

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672

10652 SENATE RESOURCES

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 326
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affect: Environmental Conservation
 Title Wastewater Discharge Program BRU Air and Water Quality
 Component Water Quality
 Sponsor Senators Therriault and Olson
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. 2062

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	95.7	47.8				
Travel	12.0	6.0				
Contractual	101.6	41.0				
Supplies	2.0	1.0				
Equipment	6.9	1.0				
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	218.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	218.2	96.8				
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	218.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary	2	2	(see explanation attached - nonpermanent)			

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See Attached.

Prepared by: Lynn J. Tomich Kent Phone (907) 465-5312
 Division Air and Water Quality Date/Time 3/11/02 3:01 PM
 Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson Date 3/11/2002
 Agency Department of Environmental Conservation

Permitting decisions for wastewater discharges covered under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) are currently made by the Environmental Protection Agency in Seattle. Alaska is one of only six states in the nation that does not make NPDES permit decisions at the state level. Alaska stakeholders have expressed a desire for local decision making but are guarded about endorsing Alaska primacy unless a state program provides more benefits than one executed by EPA. This bill requires the department to develop a plan for assuming NPDES primacy by the state to be provided to the legislature in January 2004. The plan will enable the Legislature to make a decision on whether or not Alaska will seek NPDES primacy.

During FY2003 and for the first half of FY2004, one full time temporary, non-permanent Environmental Specialist IV and one part time temporary, non-permanent Environmental Specialist III, with assistance by private contractors and the Department of Law, will prepare an implementation plan for state assumption of the federal wastewater discharge permitting program in Alaska.

Other line item funding will provide travel for staff to meet with stakeholders and interested citizens, technical assistance from environmental contractor(s) with experience in NPDES program implementation, basic support costs, and equipment.

22-LS1504\C
Craver
3/1/02

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 326()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS THERRIAULT, Olson

A BILL
FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to evaluating state assumption of the wastewater discharge program**
2 **under the federal Clean Water Act; and providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section
5 to read:

6 FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. The Department of Environmental Conservation has
7 proposed assuming the national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit
8 system program for Alaska under 33 U.S.C. 1342 from the United States Environmental
9 Protection Agency. The department is directed to evaluate the potential benefits and
10 consequences of assuming NPDES primacy for Alaska.

11 *** Sec. 2.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
12 read:

13 PLAN FOR ASSUMING NPDES PRIMACY BY STATE. (a) The Department of
14 Environmental Conservation shall develop an implementation plan for the assumption of

1 NPDES primacy by the state, including

2 (1) statutory and regulatory changes;

3 (2) procedures for issuing permits;

4 (3) procedures for conflict resolution with the United States Environmental
5 Protection Agency;

6 (4) a statement of the cost of assuming NPDES primacy;

7 (5) a statement of sources of federal funding available.

8 (b) The draft plan shall be submitted to relevant interest groups and the public for
9 review and comment before the Department of Environmental Conservation adopts a final
10 plan. The draft plan shall be submitted to the legislature for review and comment. The final
11 plan shall be submitted to the legislature on the first day of the First Regular Session of the
12 Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature.

13 * **Sec. 3.** This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
GENE THERRIAULT

Mailing Address:
119 N. Cushman, Suite 101
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 488-0857
Fax: (907) 488-4271



Senate

While in session
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-4797
Fax: (907) 465-3884

Senate District Q

Senate Bill 326:

“An act relating to evaluating state assumption of the wastewater discharge program under the federal Clean Water Act; and providing for an effective date.”

Sponsor:

Senator Gene Therriault

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gene Therriault".

Sponsor Statement

Passage of Senate Bill 326 will direct the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to evaluate the potential benefits and consequences of assuming primacy for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and develop an implementation plan.

In 1972 the federal government enacted the Clean Water Act (CWA) to protect and restore the quality of the nation's water. The CWA provided that states can be authorized to operate their own NPDES program as long as it complies with federal requirements. Currently 44 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands administer their own NPDES program and Idaho is currently considering assuming NPDES primacy. The main reason that states have adopted primacy is to allow them to tailor their water discharge program to regional concerns and environmental features rather than follow federal guidelines designed to cover all states.

Senate Bill 326 would direct the DEC to study and describe:

- EPA's existing program in Alaska,
- Required and recommended primacy program components,
- Advantages, disadvantages, and experiences from similarly situated states along with their program costs,
- Draft rules and regulations needed for primacy,
- Guidance and implementation recommendations for executing the permit review, issuing permits and performing field compliance assistance,
- Necessary resources including number of staff, use of contractors and specific technical expertise of staff for an Alaskan program,
- legal issues and propose solutions necessary to acquire primacy, and
- A proposed action plan to secure federal funding as an ongoing contributor to offset operational costs of an Alaska NPDES permit Program.

This proposal is supported by the Waste Water Permit Work Group which was formed by the Department of Environmental Conservation. This group is comprised of external stakeholders who were asked to make recommendations to guide the rebuilding of the wastewater discharge program. I envision this group being involved throughout this proposed process helping to evaluate the pros and cons of state assumption of the NPDES program. This review would involve public comment and a final report to be submitted to the First Regular Session of the Twenty-Fourth Alaska State Legislature. The Legislature could then take action if it believed assumption would be in the state's best interest.

DRAFT
Division Air and Water Quality
NPDES PRIMACY: Is this Appropriate for Alaska?

Synopsis: Permitting decisions for wastewater discharges from Alaska businesses, industries and municipalities are currently made by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Seattle. It is in the best interest of Alaskans to make these resource decisions locally. Alaska stakeholders have expressed a desire for local decision making. Yet, stakeholders are guarded about endorsing Alaska primacy unless the details of the program are fully described so they can decide if a state program will have more benefits than the one executed by EPA.

