

2188

HCRA

HJR 59

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SJR 34

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HJR 69

2188

very unfair, unwise, and it has caused much distrust of the Boundary Commission by the people of the Haines Valley.

IN OCTOBER, 1983, AN AREA-WIDE VOTE WAS TAKEN BY THE BOROUGH, AND 64.4% OF THE VOTERS VOTED AGAINST THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION.

These proposed areas for annexation have fire protection, and this past October 4, the people of the Haines Valley voted in by majority to have planning, platting, and zoning in any service area that wishes to have another vote, etc., so most of these people have or can have all the services they wish without the extra taxes that would be imposed if they are annexed.

At the present time, there are many families living in the city limits of Haines who have lived here for several years. Many do not have any sewers, one has no road to their property, nor sewer, nor water.

If the City cannot deliver the services these many families are paying maximum city taxes for, how can the City of Haines give the people they propose to annex any more services?

It is quite clear that this annexation is strictly a scheme to get more taxes for the City of Haines without any concern for most of the residents outside of the present City limits.

Most of the people that would be annexed by the present proposal have water, sewer, electricity, etc. The annexation would give them absolutely no benefits. Their taxes would go up, and rules and regulations would be imposed that they do not need or want.

The few people that do need or want sewers outside of the present City limits can get these services by a Local Improvement District (L.I.D.).

The Boundary Commission in their March 26, 1983, report states on Page 3 the following:

5. The residents and property owners within the Greater Haines Area receive direct and indirect benefits of City government without commensurate tax contributions.

THE FACTS ARE: In 1982 the City of Haines mill rate was 6.0. The total city property tax was \$150,756.00. The area to be annexed paid into the City for fire service 2.6 mills outside of the City of Haines, totaling \$27,366.00. Each user of city water pays for it.

Sales tax collected on everything sold within the City of Haines is 4%, totaling \$471,455.57. This tax is paid by everyone in the valley.

Beyond this, the Borough completely supports the Haines Library, museum, swimming pool, Chilkat Center for the Arts, and the Haines Public Schools, all of which are within the City of Haines.

The Haines museum, library, and arts center are financed by funds from municipal assistance and revenue sharing. The funding depends upon the number of citizens

Subject: ANNEXATION OF LANDS BY THE CITY OF HAINES, ALASKA

Page 3

who live outside the City of Haines. In other words, City of Haines citizens do not contribute to any of these facilities.

We ask you , as an understanding representative, to vote NO on this annexation proposal. We believe in a democratic system, and if this annexation goes through, these people will be forced into rules and regulations they do not want nor need.

May the holiday season be pleasant and peaceful for you and yours.

Sincerely yours,

HAINES BOROUGH CITIZENS AGAINST ANNEXATION


Louis O. Nelson, President

P.S. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND OUR ATTORNEY'S BRIEF, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO WRITE R.E. HENDERSON, P.O. BOX 105, HAINES, AK 99827.

December 5, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Mr. Goll:

I am writing to urge you to vote against the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines. Please consider the following points.

When the Local Boundary Commission held public hearings in Haines, an overwhelming majority of the citizens testifying, opposed annexation. This opposition was further emphasized when sixty four percent (64%) of the entire borough (including the City of Haines), voted against annexation on the advisory ballot question in the October 4, 1983 Municipal election. Eighty percent (80%) of the borough residents residing outside the City of Haines voted against annexation in the same election.

The Local Boundary Commission is recommending that the city annex an area about three times the city's present size. This includes far removed areas such as the Haines Cannery and the airport. The city cannot possibly provide services such as water and sewer to many of these areas, however, they would raise taxes from the present 1.6 mills to 7.6 mills. There are already many residents in the present city boundaries who do not receive these services, but still pay the higher tax rate.

The Local Boundary Commission cited the lack of planning and zoning powers by the borough as one of the reasons for the city to annex such a large area. In the October 4, 1983 Municipal Election, the citizens of the Haines Borough voted in favor of planning, platting and zoning by service area, which enables each service area to make its own decisions on these matters, if the people of that area vote to enact such powers. All of the service areas in the proposed annexation currently have fire protection, which was voted on by each service area, and are taxed an additional rate of 1.0 to 2.2 mills, depending on the area.

Most of us who live outside the city made the choice to live beyond the services and higher taxes. I urge you to consider the above concerns and vote AGAINST the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

Sincerely,

Lorance Jemie

December 5, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Most of us who live outside the city made the choice to live beyond the services and higher taxes. I urge you to consider the above concerns and vote AGAINST the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

Sincerely,

*You can count on us can we
Please count on you*
Mrs Diana M. Benson
Cache Inn Lodge
P.O. Box 441

LODGE

Located on
beautiful Chilkat Inlet



- ★ Individual Cabins
- ★ Fishing & Beachcombing
- ★ Cooking Facilities
- ★ Maid Service
- ★ Quiet, Peaceful, Out-of-town
- ★ Prices You Can Afford

P.O. BOX 441
HAINES, ALASKA 99827
(907) 766-2236

OPEN MARCH - NOVEMBER
(or upon request)

To Build Better City will close
We have more cabins and
we have better city will close

Dear Pete,
I would take all day writing but I
am now to the point that what we
want doesn't count. I have all the info.
on this for the last 5 yrs. If you are
interested just call and we'll go it to
you.
Please Peter help. I promise we will
sell out if Tom and the city get their
way.

Thank you
Dorinda M. Remor

Judy K. Bolander
P.O. Box 509
Haines, Alaska
99827-0509

November 28, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Representative Goll,

I'm sure you have heard many versions of the annexation proposal for the Haines area.

At present the Borough and City are trying to come to some kind of an agreement but it is difficult. It remains unclear where the annexation issue now is, even though the City has agreed to give the Borough two years before they go for the annexation, that is now proposed. At this point the City is using the annexation issue to force the Haines Borough into a unified municipality. They refer to the annexation as a hammer to get unification.

This is typical of the operation of the Haines City Government. The entire annexation issue came up over trying to operate their new dock. They did annex it into the City and may now operate it legally. In the mean time, the Boundary Commission suggested they annex an area three times the size of Haines. Haines City Council agreed and that is how we got started. There is little to be known other than the Boundary Commission has chosen to listen to City officials only. There were residents of the City of Haines who testified about the services they do not receive and pay taxes for, questions were asked about how Haines could provide services for the new residents, no answers were given.

There is a definite break in the Borough, City relations. The City is quick to reply that they are stepping in because the Borough is a third class Borough. They continually become involved in issues stirring people up and creating an atmosphere of division. Regardless of the people's desires.

Please vote against the Boundary Commissions recommendation for annexation to the City of Haines. As the votes of the people have clearly shown their opposition to annexation and also to unification.

Sincerely

Judy K. Bolander
Borough Assembly Member

*P.S. I have delayed sending this pending the outcome of any tangible results between the City & Borough. To date there have been no formal actions.
Judy Bolander
1/2/84*

George Figdor
Box 612
Haines, Alaska 99827

Rep. Peter Goll
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Goll,

I am opposed to the proposed annexation of
lands outside city limits by the city of Haines.

Please vote against the Boundary Commission
recommendations and urge your colleagues to do
likewise.

Sincerely,

George Figdor

Journal of the
Sept 435
Fairbanks, Alaska 99823

Dec. 29, 53

Rep. Peter Smith;
District 2
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau 2
Juneau, Alaska 99511

This is to urge you to introduce a bill
against competition of salmon and sea
herring, Alaska, for the following reasons.

1. Much of the proposed smolted area is
fair acre parcels. If these parcels were
be taken at the same rate (by area) as the
present city lots, the state would be no
high that many people would be forced
to either sell part of their land or sell
all & relocate.

2. To all past means to substitute &
The end is enormous. Also these are
state laws concerning airport routes &
services are far less smaller than 5 acres.

3. There are fiscal measures, as we are,
(we are advised) can not meet the actual
expense of more taxes.

4. By vote the people have shown
that they do not want to be smolted.

5. Many of those living in the town
to be smolted will therefore will
their own funds. It is a way of life
to live on a larger parcel instead of
a smaller city lot. In Alaska some
(over)

such rights should be preserved.

6. The people presently outside the city already pay the same school tax and the same sales tax. All of the stores are in the city limits. Also the fire districts are paying towards fire protection.

7. More Police services would be required, at city expense. Therefore we might be in jeopardy of having our State Patrolman.

There are other reasons as well, I'm sure you are aware of.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Edna L. Hatch
James J. Hatch

MRS. A. W. JURGELEIT

BOX 292
HAINES, ALASKA 99827
December 21, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
P. O. Box 581
Haines, Alaska 99827

Dear Peter -

This letter is to ask you to vote against the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature concerning the annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

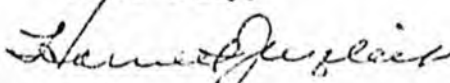
There are many reasons why the annexation should not take place but uppermost in my opinion is that the people involved have spoken, written, and voted against it repeatedly. At the last hearing held here at least thirty spoke against the annexation and four were in favor of it. The results of a straw vote showed 80% of the voters living outside the city limits voting against annexation. The total area-wide vote showed 64.4% of the voters as being against the annexation.

As I understand it, the Boundary Commission felt planning and zoning were necessary in the area affected and would come with the annexation. However, at the last election, held October 4, 1983, residents of the Borough voted in favor of the powers by service areas. So - that need is no longer existent.

Those of us who live outside the city limits do so by choice. We can see no benefit to be derived from living inside the city limits except the questionable one of paying higher taxes. At the present time the City of Haines cannot - or does not - furnish the usual city services to many residents already within their limits. I can see no way they could take on greater responsibilities and honor them.

Again, I urge you to please vote against the Local Boundary Commission recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

Yours truly,



Harriett L. Jurgleit (Mrs. A. W.)

December 27, 1983
Box 447
Haines, Ak. 99827

The Honorable Peter Goll
Representative, State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

SUBJECT: ANNEXATION OF LANDS
BY THE CITY OF
HAINES, ALASKA

Dear Representative Goll:

We have been living on Small Tract Road for many years and things in general have been good to us.

We voted against the advisory vote this past fall regarding annexation.

The vote for the area was 64.4% of the voters against annexation.

We hope that you might help stop this annexation as it will impose more taxes upon us, and the services the city promises we do not need, nor want.

We have fire protection and we pay for that.

Most of the people on Small Tract Road and Mud Bay Road that we know are against this annexation proposal.

Thank you for your cooperation on this matter and may the year of 1984 be good for you and your peers.

Respectfully yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Katzenmeyer

*Alberta Katzenmeyer
Fritz Katzenmeyer*

Sir:
We the under-sined
do not wish any land near
Haines annexed. We wish
to remain a third-class
borough.

Sincerely
Letta Roth
Helen Edwards.
John Hitt

REPRESENTATIVE PETER COLL
Pouch "V"
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

JANET KURZ
P.O. Box 778
HAINES, ALASKA 99827

HONORABLE PETER COLL:

Dear Sir,

I am writing in regards of the annexation of lands near Haines, by the City of Haines. I strongly object the annexation or change of our government. I feel we should be left to the 3rd Class Borough.

I sure would appreciate any and all help that you can be to stop the City of Haines and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs from doing something that we do not want.

Sincerely,
Janet M. Kurz

Box 86 Haines Alaska
99827

1-10-84

Re: Annexation of
Lands by city
of Haines

The Honorable Peter Hall
Pouch v Juneau Alaska 99827

Dear Peter Hall,

I am opposed to the annexation of lands by the city of Haines because the majority of the people do not wish to be annexed. In a Democracy the will of the people should be ~~what~~ what decides this type of issue, not members of an appointed Commission or a vociferous minority.

Please do anything you can to prevent our Third Class Borough being destroyed by this forcing of a choice of annexation or a unified government, neither of which is wanted.

Sincerely,
Jerry Potter

P.O. Box 86
Haines, Alaska 99827

Mrs. Lillian Hornsted

Box 87

Haines, Ak. 99817

1/17/84

Rep. Peter Dole

Room V State Capitol

Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Rep. Peter Dole,

Regarding the proposed annexation to the City of Haines, as you know, the Boundary Commission passed it, because the Borough did not have Planning & Zoning - which they do now have, since both City & outside City folks voted in Oct. election for powers of Planning, Zoning & Zoning for the Borough - as now there is no need for the annexation.

The City thought those outside were not paying their share of taxes for benefits received. Well, everybody pays the same tax & those outside the City, pay 2 1/2 mill property tax for Fire Protection. Also, the Borough maintains the Library, the Museum & the Helipad Air Center, which are all most beneficial to the City.

I would live in the City, but if I lived out, I would not want to be annexed.

It is an unhappy situation which is not necessary at this time. We are pushing things too fast & destroying the natural liveliness of rural life.

