYANCE OF STATE TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS
TO CITIES AND BOROUGHES IN ALASKA**

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act, the State of Alaska received title to most of the tidelands offshore of the state land boundary, from the mean high tide to the three-mile limit; and

WHEREAS, current provisions of Alaska Statutes have authorized the conveyance of state-owned tide and submerged lands to a limited number of Alaska's communities, i.e., Home Rule and First Class Cities incorporated on or before April 1, 1964; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to lease tidelands to municipalities only at full value if the municipality will be making what DNR believes is a commercial use of the tidelands; and

WHEREAS, boroughs never qualified for tidelands under the Tide and Submerged Lands Act; and

WHEREAS, DNR will not allow for municipal selection of tidelands under a municipality's land entitlement; and

WHEREAS, limitations on the ability of municipalities to obtain ownership to tide and submerged lands within their boundaries are arbitrary, unnecessary, and unreasonable and should be eliminated in order to enhance the economic future of all of Alaska's communities:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska Municipal League that the Alaska Legislature is respectfully encouraged to repeal the provisions of AS 38.05.820(b) as they limit the ability of Second Class Cities and Home Rule and First Class Cities incorporated after April 1, 1964, to obtain title from the state to tide and submerged lands within their municipal boundaries, notwithstanding a prior fulfillment of the municipality's land entitlement.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the State of Alaska is urged to convey to each municipality all tidelands currently leased to the municipality and to convey tidelands to a municipality for which it has a lease application pending.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the State of Alaska is urged to permit each borough to take up to 20 percent of its land entitlement in tidelands.


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Legislature is urged to take such action as may be necessary to implement the foregoing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that tidelands made available to municipalities shall include tidelands currently leased or permitted to third parties, subject to such leases or permits.

Adopted this 12th day of November 1993 in Soldotna, Alaska.


Rosalee T. Walker
Rosalee T. Walker, President

ATTEST:


Kent E. Swisher
Kent E. Swisher, Executive Director

8-LS1582E
Cook
1/31/94

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 398
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES OLBERG, Mackie

Introduced:
Referred:

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to rights in certain tide and submerged land, and allowing the
2 Department of Natural Resources to quitclaim land or interests in land, including
3 submerged or shore land, to a municipality to correct errors or omissions of the
4 municipality when inequitable detriment would result to a person due to that
5 person's reliance upon the errors or omissions of the municipality."

6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

7 * Section 1. AS 38.05.035(b) is amended to read:

8 (b) The director may

9 (1) delegate the administrative duties, functions or powers imposed
10 upon the director to a responsible employee in the division;

11 (2) grant preference rights for the lease or purchase of state land
12 without competitive bid in order to correct errors or omissions of a state or federal
13 administrative agency when inequitable detriment would otherwise result to a diligent

1 claimant or applicant due to situations over which the claimant or applicant had no
2 control; the exercise of this discretionary power operates only to divest the state of its
3 title to or interests in land and may be exercised only

4 (A) with the express approval of the commissioner; and

5 (B) if the application for the preference right is filed with the
6 director within three years from

7 (i) the occurrence of the error or omission;

8 (ii) the date of acquisition by the state of the land; or

9 (iii) the date of a court decision or settlement nullifying
10 a disposal of state land;

11 (3) grant a preference right to a claimant who shows bona fide
12 improvement of state land or of federal land subsequently acquired by the state and
13 who has in good faith sought to obtain title to the land but who, through error or
14 omission of others occurring within the three years before (A) the application for the
15 preference right, (B) the date of acquisition by the state of the land, or (C) the date of
16 a court decision or settlement nullifying a disposal of state land, has been denied title
17 to it; upon a showing satisfactory to the commissioner, the claimant may lease or
18 purchase the land at the price set on the date of original entry on the land or, if a price
19 was not set at that time at a price determined by the director to fairly represent the
20 value of unimproved land at the time the claim was established, but in no event less
21 than the cost of administration including survey; the error or omission of a predecessor
22 in interest or an agent, administrator, or executor which has clearly prejudiced the
23 claimant may be the basis for granting a preference right;

24 (4) sell land by lottery for less than the appraised value when, in the
25 judgment of the director, past scarcity of land suitable for private ownership in any
26 particular area has resulted in unrealistic land values;

27 (5) when the director determines it is in the best interest of the state
28 and will avoid injustice to a person or the heirs or devisees of a person, dispose of
29 land, by direct negotiation to that person who presently uses and who used and made
30 improvements to that land before January 3, 1959, or to the heirs or devisees of the
31 person; the amount paid for the land shall be its fair market value on the date that the

1 person first entered the land, as determined by the director, a parcel of land disposed
2 of under this paragraph shall be of a size consistent with the person's prior use, but
3 may not exceed five acres;