\$ 315.0 is required (218.2 in FY 03 and 96.8 in FY 04) to develop an implementation plan for state assumption of the federal wastewater permitting that affects seafood processing, mining, municipal sewage treatment, oil and gas waste water discharges and other operations across Alaska. The main products of this work will be draft statutes, draft regulations, program guidelines and an implementation schedule.

The products will be based upon meeting legal requirements and will apply the knowledge gained from programs executed in other states to create an environmentally protective program for Alaska that is cost-efficient and friendly to users and the public. The implementation study will provide full program disclosure to the Legislature, affected stakeholders and interested members of the general public to seek a policy decision by the Legislature about whether the Department should move forward to seek delegation from EPA.

Stakeholder interest on this issue is expected to be strong. Resource development leaders will likely play a key role in Legislative discussion of this proposal.

Background: In 1999, the Department formed a Waste Water Permit Work Group of external stakeholders to aid in guiding the rebuild of the wastewater discharge program. The state's current "certification" program is a review and certification of federal permits that protects Alaska water quality and affords unique site specific permit features that benefit Alaska operators.

Of the work group's 10 recommendations aimed at making the program more efficient and sustainable, one is the pursuit of state decision making – state primacy for federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits – a permit required for discharge to surface waters. This recommendation, however, came with the caveat of "not at any cost" since the work group and the Department understood that other aspects of the wastewater discharge program needed attention and resources first before launching a full effort to pursue primacy.

During FY 02 and much of FY 03, the Department will be accomplishing the rebuild of the certification/existing state permit program in response to the 10 recommendations. The stakeholder group is still active in guiding this work and is keenly interested in any efforts to more fully examine NPDES primacy for Alaska. Funding an NPDES implementation study in FY03 is a logical next step especially while the stakeholder work group is still well intact and able to provide guidance.

Alaska is one of only six states in the nation that does NOT make NPDES permit decisions at the state level. EPA issues approximately 80 NPDES permits in Alaska each year - permits that are valid for 5 years. Several hundred more Alaska operations are approved to operate under the terms of various general permits issued by EPA. In the last couple of years, two other states have sought and attained state primacy and Idaho is currently assessing whether to seek delegation. Alaska could acquire many lessons learned from these states in crafting a program best suited to our needs.

The implementation study is to be viewed as a Phase III effort - an initial scoping study was performed by Easton Environmental in 1998 (Phase I), followed by the Department's more detailed scoping discussions with the Waste Water Permit Work Group in 1999 and 2000 (Phase II).

Work Products

Department staff (1.0 PFT, 1.0 PPT) with assistance by private contractors and the Department of Law will prepare a complete analysis that describes the NPDES program opportunity for Alaska. The implementation study will draw upon Idaho's work, previous studies conducted by the Department, nationwide studies of NPDES programs, and stakeholder recommendations and concerns. The study will describe

- EPA's existing program in Alaska,
- required and recommended primacy program components,
- advantages, pitfalls, and experiences from similarly-situated states, including their program costs and staff/contractual resources,
- draft rules and regulations needed for primacy,
- guidance and implementation recommendations for executing the permit review, issuing permits and performing field compliance assistance,
- necessary resources including number of staff, use of contractors and specific technical expertise of staff for an Alaskan program,
- identification of legal issues with proposed resolutions and proposed statutory language necessary to acquire primacy, and
- a proposed action plan to secure federal funding as an ongoing contributor to offset operational costs of an Alaska NPDES permit program.

The study will provide a full background of all information necessary for the Alaska Legislature in consultation with Alaska stakeholders and the Department to decide whether to pursue NPDES primacy.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004
Personal Services	95.7	47.8
Travel	12	6
Contractual	101.6	41
Supplies	2	1
Equipment	6.9	1
TOTAL OPERATING	218.2	96.8



Council of Alaska Producers

P.O. Box 22653 Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 31, 2002

Honorable Senator Therriault:

The Council of Alaska Producers has a strong interest in the State of Alaska assuming the NPDES permit program. We believe there is significant potential to benefit from having the program administered by people familiar with the unique conditions of Alaska, as well as the potential for expediting the permitting process through more accessible permitting staff. Resource development in Alaska may become more economic and attractive to mining and other industries, and the protection of the State waters may be improved as locally knowledgeable persons make water use determinations.

However, we also have some reservations. We are concerned whether or not the State will have permitting flexibility equal to that provided through the State permit certification process. We are also concerned whether the State can best resolve water permitting conflicts with the EPA, if and when they should arise, as program administrator or if they have greater power as a separate entity.

It is our hope that with further evaluation of the NPDES assumption, and with an implementation plan that would provide us with a preview of the State NPDES program, that it will be evident that State assumption of the program will benefit Alaska citizens and Alaskan waters.

State assumption of the NPDES program will be costly. It would be unwise to request appropriation of funds for this program without first providing an implementation plan and an evaluation of the consequences. The legislation proposed in the attached document requests the funds and authority to take this first step.

The Council of Alaska Producers respectfully requests your assistance in drafting and sponsoring this bill.

If you have any questions, please contact Charlotte MacCay at (907) 272-2117, or (907) 266-4552, or on my cell phone at (907) 529-4332. My fax number is (907) 266-4568 and my email is cmaccay@aol.com. Kent Dawson is also available to assist you and can be reached at (907) 463-2533.