Please vote against the proposed annexation to Haines.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Hornsted

Haines, Alaska
99827

January 16, 1984

The Honorable Peter Goll
Representative, District 2
Pouch V, Juneau Alaska, 99801

Dear Peter Goll,

I am opposed to the proposed annexation of lands by the City of Haines because it is too large an area for the city to provide services to inside a reasonable time frame.

The voters clearly made their wishes known on this annexation on October 1983 vote, by voting against annexation.

The 2 year delay granted by the Boundary Commission before annexation takes place if



a Unified government is not in force, is nothing but a ploy to blackmail the people of the Haines Borough into accepting a form of government we do not want. Please do not allow our Third Class Borough to be destroyed by this strategy. Alaska may wish to have this form of government for remote and/or rural areas, ^{so they can tax} for the support of their schools, so should protect it for future use.

Best wishes,
Bonnie Pottes
P.O. Box 86
Haines, Alaska
99827

1-12-84

The Honorable Peter Gold
Pouch V
Jureau, Ar. 99811

Dear Representative Gold
I ask you as an
understanding representative
to vote No on the
annexation proposal.

I believe in a
Democratic system and
if this annexation
goes through
we will be
forced into
taxes we do
not want or
need.

In the City of Haines
we have a few power-
hungry people that
wish to dominate the
people in the proposed
annexed area. It's
against all principles
of Democracy. ~~and~~
Please vote against
the Boundary Commission
recommendation to the
legislature of lands for
annexation to the
City of Haines.

Yours truly
Julie Myers

Julie Mye
Box 544
Haines, A.
99801

REPRESENTATIVE PETER GOLL

POUCH V

JUNEAU, AK. ~~99807~~ 99811

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GOLL

AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE PEOPLE OF HAINES, AND
~~OTHER~~ OTHER TOWNS AROUND, YOU
MUST HAVE SOME INPUT ON THE
HAINES ANNEXATION PROPOSAL
BY THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

I DON'T THINK WE WERE
FAIRLY HEARD AND UNDERSTOOD
IN THE PAST MEETINGS.
THE ONLY INPUT THE BOUNDARY
COMMISSION IS EXCEPTING IS
FROM CERTAIN PEOPLE WITH
OTHER REASONS, LIKE PROPERTY,
THEY WANT TO BE IN CITY LIMITS
SO VALUE WILL GREATLY INCREASE.
FOR RESALE.

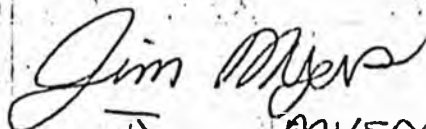
I FEEL ALL THE PEOPLE
THAT LIVE HERE SHOULD
BE ABLE TO HAVE INPUT
IN THIS MATTER.

I AM ASKING YOU TO
GIVE THIS SOME THOUGHT AND
TO VOTE NO ON THE
ANNEXATION PROPOSAL

I FEEL IT WILL HAVE
ILL EFFECTS ON THE PEOPLE
IN THE HAINES VALLEY.

ALL WE ARE ASKING IS
LETS CONSIDER MORE ABOUT
THIS THAN JUST SOME
PERSONEL PROPERTY INVESTMENT
INTERESTS.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

 Jim Myers

JIM MYERS
BOX 544
HAINES, ALASKA
99827

1/9/84

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capital
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Goll;

As a life long Alaskan, I am appalled at the powers of the Boundry Commission or Regional Affairs, and how they listen to the Special Interest Groups and not the majority who voted down annexation time and again.

People living outside the City of Haines only get fire protection and ambulance service (which is in limbo now) for which we pay taxes.

My husband, Niles, feels the same as I do.

Please vote NO on annexation.

Sincerely,

Hazel Englund
Niles Englund
P.O. BOX 15
Haines, Alaska 99827

*Hazel Englund
Niles F. Englund*

I am writing to ask that you take the necessary steps to introduce a bill to reject the local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

As you know, Robbie and I have recently built a home outside the City of Haines in the Borough. It was our choice to live outside the City, beyond the utility serviced areas, and beyond the higher city taxes. If this annexation is allowed to go through, there will be only 300 of us left in the Borough who are not annexed into the City. Since we will then be only a mile and a half from the City limits, it will be just a matter of time until we too are annexed.

It seems to me that this process of annexing people into the City who have repeatedly said they don't want to be annexed goes against our whole form of government.

I don't favor any compromises with the City or two year waiting periods or similar "deals". I feel the Borough residents outside the City made their feelings known at the Boundary Commission's Public Hearings and in the Oct. 4, 1983 Election (80% opposed).

I ask that you consider my concerns.
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ed Hays

1-2-1984

January 4, 1984

Box 247 Haines, Alaska 99827

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Mr. Goll:

I am writing to urge you to vote against the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines. Please consider the following points.

When the Local Boundary Commission held public hearings in Haines, an overwhelming majority of the citizens testifying, opposed annexation. This opposition was further emphasized when sixty four percent (64%) of the entire borough (including the City of Haines), voted against annexation on the advisory ballot question in the October 4, 1983 Municipal election. Eighty percent (80%) of the borough residents residing outside the City of Haines voted against annexation in the same election.

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Most of us who live outside the city made the choice to live beyond the services and higher taxes. I urge you to consider the above concerns and vote AGAINST the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines.

Sincerely,


Gary D. Matthews

REPRESENTATIVE
PETER GOLL



POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4925

STATE OF ALASKA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 26, 1984

Mr. Gene Kennedy
Haines, Alaska 99827

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for calling with questions about the annexation issue in Haines.

Senator Eliason and I have requested the Attorney General and the Legislative Affairs Agency to provide us with a legal analysis of the Local Boundary Commission's report on the Haines annexation. There are several legal questions to be answered. It is possible that the annexation language is itself illegal.

On Tuesday, January 31, between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., Senator Eliason and I are sponsoring a teleconference to hear the concerns of the people on this question. I am working on getting teleconference facilities set up at the Mosquito Lake School in order for the Borough residents to testify without having to drive into town.

I will advise you of whatever final action is planned.

Best regards,

WHILE YOU WERE AWAY

FOR <u>P</u>	DATE <u>1/16</u>	TIME _____	A.M. P.M.
M <u>Gene Kennedy</u>			
OF <u>Haines</u>			
PHONE _____	TELEPHONED		
AREA CODE _____ NUMBER _____ EXTENSION _____	RETURNED YOUR CALL		
MESSAGE <u>Annexation -</u>	PLEASE CALL		
<u>will there be another Board</u>	<u>WILL CALL AGAIN</u>		
<u>hearing? Seems to feel so</u>	CALL TO SEE YOU		
<u>I'll explain this one</u>	WANTS TO SEE YOU		
SIGNED _____	TOP'S FORM 4002		

Dear Peter Goll,

We urge you to support Senator Ellabon in his opposition to this annexation. We are terribly discouraged by the representation at the borough level and their refusal to follow the mandate given them by their constituents in the 64% opposition to this annexation.

If they will not listen to this, what will they listen to? The answer is, of course, big business that have plans for this area. You must help to

stop these individuals or this beautiful country will be at their mercy. And the salmon, eagles and quality of life here will be gone forever -

Yours
Sincerely
Ellen + Scott
Cary

Dear Peter Goll,

Although we are newcomers here we do own land and pay taxes, and we are opposed to annexation. We have listened via KHNS to the latest developments regarding the question of constitutionality on the 2 year delay.

We have followed recent borough meetings and attended the latest one where the borough voted to go along with the 2 year delay. Very few people attended and we feel that there has been a feeling of discouragement because of the disregarding of the people's vote. Please take this vote into consideration and introduce a resolution to stop this annexation this session if the Boundary Commission does not withdraw it. Thank you for your work + concern

Sincerely,
Siatt+Ellen Coe

Box 405
Haines, Alaska
99827

Representative Peter Goll
Touch V
State Capital
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Representative Goll,

I am very much against the
annexation of any land by the city
of Haines. I am also against a
unified government for Haines.

I can see no way that the city
can provide the "city services" that
should go with annexation or a
unified government. The only thing
I can see is higher taxes, which
no one needs.

Please vote against the Boundary
Commission recommendation to the
Legislature of lands for annexation
to the city of Haines, Alaska.

Yours truly
Dorothy McLaughlin

Haines, Alaska
Jan. 13, 1984

Dear Peter Goll:

We are residents of the Burrough living on Small Tract Rd. We wish to express our opposition to any annexation with the City of Haines. The people of the Burrough have already expressed this opposition and we say it one more time that we are against annexation. We know there are powerful forces in the city to force this upon us yet we stand against it. There would be absolutely no benefit to us whatsoever to annex.

Sincerely,

Richard Fredricks
Susan Fredricks

Richard & Susan Fredricks

P.S. I am sure you are aware of this but we are enclosing it just to make sure!

Borough accepts commission's decision

In a special five minute meeting Monday, the Haines Borough Assembly voted unanimously to accept the local Boundary Commission's two year extension on annexation, and not to have Haines Representative Peter Goll pursue the matter in this year's legislative session.

Noting that the chance of defeating annexation in this year's legislative session would be "quite small," Borough Assembly Mayor Bob Henderson said that such a move at this time would

"cause a lot of problems and create a lot of hard feelings."

If annexation was followed through with, continued Henderson, "It would definitely cripple the third class borough financially and in other ways as well. It would mean that the people of the valley would have little or no representation in the borough assembly."

The two year extension was given by Henderson as a major reason for this decision. "By accepting the boundary commission's findings, we could at least

have a two year reprieve and conditions could change very greatly in two years," he said.

Henderson added that the only disadvantage of such a move would be that the "school board would be different from the borough assembly" and added that perhaps there was a way the borough charter could be worked out so it "would not be such a conflict in other areas."

Henderson
January 12
1984

Box 555
Juneau, Alaska 99827
Jan. 25, 1984

Dear Peter:

I understand that people are determined to destroy our 3rd class Borough either with a "Unified Government" or by "annexation." That the Boundary Commission can do that to us.

The Boundary Commission members are not elected representatives & it sounds very arbitrary to me. Now I went through all this in the Juneau area.

I hope that we do not have our type of government forced upon us.

Thank you for your consideration.

With sincere best wishes

Janet Woodring

December 5, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Mr. Goll:

I am writing to urge you to vote against the Local Boundary Commission's recommendation to the Legislature for annexation of lands to the City of Haines. Please consider the following points.

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Sincerely,

Bridget Edwards
Box 744
Haines, Ak. 99827

December 5, 1983

Representative Peter Goll
Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

Henry Chatoe

Box 683

Haines, AK 99827

December 5, 1983

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

Robert C Berg
Boy 744 Haines
outside city.

December 5, 1983

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

Linda L. Matulis
B-1247
Haines, Alaska 99827

December 5, 1983

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

Rebecca Redman Morse

Box 206

December 5, 1983

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

Deborah A. Ingram
General Delivery
Haines, Alaska

99827

December 5, 1983

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Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak. 99811

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Sincerely,

*Gene Morris Shaw
Douglas Rick Shaw
PO 772 1/2 mi F.A.A. RD.
HAINEs AK.
99827*

HJR

61

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

March 23, 1984

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

POUCH B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

225 CORDOVA STREET - BLDG B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 264-2294

POSITION PAPER

RE: HJR 61
SPONSOR: Representative Koponen

Program Effects:

HJR 61 proposes an amendment to the Alaska Constitution which would allow municipalities to govern themselves as direct democracies instead of by elected representative councils or assemblies.

If approved, this amendment would pave the way for legislative revisions to Title 29, the State Municipal Code, sanctioning the creation or reorganization of municipalities in Alaska along the lines of New England-type towns.

Comments:

There are about fourteen hundred such towns in New England; others are also found in the states of New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The form of government of a New England-type town has been described as a pure or direct democracy as distinguished from a representative democracy. The powers of a town are exercised by the vote of all adult residents at a town meeting rather than by an elected council or assembly.

HB 615 would carry out the intent of the constitutional amendment, if adopted. This bill would amend statutes found in the State Municipal Code (Title 29) and elsewhere to authorize the incorporation of "town meeting home rule cities", set forth some standards for their organization and operation, and define their powers.

The Department finds both pieces of legislation intriguing, but cannot support either at this time without further study. It is not clear at this point whether the New England-type town model of local government can be adapted to Alaska's unique conditions or that the idea is attractive to municipalities or communities.

Town meetings work in New England because they have been enshrined in that region's political tradition since before the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. In Alaska and

Position Paper
HJR 61
March 23, 1984

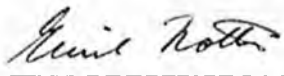
most other states, this form of local government is unknown and might be confusing or difficult to manage. Also, it might not be adaptable to the political culture of Alaskan Native villages where there is a tradition of deference to tribal or village elders.

A town meeting-type government can only work if there is mass participation coupled with political maturity. People must obey basic rules of conduct and respect each others rights or else total anarchy can ensue at town meetings. Since Alaska is not familiar with town meetings, there might be a tendency for them to degenerate into chaos and confusion with a resulting deadlock in decision-making that now can be broken by an elected council or assembly.