4 (6) dispose of an interest in land limited to use for agricultural purposes
5 by lottery;

6 (7) convey to an adjoining landowner for its fair market value a
7 remnant of land that the director considers unmanageable or a parcel of land created
8 by a highway right-of-way alignment or realignment, or a parcel created by the
9 vacation of a state-owned right-of-way if

10 (A) the director determines that it is in the best interests of the
11 state;

12 (B) the parcel does not exceed the minimum lot size under an
13 applicable zoning code; and

14 (C) the director and the platting authority having land use
15 planning jurisdiction agree that conveyance of the parcel to the adjoining
16 landowner will result in boundaries that are convenient for the use of the land
17 by the landowner and compatible with municipal land use plans;

18 (8) for good cause extend for up to 90 days the time for rental or
19 installment payments by a lessee or purchaser of state land under this chapter if
20 reasonable penalties and interest set by the director are paid;

21 (9) quitclaim land or an interest in land to the federal government on
22 a determination that the land or the interest in land was wrongfully or erroneously
23 conveyed by the federal government to the state;

24 (10) negotiate the sale or lease of state land at fair market value to a
25 person who acquired by contract, purchase, or lease rights to improvements on the land
26 from another state agency or who leased the land from another state agency;

27 (11) quitclaim land or an interest in land, including submerged or
28 shore land, to a municipality to correct errors or omissions of the municipality
29 when inequitable detriment would result to a person due to that person's reliance
30 on the errors or omissions of the municipality, the quitclaim shall be made on
31 such terms and conditions as the director considers appropriate except that, if the

1 municipality has a remaining entitlement to land under AS 29.65, the land or
2 interest quitclaimed is counted against the municipality's remaining entitlement.

3 * Sec. 2. AS 38.05.820(b) is amended to read:

4 (b) A home [HOME] rule, [CITIES AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or
5 second class city [INCORPORATED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, 1964,] may apply,
6 in the manner prescribed by the director, and in accordance with [SUCH] regulations
7 that [AS] the director may adopt, for a conveyance [TO THEM] of all land seaward
8 of the city that [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
9 WHICH] is between the mean high tide line in, or forming the boundary of, the city
10 [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS,] and a line to be
11 shown on a plat made a part of the application that [WHICH] shall be the pierhead
12 line established under the Act of September 7, 1957, or the harbor line established
13 under the Act of March 3, 1899, or if no pierhead line or harbor line is established
14 then a line subject to approval by the director, with the concurrence of the
15 commissioner, that [WHICH] shall be seaward of all tide and submerged land
16 occupied or suitable for occupation and development without unreasonable interference
17 with navigation. The director shall convey that tide and submerged land to the city
18 [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS]. Applications by
19 preference right claimants filed with the director before June 30, 1964, shall continue
20 to be processed to a final determination and conveyance, if any, by the director, if the
21 [SUCH] preference right claimants are entitled to a conveyance from the director under
22 the laws existing previous to July 22, 1964.

23 (1) Each home rule, first class, and second class city [AND CITY OF
24 THE FIRST CLASS] granted a conveyance shall prepare an official subdivision plat
25 of the area conveyed showing all structures and improvements and the boundaries of
26 each tract occupied or developed, together with the name of the owner or claimant.
27 The subdivisional plat must [SHALL] include within the boundaries of each tract
28 occupied or developed the [SUCH] surrounding tide and submerged land that [AS]
29 is reasonably necessary in the opinion of the governing body of the city [HOME
30 RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS] for the use and enjoyment of
31 the structures and improvements by the owner or claimant, but may [SHALL] not

1 include tide or submerged land that [WHICH] if granted to the occupant would
2 unjustly deprive an occupant of adjoining land from reasonable use and enjoyment of
3 it.

4 (2) An occupant of land included in the conveyance to a home rule,
5 [CITIES AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or second class city who occupied or
6 developed the land on and before September 7, 1957, has a class I preference right to
7 the land from the city [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS]
8 upon the execution of a waiver to the state and the city [HOME RULE CITIES AND
9 CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS] of all rights the occupant may have acquired under
10 Public Law 85-303 (71 Stat. 623).

11 (3) An occupant of land included in the conveyance to a home rule,
12 [CITIES AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or second class city who has a class II
13 preference right by reason of the conveyance to the city [HOME RULE CITIES AND
14 CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS], and is unwilling to waive the right has a preference
15 right to the land that [WHICH] it is mandatory for the city [HOME RULE CITIES
16 AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS] to expeditiously honor upon application from
17 the occupant after the Secretary of Defense [THE ARMY] has submitted to the
18 Secretary of the Interior and the governor of the state maps showing the pierhead line
19 established by the corps of engineers with respect to the tract so granted.