With sincere appreciation,

Charlotte L. MacCay

Vice President, Council of Alaska Producers



Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

121 West Fireweed Lane, Suite 250, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2035
(907) 276-0700 Fax: (907) 276-3887 e-mail: Resources@akrdc.org

Founded 1975

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Thaddeus J. Owens

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March 15, 2002

Senator John Torgerson
Chair, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: SB 326 — Wastewater Discharge Program

Dear Senator Torgerson:

On behalf of the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. (RDC), I am writing to express our support for SB 326 — Wastewater Discharge Program. This legislation directs the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to assess the costs and benefits of assuming primacy over the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program and to develop a plan for implementation. At present Alaska is one of only six states which does not administer its own NPDES program.

As you know, RDC is a private, membership-funded, non-profit trade association. Our members include companies from the mining, timber, oil and gas, tourism and fishing industries. Also within our ranks are local communities, Native corporations, organized labor and industry support firms. Our mission is to expand Alaska's economic base through the responsible development of the state's natural resources.

As a matter of philosophy, RDC's members support opportunities for state primacy over federal regulatory programs. Local control allows broad federal guidelines to be tailored to the unique circumstances and characteristics of Alaska. The regulated community would prefer to deal with government officials based in Fairbanks, Anchorage or Juneau, as opposed to Seattle or Washington, D.C.

DEC has demonstrated a willingness to engage a variety of stakeholders in developing creative solutions to complicated regulatory issues. In this case, the Wastewater Permit Work Group will play an active role in evaluating the program. The review will also be subject to public comment prior to being submitted to the Legislature for final action.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. Please feel free to contact me with any questions, or if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Tadd Owens
Executive Director

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska



Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

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March 15, 2002

Senator John Torgerson
Chair, Senate Resources Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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As a matter of philosophy, RDC's members support opportunities for state primacy over federal regulatory programs. Local control allows broad federal guidelines to be tailored to the unique circumstances and characteristics of Alaska. The regulated community would prefer to deal with government officials based in Fairbanks, Anchorage or Juneau, as opposed to Seattle or Washington, D.C.

DEC has demonstrated a willingness to engage a variety of stakeholders in developing creative solutions to complicated regulatory issues. In this case, the Wastewater Permit Work Group will play an active role in evaluating the program. The review will also be subject to public comment prior to being submitted to the Legislature for final action.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. Please feel free to contact me with any questions, or if I may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Tadd Owens
Executive Director

SB

329

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB329
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Fish & Game
 Title Allow CDQ groups to hold entry permits BRU Comm Fish Entry Commission
 Component Comm Fish Entry Commission
 Spcnsor Senator Halford
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. 471

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact

Prepared by: Roger Kolden Phone 790-6950
 Division Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Date/Time 3/1/02 11:49 AM
 Approved by: Mary McDowell, Commissioner Date 03/01/2002
 Agency Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 329
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: DCE: D
 Title Allow CDQ groups to hold entry permits BRU Community Assist & Econ Dev. (405)
 Component Community & Business Development
 Sponsor Senator Halford
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. 2486

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill adds CDQ groups as a new category of limited entry permit owners. There is no fiscal impact on the department.

Prepared by: Pat Poland, Director Phone 907-269-4578
 Division Community & Business Development Date/Time 3/1/02 4:28 PM
 Approved by: Deborah B. Sedwick, Commissioner Date 3/1/2002
 Agency Department of Community & Economic Development



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
Senator Rick Halford
President of the Senate

While in Session:
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
907-465-4958

While in Interim:
P.O. Box 670190
Chugiak, AK 99567
907-694-4958

Senate Bill 329: Allow CDQ Groups to Hold Entry Permits

Sponsor Statement

In 1992, federal legislation created the Community Development Quota (CDQ) Program to promote fisheries related economic development and growth in western Alaska. Sixty-five communities participating in the program have formed six regional organizations (CDQ groups) within a fifty-mile radius of the Bering Sea coastline.

Senate Bill 329 provides an additional tool to enhance their goal of promoting fisheries economic development by allowing CDQ groups to hold limited entry permits. Broadening the limited entry permitting process, to allow ownership by CDQ groups, gives the groups an additional opportunity to provide an economic stimulus to communities within their geographic bounds. Should this bill become law, limited entry permits shall only be held by: individuals, CDQ groups, CFAB and the state loan programs.

Today the six CDQ groups are:

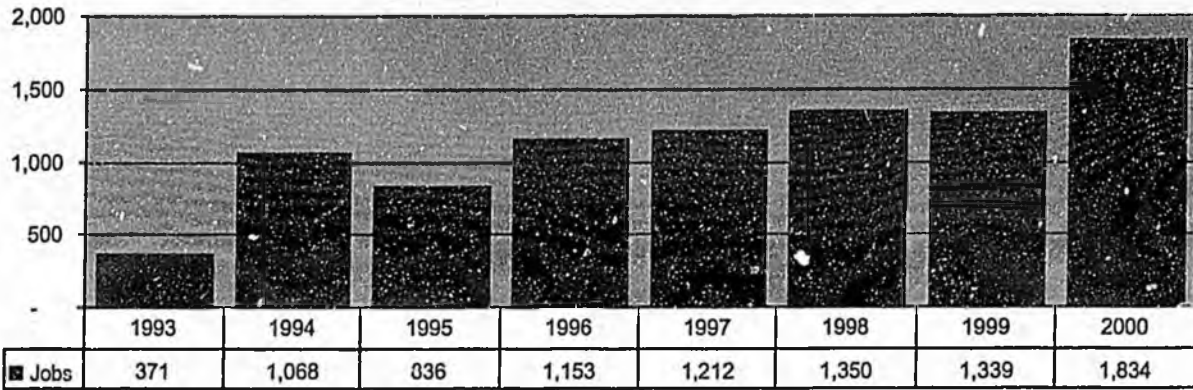
- Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association (6 communities)
- Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation (17 communities)
- Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association (1 community)
- Coastal Villages Region Fund (20 communities)
- Norton Sound Economic Development Corporation (15 communities)
- Yukon Delta Fisheries Development Association (6 communities)

According to the Community Development Quota Program, "since 1992, approximately 9,000 jobs have been created for western Alaska residents with wages totaling more that \$60 million."