There are some positive aspects of a town meeting government which are worth investigating in Alaska, possibly with some modifications. For example, there are many communities in Alaska which are not interested in or ready to incorporate as second or first class cities, but already have in place community associations which tend to act as de facto or informal town meetings, though they are not recognized by the State as such. Organizing these communities as New England-type towns rather than representative cities might be an acceptable and effective way of dealing with the need for some kind of organized and recognized decision-making in the absence of elected councils or assemblies. Timing of town meetings could be a crucial matter because many communities are subject to drastic seasonal changes in population, which means residents present at the summer meeting might undo what was approved at the winter meeting and vice versa.

However, the Department cannot now support either HJR 61 or its companion legislation - HB 615 - without further investigation to determine whether town meeting local governments are needed, desired or practical in Alaska. This would involve consultation with a wide range of affected parties including, among others, the Alaska Municipal League.

APPROVED:



Emil Notti, Commissioner

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Niilo Koponen

FAIRBANKS
Box 252
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
479-6782

JUNEAU
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
465-4992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Koponen

FROM: Deborah Niedermeyer, Legislative Aide *DN*

RE: HB 615 and HJR 61, Direct Democracies

DATE: March 24, 1984

HISTORY

Although most Alaskans may consider the Town Meeting a traditional form of government for New England, the Town Meeting also has deep roots in Alaskan history in the form of Miners' Meetings.

According to a 1898 special mining edition of the Alaska Morning Record, Alaska's first Miners' Meeting was held in Juneau in 1881 at the Flag of All Nations for the purpose of framing mining laws for the Juneau district. The laws which came out of this and similar Miners' Meetings in Juneau and the Interior were known as the Miners' Code. The code dealt not only with matters of claim staking and recording, but also with criminal law and sentencing, marriage and divorce and anything else of common concern to the diverse people living in Alaska's young and growing communities at the turn of the century.

Miners' Meetings were organized at each camp or diggings and had only one elected official, the recorder. They had certified legal jurisdiction, but in the days when law enforcement was essentially non-existent in the Territory, before Alaska even had a non-voting representative to Washington, the only official legal power over marriages, criminal activity, or mining laws was the U.S. Congress. In light of the impracticality of depending on Congress for what amounted to municipal ordinances, Miners' Meetings were the de facto government of Alaska's early white settlements.

THE PRESENT

Town meetings remain the de facto form of government in most of Alaska's unincorporated communities. The meetings may be organized by community residents simply to deal with community issues. In other cases, the Department of Community and Regional Affairs has required these communities to set up non-profit membership corporations in order to establish some legal body to accept state funds. The town meeting then becomes a shareholders' meeting. To some extent, town meetings take the place of municipal government in these communities, but, as was the case for the earlier Miners' Meetings, the decisions made do not

have the certified force of law. This has created problems in present day Alaska that did not occur for the earlier Miners' Meetings. Dissenters to a community decision sometimes threaten to sue.

Although there are various barriers to incorporation, a law providing the option for a town meeting style of government would maintain the existing decision-making system rather than requiring the election of a representative city council. This simplification might well help small communities to incorporate in order to solve the problem of no one but the State itself having any real legal jurisdiction.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Town Meeting works best in communities of less than 6,000. It is altogether impractical if the population reaches 25,000. However, 92% of Alaska's incorporated municipalities do have populations of under 6,000. All of the many unincorporated communities are much smaller than that. A persistent problem for Town Meeting governments in New England has been lack of a quorum. Alaska's small communities, however, have consistently better voter turn-out than its cities. To the extent that voter turn-out is an indicator of willingness to be involved in community affairs, participation level could be expected to be a strength rather than a weakness in Alaskan Town Meetings.

HB 615 would not require small communities to use the Town Meeting form of Government, but it does provide it as one option. Both Alaska's history and its present situation indicate that Town Meetings would be a practical and, in many cases, highly desirable form of municipal government.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

MEMORANDUM

March 13, 1984

SUBJECT: Constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for direct democracies (HJR 61)

TO: Representative Mike W. Miller
Chairman, House Community and Regional Affairs

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
Deputy Director
Division of Legal Services

Here is the section by section analysis that you requested of HJR 61.

Section 1 amends the state constitution so that the legislature may provide for a city to be governed as a direct democracy. Now a city is required to be governed by a representative body, the council. Under a direct democracy from of government the voters would not elect representatives, but, rather, would govern the city themselves through majority action.

Section 2 requires that the amendment be placed before the voters at the next general election.

TBC:ojb
J4/078

FYI

**YOUR
MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENT**

Seventh Edition

BY

ELWYN E. MARINER, M.E., M.P.A.

**Former Research Director
Massachusetts Taxpayers Foundation, Inc.**

**MARINER BOOKS
Box 22, Arlington Heights
Massachusetts 02175**

TOWN MEETINGS

... Each qualified inhabitant of the town has an indisputable right to vote upon every question presented, as well as to discuss it, or there is no town meeting. This is universally understood as the vital feature of the town system of government as practiced from a long time before the Declaration of Independence until the present.

— Opinion of the Justices, 229 Mass. 601, 1918

Although today there are more people living in cities than in towns, the form that still sets local government in Massachusetts apart from that in all other sections of the country outside New England is the *Town Meeting*. The following is primarily a description of the traditional town meeting, but most of the details apply equally to representative town meetings.

What is a Town Meeting?

A *town meeting* is a gathering of all the people in the town who are eligible to vote. Of course they don't all come, but those who stay away must abide by the decisions of those who attend.

It isn't just an ordinary meeting but a very special kind of meeting. Since its decisions affect the lives and the pocketbooks of all the citizens, there are very special requirements which must be followed in calling and conducting the meeting. Any failure to meet the requirements may invalidate the action of the meeting.

Here is a brief list of the most important items of business of the town meeting which come up from year to year.

1. The town meeting decides what officers the town shall have, what salary it will pay for each office, and in some cases the length of term.
2. The town meeting elects citizens to fill certain town offices.
3. The town meeting decides for what purposes the town will spend money and how much may be spent for each purpose.
4. The town meeting adopts and changes by-laws to govern the conduct of the inhabitants of the town in local affairs.

The Common Pattern

No matter how large or small, in *every town** the town meeting follows the *same* pattern, and

*Agawam and Methuen, still retaining the name of *Town*, have abandoned the town meeting and have created *town councils* of 15 and 21 members respectively. The councils have all the legislative power of a town meeting and are required to meet at least once a month.

is conducted under the *same* laws. But within that common pattern there are allowances for variations. There is flexibility. That is why it is sometimes hard to realize that the all-day community get-together in the small farm town has anything in common with the protracted evening meetings in some of the large metropolitan towns near Boston. Let us see what some of the common factors are.

The Day. With but few exceptions, annual town meetings are held in February or March, but they may be held as late as May.

In most towns, the election of officers is held on a different day than the meeting for the conduct of other business. There is a decided preference for holding the election first and the business meeting a week or more later.

In a few towns, the election of officers is held in November, December, or January under the provisions of special Acts.

Special meetings may be called by the selectmen at any time, and must be called by them upon receipt of a request signed by 200 voters. If there



Danvers Town Seal

YOUR MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT

are less than 1000 voters, only 20 percent of them need sign.

The Hour for calling the town meeting may be established in the by-laws.

The Warrant. Every town meeting is called by the issuing of a warrant. This is usually done by the selectmen, but the law authorizes other officers to do it if there are no selectmen remaining in office or if the selectmen refuse. The *warrant* is a document which states (1) the time of the meeting, (2) the place of the meeting, and (3) the business to be taken up at the meeting.

Traditionally, the warrant is addressed to the constables, who are required thereby to give notice of the meeting to the inhabitants. The law specifies only that the warrant is to be issued at least seven days before the meeting. It does not say how the constables shall notify the people. That is left to the town to prescribe in a by-law or by vote. In some towns the warrant is merely posted in a few public places. In others, a copy of the warrant is published in the local paper. In still others, a copy is delivered to every residence.

The warrant for the annual meeting usually states that the first item of business, *Article 1*, is to elect officers for the year. Then it lists every office to be filled.

Article 2 may be to hear the reports of town officers. Then follow other articles, each one naming a single subject to come before the meeting. Sometimes there are seventy or more. Different towns have different customs. In some towns there may be a separate article for the appropriation for each town department. In other towns there is a single article such as to "appropriate money for all necessary town expenses or act in any matter relating thereto."

The preparation and the wording of the warrant are important because a town meeting cannot take valid action on any subject unless it is contained in the warrant.

Any voter who gets the signatures of nine others may have any subject included in the warrant for the annual meeting by filing his request with the selectmen. To require the selectmen to include a subject in the warrant for a special meeting is more difficult. Such a request must have 100 signatures. If there are less than 1000 voters, the signatures of only ten percent of them are needed.

The Moderator is the person who presides over the town meeting. His is one of the most important positions in the town because he has great authority to direct and regulate the conduct of the meeting. In some of the smaller towns, each meeting is called to order by the town clerk. The selection of a moderator for that meeting is then the first item of business, and the clerk presides until a moderator is selected. Years ago this was

the usual practice. Today, however, most towns elect a moderator to preside at all town meetings during his term of office. The term is either one or three years.

The Conduct of the Meeting is largely under the control of the moderator. He is governed by a few basic provisions in the law, and there may be by-laws regulating some aspects of the meeting. Some of the most common rules established in town by-laws regulate admission to the meeting and fix the number of voters which will constitute a *quorum*, i.e., the minimum number of voters who may legally conduct business. Some towns, including the larger ones and particularly the towns with representative town meetings, have fairly detailed rules of procedure, while the majority of small towns leave details of parliamentary procedure to the moderator.

The Town Clerk serves as clerk of the town meeting, takes the minutes, records the votes, and assists the moderator.

Voting. Although most matters are settled with simple voice votes, there are times when a voice vote is not sufficient. If the vote is questioned, the moderator may appoint tellers and then ask for a rising vote or a show of hands to be counted by the tellers. On matters which require an unusual majority — such as a two-thirds vote to borrow money — the vote must be counted unless it is unanimous.

Some towns — like Marblehead — have in their by-laws a provision that upon request of a specified number of voters the vote shall be taken by ballots collected by the tellers. Other towns — like Provincetown — go one step further and provide a formal balloting if 25 percent of the voters present and voting so request. The voting list is used and each voter is checked as he casts his ballot.

In towns with representative town meetings the procedure is similar to that in the open town meetings. The Watertown by-law section quoted here describes the general pattern.

When a question is put, the sense of the meeting shall be determined by the voices of the Town Meeting members and the Moderator shall declare the vote as it appears to him. If the Moderator is unable to decide the vote by the sound of the voices, or if his decision is immediately questioned by seven or more Town meeting members rising in their places for that purpose, he shall determine the vote by ordering a show of hands or standing vote and he may appoint tellers to make and return the count. A roll call of the Town meeting members shall be ordered by the Moderator if thirty members shall by a showing of hands favor such motion.

A few of the towns with representative town meetings — Amherst, Fairhaven, and Swampscott for example — have provisions for the use of

TOWN MEETINGS

secret ballots. In other towns, as in Stoughton, the use of secret ballots is prohibited.

The Legislature has prohibited the use of a secret ballot in any representative town meeting "unless two-thirds of the town meeting members present and voting thereon" vote for it.

Variations and Adaptations

The separation of the elections from other business is but one of several variations or adaptations which have been developed to meet changing conditions and the problems of larger populations. The most striking variation has been the development of the *Representative Town Meeting*. The most recent, made possible by modern electronics, is the conduct of the same meeting in two or more separate halls in some large towns still holding open town meetings. This is done by using a public address system and having an assistant moderator appointed by the moderator to preside in each meeting place where the moderator is not present.

Brewster is authorized by special legislation to hold town meetings in a regional school building in neighboring Orleans for all business except elections. Elections must still be held within the town.

Separation of Elections and Other Business. In these days, when most towns hold their elections separate from the annual business meeting, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that they are both parts of the annual town meeting.

Instead of an annual town meeting, some towns have now provided in their by-laws or charters for two regular business meetings each year. The meeting held at the usual time in the early part of the year is devoted primarily to financial matters. The second meeting, in October, is devoted primarily to zoning, subdivision control, and other by-laws. Any urgent matter can of course be included in the warrant for either meeting.

Representative Town Meetings

Towns have a way of outgrowing the old-fashioned town meeting. As population increases, the number of voters increases, and it is no longer possible for them all to get into the largest hall in town. For many years the only alternative was to give up the town meeting and organize as a city. To change to a city meant that citizens would elect a few men to a city council to exercise most of the power which the town meeting had held. It has been with great reluctance that townspeople have made this major change.