20 (4) An occupant of land included in the conveyance to a home rule,
21 [CITIES AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or second class city who occupied or
22 developed the land after September 7, 1957, and before January 3, 1959, and who
23 continued to occupy it on January 3, 1959, has a class III preference right to the land
24 from the city [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS].

25 (5) In making a conveyance to an occupant, the home rule, [CITIES
26 AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or second class city shall include as a part of the
27 tract conveyed and in addition to the occupied or developed land, the [SUCH]
28 additional tide and submerged land that [AS] is reasonably necessary in the opinion
29 of the governing body of the city [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE
30 FIRST CLASS] for the occupant's use and enjoyment of the occupied or developed
31 land, but the conveyance may [SHALL] not include any area that [WHICH] would

1 unjustly deprive an occupant of adjoining land from reasonable use and enjoyment of
2 it or that [WHICH], if developed, will interfere with navigation.

3 (6) Each home rule, [CITY AND CITY OF THE] first class, and
4 second class city receiving conveyances shall by ordinance provide for reasonable
5 regulations governing the filing and processing of applications, publication of notices,
6 and the adjudication of disputes between claimants by the governing body of the city
7 [HOME RULE CITIES AND CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS]. A party aggrieved
8 by its determination may appeal to the superior court.

9 (7) When no preference right has been granted to purchase or lease
10 tideland, the home rule, [CITIES AND CITIES OF THE] first class, or second class
11 city may sell or lease the tideland conveyed to them, and may impose terms or
12 conditions for the sale or lease. The [SUCH] terms and conditions shall include the
13 [SUCH] reservation of rights-of-way that [AS] are necessary to provide reasonable
14 access to public waters.

15 * Sec. 3. AS 38.05.035(b)(11) is repealed January 1, 1998.

11:23

10/29/89

TW: 40235

DATE & TIME 10/29/89 10:00 TO 11:30 STAT: IN PROG.

*** ORDER SUMMARY ***

SPONSOR: HDRA HOUSE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS CHAIRS: LIBERS
 PURPOSE: PUBLIC HEARING LEGISLATIVE
 CONTACT: DAVE KARATH TEL: (707) 455-4850
 WRITING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITAL

SPONSOR REMARK (PUB): TESTIMONY Y ALLOWED 3 MINUTE LIMIT
 FOR REQUESTED ON 02/01/89 AND HAS 3 UPDATES

*** AGENDA ***

- 1. HB 377 TAXING POWER OF SECOND CLASS CITIES
- 2. HB 378 LAND CONVEYED TO & FROM MUNICIPALITIES

*** PARTICIPATING SITES ***

ANCHORAGE	TRAIL BLVD. 5200	LOCATION STAFF
JUNEAU	CAPITOL	LOCATION STAFF
PETE SBURG	101 GJON STREET	LOCATION STAFF

*** VOLUNTEER & OFFICE SITES ***

ESS OF OFFICE	ANCHORAGE	RON SWANSON	707-299-9054
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PARTICIPANTS IN ANCHORAGE AK

1	TIM TROLL	CITY SAND POINT TSPY, HB 399
	1400 W 37. STE 103	ANCHORAGE AK 99506 (707) 274-7500
2	GARY WILLIAMS	CITY OF WHITTIER TSPY, ALL ITEMS
	BOX 498	WHITTIER AK 99693 (707) 234-2331
3	JIM BARNETT	CITY OF WHITTIER TSPY, ALL ITEMS
	10000 PROSPECT DR	ANCHORAGE AK 99516 (707) 246-2700
	CHARLES HOKET	TSPY, HB 395
	1506 W 13RD, PC 7	ANCHORAGE AK 99501 (707) 000-8000

PARTICIPANTS IN JUNEAU AK

1 REP	BARLEY OLSEN	TSPY, HB 397
		AK (707) 000-0000
2 REP	ED WILLIS	TSPY, HB 397
		AK (707) 000-0000
3 REP	JIM DAVIES	TSPY, HB 397
		AK (707) 000-0000
4 REP	BOYD JONES	TSPY, HB 397
		AK (707) 000-0000
5	DAVE DAVEY	REP OFFICE
		TSPY, HB 397
		AK (707) 000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN PETE SBURG AK

1 REP	CHUCK SPRADLE	CITY ANCHORAGE
	501 507	ANCHORAGE AK 99223 (707) 772-3300



HOUSE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

HB 397 + HB 398

DATE: 2/1/94

PLACE: Rm 124

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Crystal Smith	AML	217 2d St, Suite 200			6-1325	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	If necessary - HB 397 + HB 398
D Gray	Rep Markie					<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	HB 398
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y <input type="radio"/> N	
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