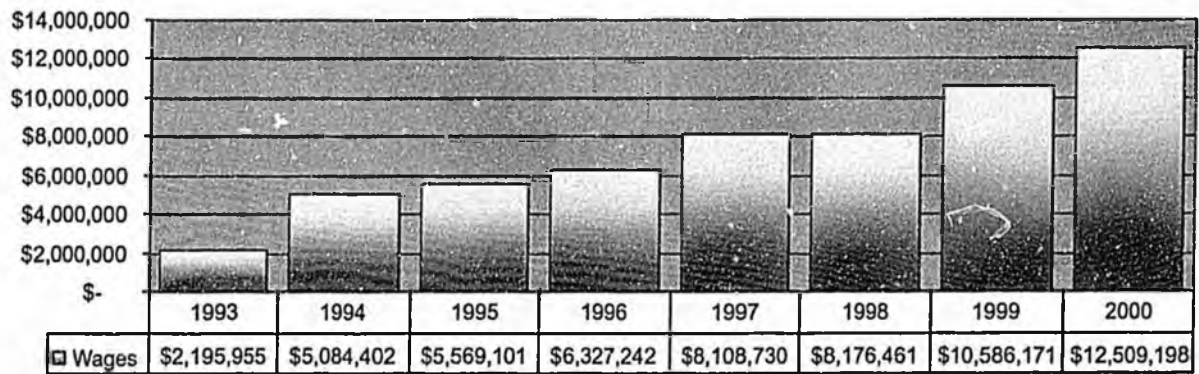
It is the sponsor's intent that SB 329 provides the groups an additional economic means to broaden the impact they have on the communities they serve by bringing additional jobs and wages to strengthen the economical well being of western Alaska.

I encourage all members of the committee to join me in supporting SB 329. Thank you.

1993 - 2000 CDQ Employment



1993-2000 CDQ Wages



3/5/02
Paul Seaton
58395 Bruce St.
Homer, AK 99603
Phone and fax: 907-235-6342

Alaska State Senator John Torgerson, Chairman
Senate Resource Committee
Re:SB0329A 22-L51506/A

Dear Senator,

I have looked at SB 329. There are at least 3 features that need change. There is one major section that should be fixed to make the law consistent with current practices in the fishing industry.

Before discussing those issues:

I think this problem of maintaining regional ownership of limited entry permits could better be solved by simply allowing the CDQ groups to finance and hold interest in entry permits just like CFAB has such authority.

1. I looked for a cap on the number of permits a CDQ group could own for an area. I find that Sec.1, line 5, limits the CDQ group to the same limit for a Limited Entry or interim use permit as under current law for natural persons. That is only one for a species per management area. I don't know if that was the intent.
**** If that gets changed to multiples by changing "an" in line 5 page one, to "entry permits", then we MUST add a section limiting the percentage of a management area's permits that can be controlled or owned this way.****
2. I see no reason to allow CDQ groups to qualify for, or apply for interim use permits. Any person they would designate for a "designated agent" (pg. 2b) line 2, could get the interim use permit individually and then later qualify for issuance of an entry permit if the fishery goes limited entry.
**** The interim-use permit language should be struck throughout the bill.****

Sec 15 page 7a)

CDQ groups should NOT be allowed to receive initial entry permits as that would cut out the local native fishermen from personally receiving the permits. I cannot see any application of this provision unless it is dovetailed with HB 206. That would shift permit ownership from fishermen to vessel owners (entities – included but not limited to CDQ groups) in fisheries other than scallop and Korean hair crab. Preventing CDQ groups from obtaining interim use permits would solve this problem, but only if HB206 does not pass. If HB206 passes, CDQ groups could petition to use those provisions with the concurrence of the legislature to have the Limited Entry permits issued to the absentee vessel owners instead of fishermen.

Sec. 16 AS16.43330 a)

Again – I don't think entities in the Bering Sea should receive entry permits by excluding Bering Sea Native fishermen.

CDQ groups should not be eligible to receive initial issuances of limited entry permits.

3. Page 11, line 23, Sec 31 AS43.76.150 (b) through page 14 Sec 37 line 20 – end of bill.

All these sections refer to dive fisheries that currently do not exist in the Bering Sea, the area to which this bill is limited. I am concerned with all the voting and taxation issues. I think the "single" permit limit for a CDQ group will be changed and do not know what ownership cap would be set. In other words – depending on that cap one entity could totally control the vote provision of 25% of permit holders. I don't think this tax on everyone but controlled by only one entity would be ethical or legal.

If this bill proceeds, a section needs to be inserted that an entity has only one vote in any such election regardless of the number of permits owned.

4. Other issues – make law consistent with industry practice. Page 2 Sec.3 AS 16.05.680(a) (3)

The current law requires each permit holder to be physically present at the time of delivery to a buyer or processor contracted tender. A vessel cannot aggregate fish from more than one permit holder's gear

and fishermen cannot hire a tender to run their fish to town without each and every permit holder accompanying the fish to the processor. Throughout the state, set net families or groups violate this provision every day. Set net families or non-family operations generally fish a number of permits yet in any one day may deliver all the fish on just one permit rather than separating the fish which were caught in each permit's nets. An aggregate or association delivery is in violation of this section. However, this has always been the practice in the industry.

In herring fishing, sometimes the fishermen form voluntary co-ops and aggregate deliveries.