The idea of keeping the town form of government and having a representative town meeting was discussed in the years when the Town of Boston was considering a change prior to 1820. It was first tried in Newport, Rhode Island, in

1906, but it was not until 1915 that Brookline became the first town to adopt it in Massachusetts. Methuen followed in 1916.

The first representative town meetings were created by the Legislature utilizing the authority of the Amendment of 1820 which authorized the creation of "municipal or city governments" in any towns with 12,000 or more inhabitants. In 1926 the voters adopted an amendment of the 1820 Article to authorize the Legislature to establish a representative town meeting in any town with a population over 6,000. The 1966 Home Rule Amendment repealed the earlier language but retained the same population minimum to prohibit the establishment of a representative town meeting by a town with a population of less than 6,000.

There is only one major difference between the government in a town with the town meeting open to every voter and the government in a town with a representative (or limited) town meeting. The difference is just what the name implies. In the towns with representative town meetings the only people who may vote on town business other than the election of officers are the members of the town meeting who have been elected by the inhabitants to represent them.

The men and women who vote in the representative town meeting are elected by their fellow voters in the precincts where they live. Each plan creating a town meeting sets up a procedure for establishing and changing the geographical areas, called *precincts*, and each fixes the number of town meeting members to be elected by each precinct. The number of precincts depends on the area of the town, geographic features, and population. There may be as few as three, but some towns are divided into ten or more.

The number of elected town meeting members varies from 45 to more than 250. The number, 240, which is the number of members in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is a popular one. In all towns the members are elected for three-year terms, and the terms are arranged so that one-third of the members are elected each year. In addition, most of the plans name certain town officials to be members-at-large.

In setting up representative town meetings, townspeople have been careful not to vote away all their rights to have the final say on important items of town business. In every case they have stipulated that the representative town meeting will have no power to "commit the town to any measure affecting its municipal existence or substantially changing its form of government" without giving all the voters an opportunity to vote on it with ballots. In all these towns, there is also a provision for the voters to override the representative town meeting. If a specified number of voters sign and file a petition, there must be a

special election and a ballot vote on certain actions to see whether the town will support the action of the town meeting members. Such an election is called a *referendum*.

Business of the Town Meeting

We have already listed the most important types of business that come before town meetings. Some of them are treated in detail in later chapters on elections, organization for town administration, and budgeting. We need to discuss here mainly the *law-making* power of the town meeting and its broad *policy-making* function.

By-laws. The Legislature has enumerated about seventy different subjects upon which towns may adopt by-laws. These cover a wide range. At one extreme there is the simple provision specifying how the notice of town meetings shall be given. At the other extreme there are zoning by-laws often published as separate books. As a result of the Home Rule Amendment of our State Constitution, it appears that towns have more latitude in enacting by-laws and are not limited to the subjects specifically authorized by the Legislature.

The different kinds of by-laws may be arranged in five groups according to subject as follows:

1. Regulating the government of the town, i.e., the conduct of town meetings
2. Regulating the organization and procedures for administration of town business
3. Regulating the conduct of citizens
4. Regulating the use of land.
5. Regulating certain occupations.

Most by-laws must be submitted to the Attorney-General of the state for his approval but take effect after 90 days if he has not disapproved them. By-laws are also required to be published, but several alternative means of meeting the publication requirement are provided.

Town Votes. Should the chief of police be under civil service? Should the police have one day off in eight? or seven? or should they work a forty-hour week? Should the town treasurer act as tax collector? Should the town accept an established private way as a public way? Should town offices be closed on Saturdays? These are just a few of the many questions which the Legislature has authorized town meetings to decide. Sometimes all that is needed is a simple vote. In other cases, such as the acceptance of a street, a detailed and carefully written description is required in the motion and vote.

Town Committees. "Let's have a special committee to study the matter and report back to the

next meeting." Just as a small neighborhood club sets up *special committees*, so do town meetings when some special problem arises which cannot be settled in the meeting. It may be to select the location for a new school, or to draft a special by-law on a new subject, or to revise an old by-law, or to study whether the town should have centralized purchasing, or a public works department, or an aerial map or to consider any one of the hundreds of questions with which town meetings are faced at one time or another. Voters realize that they cannot decide some of these questions when first brought up, so they do the sensible thing: authorize the moderator to appoint a committee.

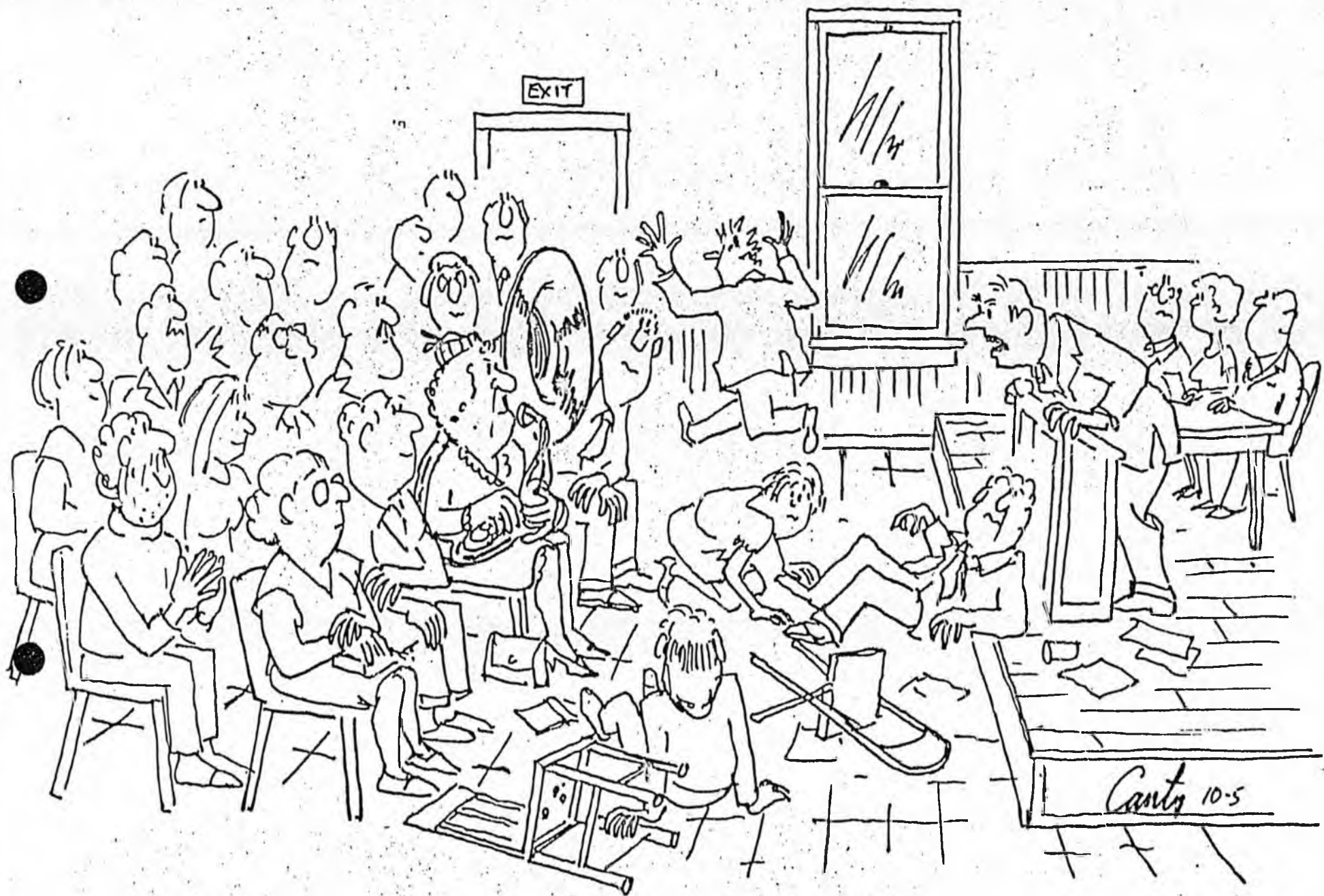
Standing Committees. To improve its functioning, the representative town meeting in Framingham has adopted a practice common among legislative bodies. It has created standing committees. There are five: public works, planning and zoning, recreation, personnel, and ways and means. Each committee is composed of ten members, each representing one of the ten precincts. Each member is elected by a majority vote of the representative town meeting members in his precinct.

The Town Finance Committee

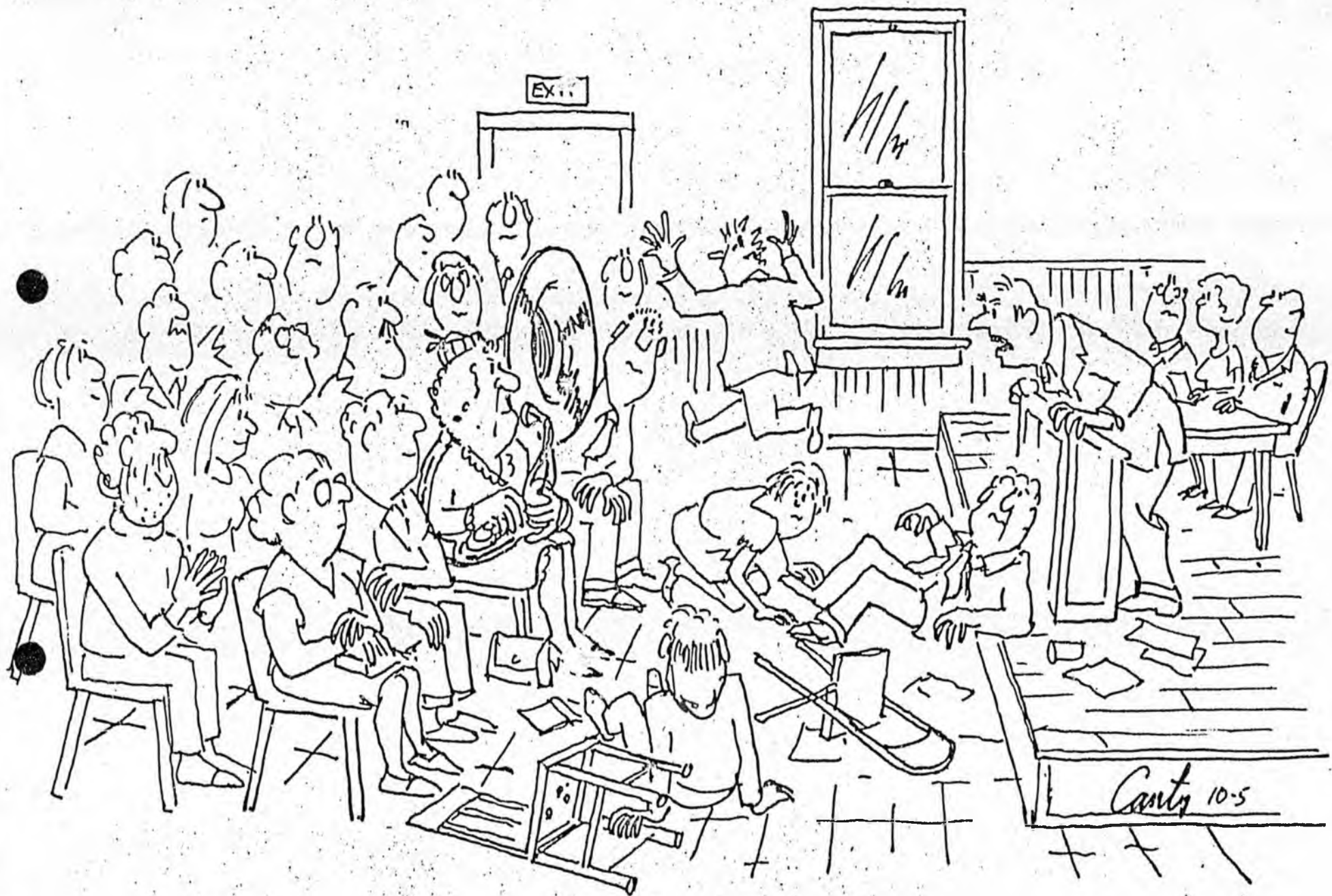
The one move which has contributed more than any other to make the town form of government practicable in the present day is the development of the town finance (or advisory, or warrant) committee as a budgeting agency. All but the smallest towns are required by law to have such a committee, and many of the small ones do. All that the law says is that some towns shall and others may have a by-law which provides for the appointment or election and sets forth the duties of such a committee, that such committees shall study any or all municipal questions and make reports and recommendations to the town.

Because the law leaves the way open for towns to experiment, the finance committees vary in size and composition. Most by-laws provide for appointment by the moderator.

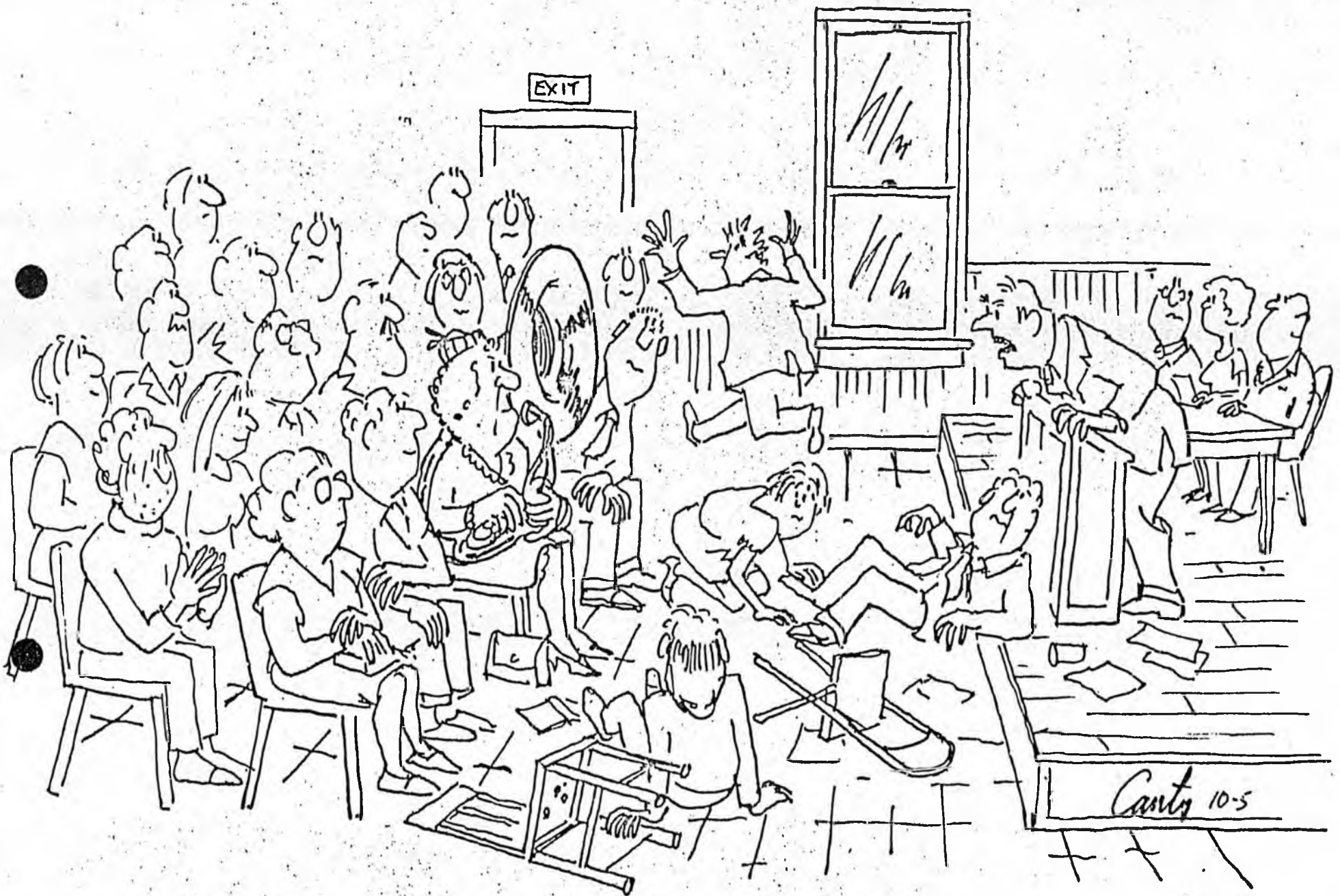
Except in those towns with by-laws or special Acts giving responsibility for preparation of the annual budget to the selectmen, the primary job of the finance committee in all towns today is the preparation of the town budget. This is described in some detail in the chapter on budgeting. Citizens in Massachusetts towns owe more than they know to the public-spirited men who give most of their spare time for three or four months in the winter to a study of the financial needs and problems of their towns.



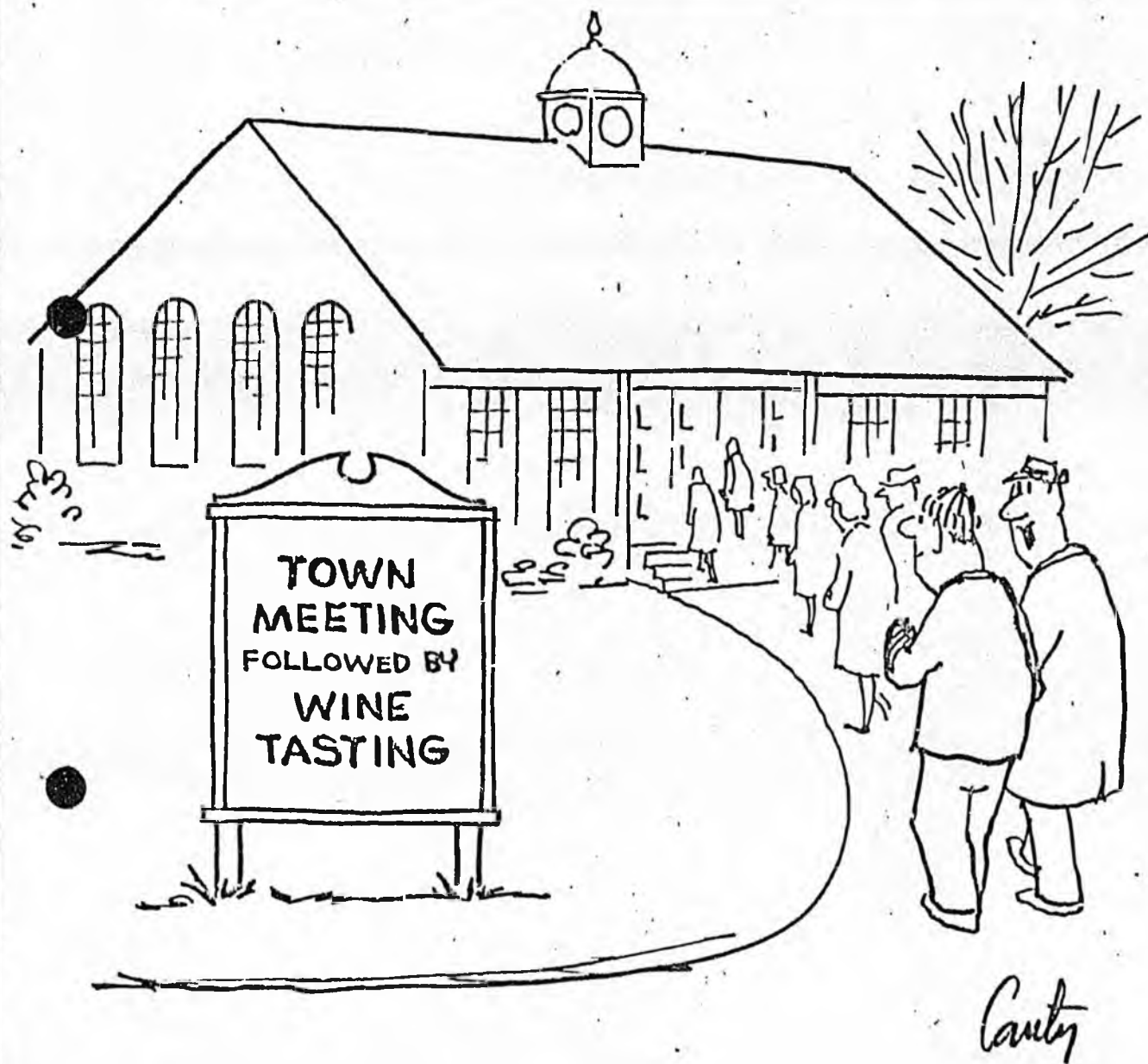
"Mrs. Bakerman, at Town Meeting we can tolerate an occasional 'boo' or 'hiss' but one more blast from your damn tuba will warrant your dismissal!"



"Mrs. Bakerman, at Town Meeting we can tolerate an occasional 'boo' or 'hiss' but one more blast from your damn tuba will warrant your dismissal!"



"Mrs. Bakerman, at Town Meeting we can tolerate an occasional 'boo' or 'hiss' but one more blast from your damn tuba will warrant your dismissal!"



'The way I look at it, a quorum's a quorum.'

Punchlines

Do not ask for whom the bell tolls, ... and you'll only have to pay station-to-station. —Atlanta Journal.

Our society is becoming almost totally electronic. Soon you'll have to use a computer to count on your fingers.

When push comes to shove, be sure you're not leaning out a window.

It's good to have healthy teeth, they'll fill you with content. If you don't realize it now, you will when they have went.

Now that TV is very much a part of our information system, we throw in one caveat: "One picture may be more misunderstood than a thousand words."

Another view of the election is that it's really heartless to deprive Billy Carter of his means of livelihood.

Don't get stuck with a new form of group insurance. You can't collect until the entire group gets sick.

Are there too many bowl games? Of course there are — but science hasn't come up with a workable vaccine.

Limrix

By LES MOORE

LOVELY SIGHT

Of course, our quadrennial crux
Brought some disappointment, but
shucks!

New hope fairly blooms
As the newest of brooms
Intermingle with lamest of ducks!



"I think it's perfectly legal. There's no mention of huddles in the open-meeting law."



Canty ©

"We appreciate your concern, Miss Anson, but we must re-

mind you that the town dump is supposed to be full of garbage."

Opinion



"Since the town sees fit to cut the library funds in half, I therefore, as head librarian, am obliged to make public the

names of certain town officials who are in possession of overdue books."

In Our View

The secrecy bill

the Legislature's Judiciary Committee
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'I still say it's no place to bring a girl on a first date!'

March 7, 1984

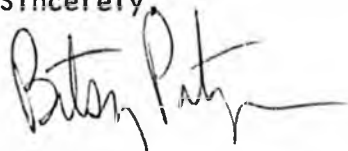
House Committee on Community
and Regional Affairs
Pouch V, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Committee Members:

I am particularly interested in House Bill HJR61, introduced by Representative Niilo Koponen. As I understand it, this bill would put before the Alaska voters a constitutional amendment that would allow each municipality to consider an alternative form of government that might allow for increased public participation in the democratic process.

Kindly send me a copy of this bill for review and consider me a supporter of placing this issue before voters of our state.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Betsy Pitzman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Betsy Pitzman
Box 1188
Homer, Alaska 99603

What is Town Meeting all about?

Functions — The annual town meeting is the yearly meeting of the inhabitants of a town to elect the town's officers and to conduct the town's business. It is important to remember the two distinct functions of the annual meeting: 1) to elect town officers; and, 2) to conduct the town's business.

Although some of the town's business may be conducted by ballot during the election of officers, the two functions are distinct.

The town meeting is the legal body for conducting a town's legislative affairs unless a different form of government has been adopted under the Home Rule statute (RSA 49-B). A town meeting may be held whenever necessary to conduct the affairs of the town, but the annual meeting is held to adopt annual operating and capital budgets, enact ordinances and take other actions required or authorized by law.

When and Where — The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday of March; this year the date is March 8. Some towns operating on the optional July-June fiscal year hold their annual meeting on the second Tuesday of May.

The town meeting ought to be held in a reasonably central and accessible place in the town. (RSA 39:1-b, though, allows a town belonging to a cooperative school district to hold its meeting outside the boundaries of the town in a building owned by the district. If there is voting on prepared, preprinted ballots, that portion of the meeting must be held at the usual polling place in the town and only that business which does not involve use of these ballots can be conducted outside the town.) The place in which town meeting is held should comply with any applicable fire or safety codes. RSA 155:47 requires designation of a non-smoking area in public buildings. In places where it is not possible to effectively segregate smoking, smoking must be totally prohibited. If food will be served for consumption on the premises where town meeting will be held, a poster depicting an anti-choking maneuver, such as the "Heimlich" maneuver, must be posted.

Officers elected — Selectmen, moderator, treasurer, town clerk, supervisors of the checklist and trustees of trust funds are elected at the annual meeting. One selectman is elected each year unless the town has a 5-member board. The moderator is elected every even-numbered year and holds office from the close of the meeting at which elected until the close of the meeting at which a successor is chosen. Town clerks and treasurers are elected annually unless the town has adopted 3-year terms for these positions. One checklist supervisor is elected every even-numbered year to a 6-year term. One trustee is elected each year to a 3-year term, but a town may also choose to annually elect a single trustee or to increase its board of trustees to 5.

Towns have the option of establishing a number of

other elective positions including: tax collector, combined town clerk-tax collector, police officers, sewer commissioner, board of auditors, library trustees, highway agents, overseers of welfare, planning board members and fire wards or engineers. In fact, towns can choose such officers as they deem necessary for managing their affairs.

What takes place at Town Meeting?

Moderator's role — The Moderator is the presiding officer at town meeting. RSA 40:4 requires the moderator to "preside in the town meetings, regulate the business thereof, decide questions of order, and make a public declaration of every vote passed." Although there are few general statutory requirements for specific procedures, a town meeting may adopt rules of procedure governing its operation. If formal rules have not been adopted by the town meeting, it would be wise for the moderator to have standards by which to operate. In fact, RSA 40:4 states that a moderator may prescribe rules of procedures, which may be altered by the town.