With the changes in the salmon industry, set netters across from Anchorage must now aggregate and run their fish in to buyers because processors are no longer providing tender service for part or all of the season. A fish ticket with appropriate numbers imprinted should be allowed to accompany the fish.

In Chignik, the BOF has passed regulations to allow an aggregated fish allocation to an association of permit holders. Unless this provision is changed the BOF attempt will result in illegal deliveries.

None of these 'association deliveries' allow operation of fishing gear without a permit holder present.

**** 16.05.680(a)(3) needs to be changed to conform to industry practice and allow aggregated delivery by an association, group or family without being a violation of the law.****

**** 16.05.680(a)(3) needs to be changed to allow fishermen or associations to use their own tenders to transport fish to a buyer as long as the fish are accompanied by a card imprinted and fisherman signed fish ticket****

S B

3 4 3

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 343
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Environmental Conservation
 Title An Act clarifying the term "best technology" required BRU Spill Prevention and Response
for use in oil discharge prevention and contingency plans ... Component Industry Preparedness and
 Sponsor Senate Resources Pipeline Program
 Requester Senate Resources Component No. 1922

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1052 OHSRPR Prevention Account						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 Current statute states that an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan (c-plan) must provide for the use of the best technology that was available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed. DEC developed regulations for determining whether a c-plan meets this "best available technology" (BAT) requirement. The regulations were developed through a negotiated rulemaking process that included stakeholders from around the state representing a broad range of interests. On Feb. 1, 2002, the Alaska Supreme Court determined that, while the regulations had "considerable theoretical merit," the statute as currently written does not allow DEC to rely on response planning standards or performance standards in determining whether these technologies meet the BAT requirement. This bill changes the statute to validate DEC's current approach in considering certain technologies that are proven, appropriate and reliable in meeting State standards for best available technology and therefore there will be no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Larry Dietrick Phone 465-5250
 Division: Spill Prevention and Response Date/Time 2/28/02 2:36 PM
 Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson Deputy Commissioner Date 2/28/2002
 Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Chairman: Senator John Torgerson
Vice Chair: Senator Gary Wilken
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Ben Stevens
Senator Robin Taylor
Senator Kim Elton
Senator Georgianna Lincoln



Official Business

State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-4907
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SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Sponsor Statement

SB 343

"Best Available Technology: Discharge Plan"

The State of Alaska is widely recognized as having one of the most comprehensive oil spill prevention and response requirements in the world. This recognition is due to actions taken by the Legislature and the ADEC to ensure that companies operating in Alaska have taken the appropriate steps to prevent discharges and have access to the resources necessary to rapidly respond and clean up discharges should they occur.

Alaska law and regulation require vessels and facilities to have oil discharge prevention and contingency plans approved by ADEC. Plan holders are required to utilize best available technology as part of these plans. The regulations governing determinations of "best available technology" were developed through a comprehensive stakeholder process, and were adopted by ADEC in 1997. Since that time, over 100 C Plans have been approved, implementing the BAT requirement.

As a result of these requirements and industry efforts, significant advances have been made in technologies utilized and in place in Alaska. The regulations have served Alaska well in the five-year period they have been in effect.

On February 1, 2002, the Alaska Supreme Court struck down two provisions in the regulations (18 AAC 75.445(k)(1) and (2)), ruling that these provisions were inconsistent with that Court's interpretation of the Legislature's intent. At the same time, the Court emphasized the limited scope of its ruling and acknowledged that the Legislature had vested ADEC with broad discretion to define BAT.

This ruling jeopardizes timely issuance of new plans and timely renewals of existing plans. Immediate action by the Legislature is needed to address this ruling to ensure continued plan administration and preclude negative consequences on development of the state's resources. SB343 affirms that the 1997 regulations and the three-tiered process encompassed in them do, in fact, meet Legislative intent with regard to BAT and are consistent with the statute. The bill also affirms the validity of the regulations and the C Plans.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Senator Georgianna Lincoln



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SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Sectional Analysis

SB 343

Best Available Technology: Discharge Plan

Summary. The purpose of this bill is to clarify the requirement for the use of best available technology in oil spill contingency plans in light of the Alaska Supreme Court's decision in *Lakosh v. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, et al.* (February 1, 2002). Specifically, the bill would legislatively affirm the best available technology approach taken by the 1997 negotiated rulemaking process and affirm the continued effect of the contingency plan approvals issued under those regulations.

Section 1. Legislative Findings, Intent and Purpose.

Subsection (a) contains legislative findings.

(a)(1)-(4) explain the required components of an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan set out in existing AS 46.04.030.

(a)(5)-(6) describes DEC's 1997 negotiated rulemaking which developed regulatory criteria for determining whether a contingency plan uses best available technology and finds that the three tier criteria developed was a reasonable process for defining what was meant by best available technology (BAT).

(a)(7) explains that over 100 contingency plans have been issued under the 1997 BAT regulations. These contingency plans utilizing the 1997 regulations have brought about major improvements in oil spill prevention and response capabilities.

(a)(8) describes the Alaska Supreme Court's February 1, 2002 ruling holding the 1997 BAT regulations at 18 AAC 75.445(k)(1), (2) inconsistent with the Court's interpretation of the Legislature's intent in adopting AS 46.04.030(e) and AS 46.04.030(k).

(a)(9) explains that the Alaska Supreme Court's ruling potentially jeopardizes the status of existing contingency plans, the timely issuance of new plans, and the timely renewal of existing contingency plans.

(a)(10) explains the negative consequences of the Alaska Supreme Court's ruling including potential uncertainties, delays and cost.

Subsection (b) sets forth the Legislature's intent to 1) clarify that the 1997 BAT regulations meet the Legislature's intent with respect to application of best available technology and 2) create a solution to the uncertainty caused by the Alaska Supreme Court's recent ruling.

Subsection (c) states that the purpose of the Act is to overrule *Lakosh v. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation*, which invalidated parts of the 1997 BAT regulations.

Section 2 amends AS 46.04.030(e) to affirm that the three-tier BAT approach taken in the 1997 BAT regulations is consistent with statute. Section 2 makes three clarifications. First, DEC must specify in regulation what technologies are subject to a BAT determination. Second, DEC may provide that technologies that meet the response planning standards in AS 46.04.030(k) or a oil pollution prevention performance standard adopted under AS 46.04.070 are BAT. Third, DEC may establish BAT independently of the contingency plan renewal process as provided in 18 AAC 75.447. Technologies which the department finds are BAT would be maintained in a departmental list. C-plan holders could choose to use any of the listed technologies in lieu of performing an individual BAT analysis or perform an individual BAT analysis if another alternative is preferred.

Section 3 is a transition provision which provides that the 1997 BAT regulations remain effect and that DEC may rely upon them in approving new contingency plans and renewing existing contingency plan approvals.

Section 4 is a transition provision which affirms a contingency plan that, on the effective date of this Act, has been approved by DEC under AS 46.04.030 remains in effect and that the plan holder may continue to operate under that plan until the approval expires, or is modified or revoked under existing law, whichever first occurs.

Section 5 provides that the clarifications made to AS 46.04.030(e) in section 2 are retroactive to the date of DEC's adoption of the 1997 regulations.

Section 6 provides that the Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

(1) the applicant must have ready access to enough equipment to meet the applicable response planning standards established under 18 AAC 75.430 — 18 AAC 75.442 using mechanical methods of control, containment, and cleanup;

(2) identified equipment must reflect the best available technology at the time the plan is submitted or renewed;

(3) types and amounts of boom, boom connectors, and anchorage devices must be of the appropriate design for the particular product, type of environment, and environmental conditions experienced at the facility or operation; the boom must be of sufficient length to mount an effective response to the volume of discharged oil established under 18 AAC 75.430 — 18 AAC 75.442 for each type of facility or operation;

(4) vessels used to deploy and tow boom must be of a number, size, and power adequate to deploy the types and amounts of boom addressed in (3) of this subsection and must be capable of operating in the manner and at the speeds necessary for the effective use of boom; and

(5) the number and size of skimmers and pumps to be used must be appropriate and adequate for recovery of the planning standard volume of the type of oil discharged within the planning standard time limit for cleanup established under 18 AAC 75.430 — 18 AAC 75.442; equipment types must be compatible with each other as necessary to ensure an efficient response.

(h) **Nonmechanical Response Information.** Plans which propose the use of dispersants, in situ burning, or other nonmechanical response techniques during periods when environmental conditions or other factors limit the use of mechanical spill response methods must demonstrate their efficiency and effectiveness and must include a full assessment of potential environmental consequences, provisions for continuous monitoring and real-time assessment of environmental effects, and full compliance with all applicable approval requirements. If in situ burning is proposed as a response technique, a completed application for approval by the department must be included.

(i) **Oil Spill Primary Response Action Contractor Information.** If a plan holder proposes to use the services of an oil spill primary response action contractor to meet a requirement of AS 46.04.030 or 18 AAC 75.400 — 18 AAC 75.495, the contractor must be registered under 18 AAC 75.500 — 18 AAC 75.580. The plan holder shall include a correct and complete list of each primary response action contractor, with name, address, telephone number, and affiliation by company, and, for each response action contract, a statement signed by the plan holder and the primary response action contractor attesting to the department that the contract

(B) respond if a discharge occurs;

(C) notify the plan holder immediately if the contractor cannot carry out the response actions specified in the contract or the contingency plan;

(D) give written notice at least 30 days before terminating its contract with the plan holder;

(E) respond to a department-conducted discharge exercise required of the plan holder; and

(F) continuously maintain in a state of readiness, in accordance with industry standards, the equipment and other spill response resources to be provided by the contractor under the contingency plan; and

(2) contains the provisions required under AS 46.04.030(r), if the contract is between the plan holder for a tank vessel or oil barge carrying crude oil that has been transported by the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and a primary response action contractor who is the common operating agent for the holders and lessees of the right-of-way agreement for the Trans Alaska Pipeline System.

(j) **Training.** In addition to maintaining continuous compliance with other applicable state and federal training requirements, the plan holder shall demonstrate that designated oil spill response personnel are trained and kept current in the specifics of plan implementation, including deployment of containment boom, operation of skimmers and lighting equipment, and organization and mobilization of personnel and resources. The plan holder shall ensure that proof of training is maintained for three years and is made available to the department upon request.

(k) **Best Available Technology Review.** For purposes of 18 AAC 75.425(e)(4), the department will review a plan and make a best available technology determination using the following criteria, as applicable:

(1) technology used for oil discharge containment, storage, transfer, and cleanup to satisfy a response planning standard in 18 AAC 75.430 — 18 AAC 75.442 will be considered best available technology if the technology of the applicant's oil discharge response system as a whole is appropriate and reliable for the intended use as well as the magnitude of the applicable response planning standard;

(2) technology that complies with the performance standards of 18 AAC 75.005 — 18 AAC 75.080 and that is not subject to a best available technology review under 18 AAC 75.425(e)(4)(A), will be considered best available technology;

(3) technology identified under 18 AAC 75.425(e)(4)(A) will be evaluated using the following criteria, if applicable:

Tier 1
cleanup &
containment
BAT =

Tier 2
Coil Spill
Prevention

Tier 3
Coffin
technology

(A) whether each technology is the best in use in other similar situations and is available for use by the applicant;

(B) whether each technology is transferable to the applicant's operations;

(C) whether there is a reasonable expectation each technology will provide increased spill prevention or other environmental benefits;

(D) the cost to the applicant of achieving best available technology, including consideration of that cost relative to the remaining years of service of the technology in use by the applicant;

(E) the age and condition of the technology in use by the applicant;

(F) whether each technology is compatible with existing operations and technologies in use by the applicant;

(G) the practical feasibility of each technology in terms of engineering and other operational aspects; and

(H) whether other environmental impacts of each technology, such as air, land, water pollution, and energy requirements, offset any anticipated environmental benefits.