Regardless of whether formal rules are adopted or not, it is imperative to remember that neither the town nor the moderator may act contrary to state law. For example, if state law requires that an action be taken by specified officers or in a particular manner, town meeting votes inconsistent with those requirements will likely be invalid. Failure to follow state law may lead to court challenges and possible invalidation of town meeting action.

If rules of procedure have been adopted by the moderator or town meeting, motions should conform to these rules. If the town meeting has not adopted rules of procedure, the following procedure could serve as a guide to take action on an article:

- (1) Read the article in full as printed in warrant;
- (2) Always try to secure a main motion and a second on the article;
- (3) Recognize the selectman or person responsible for giving the town meeting the necessary background on the article under consideration;
- (4) Open general discussion from the floor;
- (5) After the conclusion of discussion, the motion should be restated as printed or amended (it is wise to reduce all motions and subsequent amendments to writing before taking action);
- (6) The vote should be taken and the outcome announced. If the vote is to be challenged, this is the appropriate time for action.

Recognition of a motion to "pass over" a warrant article can create confusion and may raise procedural questions. If no governing rules are applicable, the moderator may require motions to be stated in an unambiguous manner so that the intent of the motion is clear. For example, compare these 2 motions: "I move town meeting pass over article X"; "I move town meet-

ing postpone consideration of article X until after consideration of article Y". The exact intent of the latter motion is obviously clearer. If the intent of a motion is to postpone action on the article indefinitely, the motion should be so stated: "I move that consideration of article X be postponed indefinitely".

Actions by the moderator under his extensive traditional and statutory powers may not be reversed except by vote at the town meeting at which the ruling is made. Any qualified voter may appeal to the meeting to overrule the moderator's ruling. The voter should clearly state his objection. The moderator is then obliged to call for a vote of the meeting to see whether his ruling is sustained.

Voting — RSA 654:1 defines a legal voter as an "inhabitant of the state, having a fixed and permanent established domicile, being a citizen of the United States, of the age (of 18)..." Domicile is a "question of factual physical presence incorporating an intention to reside for an indefinite period" and is the "voter's residence" and the "place in which he dwells on a continuing basis for a significant portion of each year." Any person domiciled in the town and on the voter checklist may vote in town elections.

Methods — Most articles are adopted by a majority vote of those voters present and voting. State law may require more than a majority to pass an article, so the laws concerned with each article should be consulted to determine the required vote. Those requiring a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote include: (1) to approve all bond and note issues except tax anticipation notes; (2) to accept and expend federal or state grants of aid in connection with any project for which the municipality will incur indebtedness in accordance with RSA 33:7-b; (3) to alter town lines; (4) to acquire or establish a municipal utility plant or ratify a contract of the selectmen for an electric utility; (5) to change the purpose of a capital reserve fund; (6) to approve amendment to a zoning ordinance if a protest petition signed by the required number of affected property owners is filed under RSA 31:64.

There are five usual methods of voting utilized by the town meeting: (1) Voice Vote; (2) Show of Hands; (3) Standing Vote; (4) Division of the House; (5) Written Ballot.

Ballot Votes — Some statutes require or authorize certain types of town business to be decided by ballot votes. If the town uses the official ballot, the procedures for such balloting are employed and the voting is conducted at the same time the election is held. Ballot questions can be placed on the same ballot as that used for the election of officers or may be put on separate ballots. Examples of items which are voted by ballot include zoning, local-option tax exemptions, and alteration in the term or composition of some local boards or officials. The official ballot cannot be used for submitting questions to voters unless use of the official ballot for that article or type of article is specifically required or authorized by law. Any other articles may be taken up only at the business session, although secret balloting is allowed at that time.

Unofficial Ballots — When secrecy of the ballot is desired and the official ballot is not used, a written bal-

lot may be taken. This type of balloting is done when tellers pass out slips of paper on which the voter indicates his decision in writing. The votes are then delivered to the moderator and counted. This type of balloting can be used with the checkliist to guarantee that only eligible voters will participate, but can be time consuming.

The moderator must conduct a secret "yes-no" ballot when five voters (three voters in a town of a population of 500 or less) make a written request prior to a voice or division vote on the article. (RSA 40:4-a). If seven or more voters question in writing or orally any non-ballot vote, immediately and before any other business is begun, the moderator must retake the vote by a secret "yes-no" ballot. (RSA 40:40b).

Whether the moderator votes or not is subject to local traditions and personal preference. If it is local tradition that the moderator does not customarily vote, two instances in which he might choose to vote are to break a tie or, if a motion he opposes would otherwise pass by one vote, to cast his vote against it, which would mean defeat of the motion.

Absentee Voting — If the town has adopted the official ballot for town elections, opportunity for absentee voting on all items which will be included on the official ballot must be provided for any registered voter who: 1) will be absent from the town on the day of the election; 2) cannot appear in public on election day due to religious commitment; or, 3) is unable to vote in person by reason of physical disability.

Election of Officers — Towns may elect officers by use of an official ballot, unofficial ballot or other means, such a voice vote, as determined by the town meeting. The official ballot is used when adopted by a previous meeting and is either partisan (Australian) or non-partisan (RSA 669:11-13). All officers required to be elected at the annual meeting must be elected by use of the official ballot if it is used in the town, otherwise by use of the unofficial ballot. Ballot votes must also be used for election of the following optional officers: town clerk-tax collector, full-time police officers, sewer commissioners, tax collectors with 3-year terms, boards of auditors, and library trustees. Other officers which a town may choose to create and fill by election can be voted for by ballot or by other means as the voters determine. When optional officers are first created, initial officers can be elected at the same meeting by any appropriate means or interim appointments can be authorized. (RSA 669:16 and 17).

Requirements of Office — RSA 669:6 states that unless otherwise provided by law, an elective town office can be filled only by a person who has a domicile in the town. A number of town offices are incompatible under RSA 669:7: (1) No one may at the same time serve as selectman, treasurer, moderator, trustee of trust funds, tax collector, auditor or highway agent; (2) nor may one person simultaneously hold the office of treasurer, moderator, trustee of trust funds, selectman or head of a police department of full-time duty; (3) the same person could not be both treasurer and town clerk; (4) no person handling town funds may also be auditor;

(Continued on next page)

(5) no selectman, moderator, town clerk or election inspector can simultaneously serve as supervisor of the checklist; and (6) no selectman, town manager, school board member, village district commissioner or full time employee of the town, village district, school district or other associated agency may also be an at-large budget committee member under RSA 31:95 and 32. Under RSA 669:8, a town manager may also be manager of a district or precinct wholly or mainly within the town and may be elected or appointed to municipal offices under his supervision, but can hold no other public office except notary public or justice of the peace or tax collector when authorized under RSA 37:16.

Disqualifications — Under RSA 658:24 (which governs state elections but also applies to local elections conducted by official ballot), an election official whose name is on the ballot for a position other than election official is disqualified from performing the duties of election officials for that election. Likewise, RSA 659:58 prohibits an election official, other than the moderator, who is also a candidate from remaining within the guardrail during the counting of votes for the office for which he is a candidate.

The moderator oversees the counting of official ballots by other election officials, including the selectmen and the town clerk (RSA 659:60). Unofficial ballots are counted by the moderator with the assistance of the selectmen and town clerk (RSA 669:58). Officers chosen by unofficial ballot must receive a majority of votes cast to be elected. For offices filled by election by one of the official ballot systems, a plurality vote is sufficient to elect.

Two part town meetings — Some towns elect offices on one day, and complete town business on another day. This can be accomplished in one of two ways: (1) adopting a motion to recess the town meeting and to set another time, date and place to resume the meeting; (2) adopting RSA 39:2-a, which authorizes 2 sessions for the annual town meeting: the first to elect offices and transact other business by official ballot, the second to transact all other town business on a day and time chosen by the selectmen. Such a "bifurcated" town meeting takes effect at the next town meeting, with selectmen required to set the place, day and hour of the second session on the town warrant.

Tape recording — There is no prohibition against recording town meeting procedures. It may even prove useful for town officials to tape town meetings to precisely recall proceedings, such as how amendments were made to warrant items or the exact wording of amendments. Officials who utilize tape recording report that it is particularly useful for bond articles. Bond attorneys may ask about the precise wording of how a bond issue article was presented to voters or how amendments were worded. In general, a tape recording is valuable aid to the town clerk who must report on the proceedings of the meeting.

Reconsideration — A town meeting may reconsider actions previously taken in the same manner as other parliamentary bodies. Procedurally, reconsideration will be governed by the procedural rules adopted by the

moderator or town meeting itself. Procedurally, reconsideration will be governed by the procedural rules adopted by the moderator or town meeting itself. A fairly uniform procedure requires that the person proposing reconsideration must have voted with the prevailing side. Sometimes, procedural rules require that reconsideration be made immediately or within a specified period of time. At any rate, reconsideration would be questionable if it were undertaken a substantial length of time after the original action was taken and if the subsequent action was inconsistent with actions taken by others who relied on the original vote and acted reasonably.

Some special considerations are also involved because of the nature of town meeting and the statutes governing town meeting conduct. While no specific statutes govern reconsideration, the distinction between "official ballot" and "deliberative session" actions envisioned by RSA 39 probably means that items required to be voted by official ballot could not be reconsidered at the deliberative session. For example, votes on zoning questions taken by officials ballot could not be revoted at the town meeting after the results of the ballot vote were announced. (In addition, special statutory procedures are called for under RSA 31:74 if someone wishes to obtain a rehearing on a zoning matter decided by town meeting.)

Related to the issue of reconsideration is the matter of attempting to regulate or mandate future town meetings procedures. It is a general rule that rules of procedure adopted by a town meeting expire at the adjournment of that meeting unless readopted at a subsequent meeting, and, in the absence of specific statutory authority, a town may not adopt procedural rules for the governing of future town meetings. That rule, coupled with the doctrine that a town may exercise only those powers granted to it by law, means, for example, that a town meeting could not adopt an ordinance and try to require a $\frac{3}{4}$ vote of a future town meeting to repeal or amend that ordinance.

This limitation upon town meeting powers extends only to the power to bind other town meetings and does not necessarily limit a town meeting's power over the exercise of authority by town officials. Recent court decisions, though, have made it clear that a town meeting's authority over other local officials and bodies is limited by state law: if the law vests authority in an official or board other than the town meeting, it is quite possible that town meeting cannot override or alter that delegation of authority.

Recounts — Different statutes govern recounts for elections for town officials and for questions voted on at town meeting. The former are covered by RSA 669:30-35 which allow a recount if a person for whom a vote was cast applies within 15 days after the election to the town clerk and submits a fee of \$10. The moderator, town clerk and selectmen constitute a board to recount the votes not less than 7 nor more than 10 days after the recount application is received.

RSA 40:4-c allows 10 or more voters to apply to the town clerk within 7 days after a meeting for a recount

of ballots cast on any question appearing on the official ballot. An application fee of \$10 is required. Ballots are recounted in the same manner as an election.

Warrant — Calling a town meeting

Town meetings must be preceded by a warrant, or document, addressed to the voters, which gives notice of, or "warns", the meeting. The warrant must describe the place, day and hour of the town meeting, and specific "articles" or subjects on which the town has the power to act. Articles may be included on the warrant at the initiative of the selectmen. The warrant must include articles presented to the selectmen at least 35 days before the meeting by written petition of 10 or more voters (RSA 39:13).

The selectmen prepare and sign the warrant, and must post an attested copy at the place of meeting and an attested copy in one other public place at least 14 days before town meeting. Under statutory rules for counting, the warrant must be posted this year by February 21 (RSA 39:5). The selectmen would be well advised to have the town counsel check the legality of the warrant articles for form and content. Recent court decisions indicate it is necessary to review enabling legislation to: (1) determine the exact source of authority for town action; and, (2) see what special procedures might be required.

In a town which uses official ballots, the warrant must clearly specify those articles to be voted on by ballot at the election and those which will be considered at the business meeting. The town's annual report, including the proposed budget, must be made available 7 days before the town meeting. (For more information about annual reports, see the November 1980 issue of N.H. Town and City.) Although some warrants contain an article at the end, "To transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting", action taken under this general provision is limited in scope because of the requirement that subjects on which the meeting will act must be specifically included in the warrant.

Reminders

Many statutes were amended by the 1983 legislature. While it is not possible to address the details of all of these changes here, it is appropriate to remind municipalities of new procedures or statutory authorizations which may require consideration by the town meeting.

Deputy Tax Collectors

All towns must now have a deputy tax collector, RSA 41:38, or deputy town clerk/tax collector, RSA 41:45-c. The town should remember this when formulating its budget.