(I) If the department's determination under (k) of this section is that a technology proposed for use by the applicant is not the best available technology, the department will provide a written finding explaining its decision. (Eff. 5/14/92, Register 122; am 9/25/93, Register 127; am 3/28/96, Register 137; am 4/4/97, Register 142)

Authority: AS 46.03.020
AS 46.04.020

AS 46.04.030
AS 46.04.035

AS 46.04.070

18 AAC 75.447. DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES. (a) To assure that proven new technologies are considered for use in oil discharge prevention and contingency plans, the department will review and appraise technology applied at other locations in the United States and the world that represent alternatives to the technologies used by plan holders in their oil discharge prevention and contingency plans submitted to meet response planning standards in 18 AAC 75.430 — 18 AAC 75.442 and the performance standards of 18 AAC 75.005 — 18 AAC 75.080. The department will conduct this review and appraisal by

(1) sponsoring a technology conference at least every five years and in cooperation with persons, organizations, and groups with interests and expertise in relevant technologies; this conference will provide interested parties with an opportunity to describe the status of existing technologies in use as well as technologies that may be considered superior to those in use at that time; and

(2) engaging in studies, inquiries, surveys, or analyses the department believes appropriate to the consideration of new technologies.

After its review and appraisal, the department will issue written findings. In its findings, the department will provide an evaluation of the technologies based on the criteria listed above. The department will identify the evidence supporting its determination that a technology is a technological breakthrough that is more efficient or effective than existing technologies. The department will identify specific environments where the technology is being used. The department will identify plan holders, permit holders, and other persons of the department. (Eff. 5/14/92, Register 122; am 9/25/93, Register 127; am 3/28/96, Register 137; am 4/4/97, Register 142)

18 AAC 75.455. D
Within seven days of the receipt of an application, the department will determine whether the application requires a public review. If the department determines that a public review is required, the department will notify the applicant and the public. (b) When the department determines that a public review is sufficient for public review, the department will send a notice of public review to the Department of Natural Resources, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the appropriate advisory councils. (c) The department will set a date, within a period of 90 days, by which the applicant must submit a response to the department. (d) The department will publish one or more notices of public review as described in 18 AAC 75.455. (e) The department will establish under (3) of this section the procedures for public review.

HAND DELIVERED

2/15/02 5:24 PM
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
ANCHORAGE CIVIL DIVISION
Alaska

1 Tom Lakosh
P.O. Box 100648
2 Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0648
Phone/fax (907) 563-7380

3 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

5 Tom Lakosh)
Plaintiff)
6 vs.)
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation,)
7 Defendants,)
ARCO Marine Inc., BP Oil Shipping Company, USA,)
8 Sea River Maritime, Inc.)
Defendants in Intervention)

Case No. 3AN-01-07929 CI
On Remand from the Supreme Court
of the State of Alaska Case No. S-961

9
10 Motion for Status Conference, or in the alternative,

11 Motion for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief

12 Pro per plaintiff, Tom Lakosh, moves the court to schedule a status conference at its
13 earliest possible convenience to develop reasonable procedures for addressing appropriate relief
14 in the instant case. If the court cannot schedule a timely status conference, or is otherwise
15 indisposed to development of alternative relief from the unlawfully issued permits, plaintiff
16 seeks an immediate: declaration of the court invalidating all Oil Discharge Prevention and
17 Contingency Plan Permits issued by DEC since April 4, 1997, and; order enjoining DEC from
18 issuing new permits pending implementation and application of regulations consistent with the
19 authorizing statute.

20 On February 1, 2002 the Supreme Court issued Opinion No. 5531 reversing summary
21 judgment in the instant case and declaring the contested regulations inconsistent with the
22 authorizing statute. The authorizing statute has been in effect for over 21 years but has never

1 been appropriately applied by DEC in its review of oil spill contingency plans. The users of
2 Alaska's natural resources have suffered unlawful risk and damage from oil spills during this
3 period, but moreover, have been denied the mandated timely improvement of oil spill prevention
4 and response capability for 21 years.

5 DEC regulation, 18 AAC 75.445(f), provides for temporary and extraordinary spill
6 prevention measures when spill response cannot be performed in accordance with mandated
7 requirements:

8 "The department will, in its discretion, require the plan holder to take specific
9 temporary prevention measures until environmental conditions improve to reduce the risk
10 or magnitude of an oil discharge during periods when planned spill response methods are
11 rendered ineffective by environmental limitations."

12 Where DEC has deliberately amended its regulations to diminish statutory protections
13 and otherwise grossly abused its discretion, it is imperative that the court apply its discretion in
14 application of the principles set forth in DEC regulations to insure that the public does not suffer
15 further undue risk and damage from oil spills or unnecessary economic harm from invalidation
16 of existing permits. Plaintiff has attempted to resolve this matter with DEC, but to no avail.
17 Plaintiff therefore suggests that the court engage in formulation of equitable relief, short of
18 revocation of permits, to provide the public with the protections that have been denied over 21
19 years which have resulted in billions of dollars of damage to Alaska's natural resources and loss
20 of revenue to the State.