Central Business Service Districts

Municipalities are now authorized to establish central business service districts in high density areas of pre-

dominantly commercial uses. The costs of providing special services, exclusive of capital expenditures, may be an additional charge within the district. RSA 31:120-125.

Incompatible Offices

Selectmen may not be full time employees of the town. RSA 669:7.

Bonds

RSA 33:7-b, :8 and :8-a are amended to make clear that a *ballot* vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of those present is necessary when issuing bonds.

Fines

RSA 31:39 was amended to increase the maximum fine which may be imposed by a municipality for violation of a local ordinance to \$1,000. A town may wish to increase its fines accordingly.

Libraries

Towns may authorize their library to retain money received from its income generating equipment to be used for general repairs and upgrading and for the purchase of books, supplies and equipment. RSA 202-A:11-a and :11-b.

Road Agents

A town may elect a road agent for a term of up to three years by following the procedures contained in RSA 231:62-a and :62-b.

Town records got you down?

Do your records need organization and better accessibility? Let us help you get them computerized. We guarantee fast, dependable service in any of the following areas.

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- Budgeting
- Central ledger
- Payroll
- Water billing
- Property taxes
- Residence taxes
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HJR

69



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Community & Regional Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3870

February 15, 1984

P.S.A.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEES WILL BE HOLDING A PUBLIC HEARING VIA TELECONFERENCE ON HJR 69 AND SJR 41; WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, AT 3:15 P.M. IN ROOM 110 OF THE BEHRENS BUILDING. THE TWO BILLS WOULD DISAPPROVE THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION FOR ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO THE CITY OF HCONAH. FOR INFORMATION REGARDING HJR 69 AND SJR 41, CONTACT SHIRLEY DREAS WITH HOUSE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS AT 465-3870. FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THE TELECONFERENCE, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE OR TELECONFERENCE CENTER.

CITY of HOONAH

P.O. Box 360

HOONAH, ALASKA 99829

Senator Richard Eliason
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

February 15, 1984

Re: City of Hoonah Annexation Petition and Brief

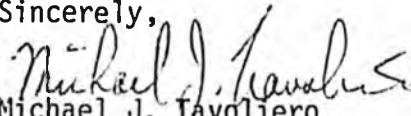
Dear Senator Eliason,

You are hereby requested to proceed with having the Petition for Annexation rejected by both Houses of the Legislature in its present form.

Please be informed by myself that the purpose of the request is to allow for a meaningful dialogue and exchange of ideas between the City Council of Hoonah and the affected property owners during the forthcoming year so that a future annexation request is one arrived at through a consensus of the various parties.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,


Michael J. Favoliero
Hoonah City Manager

CITY of HOONAH

P.O. Box 360

HOONAH, ALASKA 99829

RESOLUTION NO: CC-84-14-02-02

A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOONAH, ALASKA, RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. 83-09-22-01 IN ORDER THAT THE ANNEXATION ISSUE MAY BE REVIEWED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR AND REEVALUATED WITH INPUT FROM ALL AFFECTED PROPERTY OWNERS.

WHEREAS, The City of Hoonah previously passed a resolution directing the City Manager to submit a petition for annexation to the State Local Boundary Commission; and,

WHEREAS, The City Manager submitted such a petition; and,

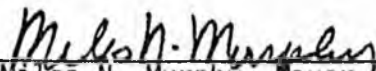
WHEREAS, There is a legitimate concern among several of the affected property owners that there was an insufficient dialogue and exchange of ideas prior to the submission of the Petition for Annexation; and,

WHEREAS, It would be beneficial to the City of Hoonah and to the affected property owners to have such a period of dialogue with the exchange of ideas and concepts.

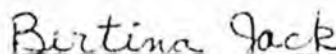
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Hoonah City Council that the City Manager is hereby directed to prepare and submit a letter to Senator Richard Eliason and Representative Ben Grussendorf requesting that the Petition for Annexation be rejected by both Houses of the Legislature in its present form.

FURTHER, that Senator Eliason and Representative Ben Grussendorf be informed by the City Manager that the purpose of the request is to allow for a meaningful dialogue and exchange of ideas between the City Council of Hoonah and the affected property owners during the forthcoming year so that a future annexation request is one arrived at through a consensus of the various parties.

ADOPTED this 14th day of February, 1984, by a duly constituted quorum of the City Council, Hoonah, Alaska.


Miles N. Murphy, Mayor

ATTEST:


Bertina Jack, City Clerk

HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION RESOLUTION 3
RESOLUTION OF THE HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS
RE: RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY
TO THE CITY OF HOONAH

WHEREAS, Huna Totem Corporation is the major property owner in the area sought to be annexed; and

WHEREAS, Huna Totem Corporation has eight hundred seventy five (875) shareholders registered to Hoonah, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, Huna Totem Corporation Board of Directors is concerned that the annexation as proposed is not in the best interest of either the residents of the City of Hoonah or the shareholders of Huna Totem Corporation; and

WHEREAS, there are certain factual inaccuracies contained in the Recommendation for the Annexation of Territory to the City of Hoonah prepared by the Local Boundary Commission; and

WHEREAS, there has been a failure by the City of Hoonah to adhere to statutory and regulatory requirements for the processing of its Petition for Annexation;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Huna Totem Corporation Board of Directors oppose the recommendation for the annexation of territory to the City of Hoonah in its present form; and

FURTHER, that the Board of Directors propose to the Alaska State Legislature that the annexation issue be reevaluated during the coming year; and

FURTHER, that the Huna Totem Corporation Board of Directors actively seek legislative rejection in both the Senate and House of the recommendation for annexation in its present form.

BE IT SO RESOLVED this 29th day of January 1984.

HUNA TOTEM CORPORATION

BY: 
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

SEAL:

BY: 
CORPORATE SECRETARY

PETITION REQUESTING THAT THE LEGISLATURE REJECT ANNEXATION
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OF THE THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

276

We the undersigned Shareholders of Huna Totem Corporation request that the Alaska State Legislature, both Senate and House, reject the recommendation of the Local Boundary Commission for the annexation of territory to the City of Hoonah. Namely, we are opposed to the annexation in the present form containing 9.68 square miles, more or less. We are opposed to the requested annexation because it is not in the best interest of either the City of Hoonah or the property owners of the area sought to be annexed.

NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Richard G. Dalton Sr	Richard G. Dalton Sr	at Box 154 Hoonah AK	99829
Richard G. Dalton Jr	Richard G. Dalton Jr	2nd St Box 407 Hoonah AK	99829
Deborah A. Dalton	Deborah A. Dalton	2nd St Box 154 Hoonah AK	99829
Allen J. Johnson	Allen Johnson	2nd St P.O. Box 171; Hoonah, AK	99829
John N. Marvin Sr	John N. Marvin Sr	P.O. Box 336 Hoonah AK	99829
Wilfred J. Johnson Sr	Wilfred J. Johnson Sr	2nd St P.O. Box 237 Hoonah AK	99829
Raymond C. Pratt Sr	Raymond C. Pratt Sr	House 612 Douglas Dr. Box 354 Hoonah AK	99829
Wilburt Skeek	Wilburt Skeek	Box 174 Hoonah AK	99829
Leona Marie Lindoff	Leona Marie Lindoff	#2 Hemlock Box 325 Hoonah, AK	99829
FRANK LINDOFF	Frank Lindoff	#2 Hemlock Box 325 HOONAH, AK	99829
GEORGE A. LINDOFF	George Lindoff	1005 Grant St. Box 325 Hoonah, AK	99829
RUTH LINDOFF	Ruth Lindoff	1005 Grant St. Box 325 Hoonah	99829
NINA M. DICK	Nina M. Dick	Hemlock St. Box 362 Hoonah	99829
LARRY R. SANDERS Sr	Larry R. Sanders Sr	Salmon Loop Box 273 Hoonah AK	99829
HARLENE E. SANDERS	Harlene E. Sanders	Salmon Loop Box 273 Hoonah AK	99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
STCHAN A DYBDAHL	<i>John A Dybdahl</i>	Space 43, Switzerland	6570 GLACIER HWY SP43 JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
Marilyn Williams	<i>Marilyn Williams</i>	PO Box 278 606 Douglas Drive	Box 278 Hoonah, AK 99829
CATHY M. LINDIFF	<i>Cathy M. Lindiff</i>	Gen. Del.	Hoonah, AK 99829
Loretta A. Williams	<i>Loretta A. Williams</i>	300 St	Box 335 Hoonah, AK 99829
Leslie Nick Hillman	<i>Leslie N. Hillman</i>	# 16 Sec. St	Box 377 Hoonah, AK 99829
MARLENE A. WHITE	<i>Marlene A. White</i>	Box 201 Douglas Drive - House #17	Hoonah AK 99829
Dorlene A. White	<i>Dorlene A. White</i>	Box 201 Douglas Drive - House #17	Hoonah AK 99829
Frank C. White Jr.	<i>Frank C. White Jr.</i>	Box 201 Douglas Drive House #17	Hoonah AK 99829
JOHN S. SHOTTER JR.	<i>John S. Shotter Jr.</i>	634 Douglas Drive	Box 186 HOONAH AK 99829
Charles O. Bennett	<i>Charles O. Bennett</i>	628 Douglas Drive	Box 255 HOONAH ALASKA 99829
EVERETT J. GLOVER JR.	<i>Everett J. Glover Jr.</i>	624 Douglas Drive	Box 355 HOONAH ALASKA 99829
F. Waice M. Glover	<i>F. Waice M. Glover</i>	624 Douglas Drive	Box 355 HOONAH ALASKA 99829
Dennis H. Gray	<i>Dennis H. Gray</i>	# 11 Sec St	Box 415 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Jacob White Sr.	<i>Jacob White Sr.</i>	522 Hill St.	Box 322 Hoonah Alaska
Arnold Gerard K. White	<i>Arnold Gerard K. White</i>	2 nd St	Box 155 Hoonah Alaska, 99829.

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
John Huxham Jr.	John Huxham Jr.	#2 Douglas Drive	Box 203 Hoonah AK
Jacob White Jr.	Jacob White Jr.	Carteene Street	Box 474 Hoonah, Ak.
Joseph J. Whitesell	Joseph J. Whitesell	Carteene Street	Box 474 Hoonah, AK.
Sandra Gonzalez	Sandra Gonzalez	Second Street	Box 284 Hoonah, AK.
James I. Dybdahl	James I. Dybdahl	Cannery Road	Box 247 Hoonah, AK. 99829
Johanna K. Hinchman	Johanna K. Hinchman	Cannery Road	Box 203 Hoonah, AK. 99829
JAMES A. White	James A. White	Second Street	Box 305 Hoonah, AK. 99829
JAMES M. LINDOFF JR.	James M. Lindoff Jr.	Douglas Drive	Box 474 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Geraldine A. Gray	Geraldine A. Gray	Douglas Drive	PO Box 476 Hoonah Alaska 99829
Frederick G. Lee	Frederick G. Lee	See St	PO Box 213 Hoonah Alaska 99829
George Johnson SR	George Johnson Sr	See St	PO Box 324 Hoonah AK 99829
George Johnson Jr	George Johnson Jr	Masteri St	PO Box 324 Hoonah AK 99829
George W. Ober Jr	George W. Ober Jr	#8 Whitehouse Ave	PO Box 313 Hoonah, AK 99829
MAURICE E. OBER	Maurice E. Ober	#8 Whitehouse Ave	PO Box 313 Hoonah, AK 99829
Paul Wright	Paul Wright	See St	PO Box 131 " " 99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Eli SHARCIAF	Eli Shorcine	Douglas Drive #4	Box 224 Hoonah Alaska
GARY M. BROWN SR.	Gary M. Brown Sr.	Grant St.	Box 381 Hoonah Alaska
JOHN A. WATF.	John A. Wolfe	611 Douglas Drive	Box 319 Hoonah Alaska
Gertrude Wolf	Gertrude Wolfe	611 Douglas Drive	Box 319 Hoonah Alaska
Fay Howard Jr.	Fay Howard Jr.	Douglas Drive	Box 187 Hoonah, Alaska
Earl & Austin	Earl & Austin	one way street	Box 335 Hoonah, Alaska
Dave T Howard	Dave T Howard	Douglas Drive	Box 187 Hoonah Alaska
Fay Howard Jr.	Fay Howard Jr.	Douglas Drive	Box 187 Hoonah Alaska
JERRY WHITE Sr.	Jerry White Sr.	Douglas Drive	Box 327 Hoonah, Alaska
Phillip Chardeau	Phillip Chardeau	See J	Box 227 Hoonah, Alaska
Wilbur W. James Jr.	Wilbur James Jr.	60 Grant St.	P.O. Box 338 Hoonah, Alaska
Marie E. Howard	Marie E. Howard	Douglas Drive	Box 187 Hoonah Alaska
Daniel R. Shaden	DANIEL R. SHADEN	Russell	Box 22 Hoonah, Alaska
Elizabeth A. PRATT	Elizabeth A. Pratt	Douglas Drive	Box 354 Hoonah, Alaska
Rachel C. Madden	Rachel C. Madden	Douglas Drive	Box 233 Hoonah

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Agnes Lindoff	<i>Agnes Lindoff</i>	#11 Front	Box 285 Hoonah Alaska
Kenneth F. Austin	<i>Kenneth F. Austin</i>	Nemlock Drim	Box 342, Hoonah, AK 99829
Daniel P. Brown	<i>Daniel P. Brown</i>	6590 Glacier Hwy #13p	Juneau, Alaska 99801 (709-7023)
EDRICK L. STEVENSON	<i>Edrick L. Stevenson</i>	See ST	263 Hoonah Alaska 99829
Gerald Lindoff	<i>Gerald Lindoff</i>	Douglas Dr.	325 Hoonah, Alaska
Bernice A. Easterly	<i>Bernice A. Easterly</i>	Cannery Row house #4	Box 197 Hoonah ALASKA 99829
Marlene A. Johnson	<i>Marlene A. Johnson</i>	#1 Hill st.	P.O. Box 218 Hoonah, AK. 99829
Jerry St. Clair	<i>Jerry St. Clair</i>	Hill St (over front st #11)	PO 246 Hoonah AK
Calvin St. Clair	<i>Calvin St. Clair</i>	front st #11	246 HAH AK 99829
Dale St. Clair	<i>Dale St. Clair</i>	front st #11	PO 246 HAH AK 99829
Thomas L. Mills	<i>Thomas L. Mills</i>	#6 Ft St.	PO BOX 259 HOONAH AK 99829
James Austin	<i>James Austin</i>	13 Salween Camp Dr.	Hoonah AK 99829
George MARTINEZ	<i>George Martinez</i>	Hill St	Hoonah Alaska 99829 ^{Box 363}
Lily E. White	<i>Lily E. White</i>		Hoonah Alaska 99829 ^{POB. 323}
Harold Dickson	<i>Harold Dickson</i>	HAROLD DICK Douglas Dr.	HOONAH ALASKA BOX 326

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Paul Smith Sr	Paul Smith Sr	See St.	Hoonah, Alaska. Box 213
HENRY KATASSI Sr	Henry Katassi Sr	#23 200 ST.	Hoonah Alaska Box 315
Jeffrey P Mills	Jeffrey P Mills	216 ST	Hoonah Alaska 99829
John A Sharclane	John A Sharclane	#106 Roosevelt St. P.O. Box 122	Hoonah, Alaska, 99829
Charlie G Sharclane	Charlie G Sharclane	#106 Roosevelt St. P.O. Box 122	Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Myrna R. Sharclane	Myrna R. Sharclane	#106 Roosevelt St.	Hoonah, Alaska 99829 - P.O. Box 122
Leroy W Williams	Leroy W Williams	#62 Roosevelt St.	Hoonah, Alaska 99829 P.O. Box 427
Jeraldine R Williams	Jeraldine R Williams	62 Roosevelt St.	Hoonah Alaska 99829 P.O. Box 427
Mary Wilson	Mary Wilson	62 Roosevelt	Hoonah Alaska 99829 Box 282
Leonard Gray	Leonard Gray	Hemlock St	Box 426 Hoonah Alaska 99829
Hubert Brown	Hubert Brown	P.O. Box 396 US 95th Drive Grant Street	Hoonah AK.
Lilly Ann James	Lilly Ann James	P/O Box 451a Garfield St.	Hoonah AK 99829
Isaac Koenig	Isaac Koenig		Box 216 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Jacob Wright	Jacob Wright	See Street	Box 131 Hoonah Alaska 99829
MARTHA B Wright	Martina Wright	2nd St. 48.	Box 151 Hoonah, Alaska 99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Gregory O. Brown	Gregory O. Brown	Garteen St.	P.O. Box 314 Hoonah, AK 99829
William R. Cook Jr.	William R. Cook Jr.	Douglas Drive #13	P.O. Box 233 Hoonah AK 99829
Genevieve Cook	Genevieve Cook	" "	P.O. Box 233 Hoonah, AK 99829
Ida Jean Sheakley	Ida J. Sheakley	Douglas Drive 633	P.O. Box 486 Hoonah AK 99829
Beverly E. Sheakley	Beverly E. Sheakley	Douglas Drive 633	Box 486 Hoonah, AK 99829
KENNETH R. BEAM	Kenneth Beam	Garteen St	Box 271 Hoonah, AK 99829
ROGER W. KOENIG	Roger W. Koening	Douglas Drive "	P.O. Box 351 " " "
Ernest Cook	Ernest Cook	Garteen St	Box 94 Hoonah AK
Mildred Cook	Mildred Cook	Garteen St	Box 94 Hoonah Alaska
Rosie STEVENSON	Rosie Stevenson	See St	Box 92 Hoonah Alaska
Marlene Greenwood	Marlene Greenwood	Garteen St	Box 143 Hoonah, AK 99829
David R. Neal	David R. Neal	Douglas D.	P.O. Box 414 Hoonah, AK 99829
DEAN C. SHARCLANE	Dean C. Sharclane	Kaisivelt St.	P.O. Box 122 99829 Hoonah AK 99829
PATRICK G. MILLS	Patrick G. Mills	#60 2nd Street	P.O. Box 343 Hoonah, AK 99829
Barbara KATASSO	Barbara Katasso	#23 1st Street	Box 35 Hoonah, Alaska 99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Charlie Wright	Charlie Wright	Sec 9	Box 207 Hoonah, Alaska
Mildred Wright	Mildred Wright	Sec 9	PO Box 207 Hoonah Alaska
William Leeger	William Leeger	Sec 9	X Hoonah Alaska
Thomas J. ...	Thomas J. ...	Front St	Box 359 Hoonah Alaska
Christine H. Jack	Christine H. Jack	Douglas Dr.	Box 359 Hoonah Alaska
Archie I. Brown Sr.	Archie I. Brown Sr.	Douglas Dr.	Box 383 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Howard H. Kvedson	Howard H. Kvedson	City Park	Box 437 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Jerry White Jr.	Jerry White Jr.	Pratt St.	Box 94 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Wilbur K. James Sr.	Wilbur K. James Sr.	Grant St.	Box 338 Hoonah Alaska
Ladonna Fay Dydahl	Ladonna Fay Dydahl	Cannery Rd.	P.O. Box 247 Hoonah, Ak 99829
Norman Smith	Norman Smith	Sec St.	P.O. Box 213 Hoonah Ak 99829
Norman Smith	Norman Smith	Sec St.	P.O. Box 213 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Mike J. Lindell	Mike J. Lindell	Douglas Dr.	P.O. Box 325 Hoonah, AK 99829
Jack M. Lee	Jack M. Lee	Grant St.	P.O. Box 261 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Frank C. Wright Sr.	Frank C. Wright Sr.	Front Street	Gen Del Hoonah Alaska 99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
ANTHONY G. WILKES	Anthony G. Wilkes	3rd St. Hoonah #30	P.O. Box 291 Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Elmer Austin Sr.	Elmer Austin Sr.	2nd St. Hoonah #39	Box 312 Hoonah, AK. 99829
Joseph J. ...	Joseph J. St	... P.O. ...
LONNIE L. ...	LONNIE L. ...	Hamlock St	... Hoonah AK
Josephine Lindoff	Josephine Lindoff	Hamlock St	325 HNH AK
Walter Lindoff	Walter Lindoff	Stell 4	302 HNH AK
Juliana C. Jackson	Juliana C. Jackson	Hill St. #49	P.O. Box 113 Hoonah, AK 99829
Joe G. Brown	Joe G. Brown	Hill St. #49	P.O. Box 113 Hoonah AK 99829
Robert A. Gray	Robert A. Gray	Box 317 HNH	P.O. Box 317 Hoonah 99829
Harold G. McKinley Sr.	Harold G. McKinley Sr.	Douglas Dr	P.O. Box 364 - Hoonah, AK. 99829
Cloria McKinley	Cloria McKinley	Douglas Dr	P.O. Box 364 Hoonah, Alaska
Harold G. McKinley Jr.	Harold G. McKinley Jr.	Douglas Dr	P.O. Box 364 Hoonah, AK. 99829
Fay L. Gallagher	Fay L. Gallagher	... Road	P.O. Box 133 Hoonah, AK. 99829
DARRELA AUSTIN	DARRELA AUSTIN	611 W. 7th St, Hoonah, AK	...
Marilyn E. Bean	Marilyn E. Bean	Garfield Road	P.O. Box 226 Hoonah, AK. 99829

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NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
GERALD P. GRAYCO	<i>Gerald P. Grayco</i>	Hoonah Alaska	P.O. Box 294
Geri Perrin	<i>Geri Perrin</i>	Janea Hoonah	P.O. Box 951
William J. Lee Jr.	William J. Lee Jr.	Hoonah Alaska	Box 213
Doris M. Wright	<i>Doris M. Wright</i>	Hoonah Alaska	Box 341
William J. Lee Jr.	<i>William J. Lee Jr.</i>	See so. Hoonah Alaska	Box 213 Hoonah Alaska

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We the undersigned residents of Hoonah, Alaska request that the Alaska State Legislature, both Senate and House, reject the recommendation of the Local Boundary Commission for the annexation of territory to the City of Hoonah. Namely, we are opposed to the annexation in the present form containing 9.68 square miles, more or less. We are opposed to the requested annexation because it is not in the best interest of either the City of Hoonah or the property owners of the area sought to be annexed.

NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Edalie Sturman	Edalie Sturman	Huma Totem Lodge GarTeen St.	Box 473 Hoonah AK 99829
Lynn DeCelles	Lynn DeCelles	Whitstone bog Camp #1	Box 389 Hoonah AK 99829
THE MARCH Alice	Martha G. Lee	Grant St.	Box 211 Hoonah AK 99829
JACQUELINE S. CROPLEY	Jacqueline S. Conroy	Lee St.	Gen. Del: Hoonah, AK 99829
Bill BOWEN	Bill Bowen	22 SECOND ST.	Box 462, HOONAH 99829
Raja Meltzer	Raja Meltzer	White Alice Site	Box 290 Hoonah AK 99829
John J. Hannon Mervin	C. J. Hannon	Garrett St	Box 463, Hoonah AK 99829
KEITH J. WALKER	Keith Walker	Salmon Loop	Box 423 Hoonah AK 99829
Richard J. Keown	Richard Keown	Douglas Dr.	Box 225 Hoonah AK 99829
Karen S. Mills	Karen S. Mills	#60, Second St.	P.O. Box 343, Hoonah, AK 99829
KATHLEEN J. MILLS	Kathleen J. Mills	SECOND ST.	P.O. Box 265 Hoonah, AK 99829
Frederick J. STEWENS, JR.	Frederick J. Stevens, Jr.	1009 Grant St.	General Del.
Wanda J. Culp	Wanda J. Culp	Roosevelt St.	P.O. Box 259, HOONAH AK 99829
ROBERT E. COOK	Kathleen E. Cook	Caney Row	P.O. Box 252, HOONAH AK
WALTER J. PRATT	Walter J. Pratt	#46 2nd St	GENERAL DELIVERY, HOONAH AK

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THE LOCAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION TO THE SECOND SESSION
OF THE THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

We the undersigned residents of Hoonah, Alaska request that the Alaska State Legislature, both Senate and House, reject the recommendation of the Local Boundary Commission for the annexation of territory to the City of Hoonah. Namely, we are opposed to the annexation in the present form containing 9.68 square miles, more or less. We are opposed to the requested annexation because it is not in the best interest of either the City of Hoonah or the property owners of the area sought to be annexed.

NAME - PRINTED	SIGNATURE	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
REGONIA GONZALEZ	[Signature]	Box 284 Hoonah	
Kathleen E. White	Kathleen E. White	Box 365 Hoonah	same
PAUL M. SMITH, JR.	Paul M. Smith Jr.	P.O. Box 213 Hoonah	
JOHN C. HANLAN	[Signature]	Box 254 HOONAH	
ALBERTA F. HANLAN	[Signature]	Box 254 HOONAH	
ARVID ROUSTINEN	Arvid Roustinen	Gen Del Hoonah	
RICHARD L. MEYER	[Signature]	PO Box 463 Hoonah	Same
WINSTON H. DARKOW	[Signature]	PO Box 320 HOONAH	Same
Barbara A. Darkow	[Signature]	PO Box 320 Hoonah	-
Charlene White	Charlene White	Box 474 Hoonah	SAME
REYNOLD JOHNSON	Reynold Johnson	Box 222 Hoonah	Same
REYNOLD JOHNSON			
Martha Alee	Martha A. Lee	Box 261 Hoonah AK	Grant St.
Carlisle Ann Brown	Carlisle Ann Brown	Box 383 Hoonah	
TEMA WALKER	Tema E. Walker	Box 432 HOONAH	SAME