21 Plaintiff will endeavor to seek advice of affected communities in formulation of cost
22 effective spill prevention measures as equitable relief to the above stated ongoing injuries, which
23 could not otherwise be remedied during the period of time it takes to reissue a proper regulation

1 and implement the technology improvements mandated by law across some 120 permits. An
 2 orderly schedule for revision of the regulation and permit reevaluation will also be sought in the
 3 remedy phase of this case. Plaintiff requests the court specify its intent for resolution of these
 4 matters in its order regarding the instant motions.

5 Dated this 15th day of February, 2002

Tom Lakosh
 Tom Lakosh
 Pro Per Plaintiff

Certificate of Service

8 I certify that a true copy of the foregoing document was hand delivered to Breck Tostevin, (DEC), Kevin Callahan
 (Sea River), Chuck Flynt (ARCO and BP) on 2/15/02 by *Tom Lakosh*

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

Tom Lakosh)
Plaintiff)
vs.)
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation,)
Defendants,)
ARCO Marine Inc., BP Oil Shipping Company, USA,)
Sea River Maritime, Inc.)
Defendants in Intervention)

Case No. 3AN-01-07929 CI
On Remand from the Supreme Court
of the State of Alaska Case No. S-9615

(Proposed) ORDER

The Court having fully considered Plaintiff's Motion for Status Conference, filed on
2/15/02, GRANTS the motion. The conference will held on at

The parties should cooperate in preparation of a discussion of remedies and scheduling as
suggested by Mr. Lakosh.

So ORDERED this day of , 2002

John Reese
Superior Court Judge

X
 Notice: This opinion is subject to correction before publication in the Pacific Reporter. Readers are requested to bring errors to the attention of the Clerk of the Appellate Courts, 303 K Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, phone (907) 264-0608, fax (907) 264-0878, e-mail corrections@appellate.courts.state.ak.us.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TOM LAKOSH,)	
)	Supreme Court No. S-9619
Appellant,)	
)	Superior Court No.
v.)	3AN-97-2572 CI
)	
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF)	
ENVIRONMENTAL)	
CONSERVATION , ARCO)	O P I N I O N
MARINE, INC., BP OIL SHIPPING)	
COMPANY, U.S.A., and)	
SEARIVER MARITIME, INC.,)	[No. 5531 - February 1, 2002]
)	
Appellees.)	
)	

Appeal from the Superior Court of the State of Alaska, Third Judicial District, Anchorage, John Reese, Judge.

Appearances: Tom Lakosh, pro se, Anchorage.
 Breck C. Tostevin, Assistant Attorney General,
 Anchorage, and Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General, Juneau, for Appellee State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation.

Before: Fabe, Chief Justice, Matthews,
 Eastaugh, Bryner, and Carpeneti, Justices.

BRYNER, Justice.

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1990, after the Exxon Valdez spilled more than 230,000 barrels of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the Alaska legislature strengthened Alaska's oil spill contingency plan statute by adding to the existing provisions, which required the use of "best available technology," a new provision that required all contingency plans to meet a set of specified response performance standards. After the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) adopted regulations to implement the new response performance standards and the best available technology requirement, Tom Lakosh sued DEC, challenging two aspects of its regulation defining best available technology. The superior court granted summary judgment to the state, and Lakosh appealed. Because the challenged regulation conflicts with the authorizing statute, we reverse and remand.

II. FACTS AND PROCEEDINGS

In 1980 the Alaska legislature, finding that "it is a matter of the highest urgency and priority to protect Alaska's coastal and inside water, estuaries, wetlands, beaches, and land from the damage which may be occasioned by the discharge of oil," enacted Alaska's Oil Pollution Control Act. [Fn. 1] One provision of the Act, AS 46.04.030, required persons engaged in various oil-related activities to file and obtain DEC's approval of oil spill prevention and contingency plans. [Fn. 2]

As originally enacted, this statute simply required that

oil spill prevention and contingency plans "provide for the use of the best available technology by the applicant." [Fn. 3] But in 1990, the year after the Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, the legislature strengthened the statute to require that all contingency plans meet legislatively specified performance standards for containing, controlling, and cleaning up spills. [Fn. 4] At the same time, the legislature retained a slightly modified version of the best available technology requirement, specifying that contingency plans "must provide for use . . . of the best technology that was available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed." [Fn. 5]

The legislature left the phrase "best available technology" undefined but directed DEC to "establish the procedures and time limits applicable to agency review of contingency plans." [Fn. 6] To address this directive, DEC formed a working group comprising various stakeholders from the regulated industries, environmental and other public interest groups, local governments, and DEC representatives. The group held public workshops, published notices of proposed regulations in various newspapers, and received comments regarding the regulatory definition of best available technology. Tom Lakosh participated in the workshops and submitted written comments voicing his disapproval of the regulations. But the regulations were ultimately adopted, and their definition of best available technology took effect on April 4, 1997.

Lakosh filed a declaratory judgment action in superior court, challenging the new definition of best available technology as inconsistent with the underlying statutory requirements set out in AS 46.04.030(e). Superior Court Judge John Reese granted summary judgment in favor of DEC, upholding the regulations. Lakosh appeals, challenging two aspects of the regulations' definition of best available technology.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

We review a grant of summary judgment de novo. [Fn. 7] We exercise our independent judgment to determine whether administrative regulations are valid and to interpret the underlying statutory language. [Fn. 8] When an agency has adopted regulations under a delegation of authority from the legislature and using the process prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act, [Fn. 9] we presume that the regulations are valid and place the burden of proving otherwise on the challenging party. [Fn. 10] We limit our review to "whether the regulation[s] [are] consistent with and reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of the statutory provisions . . . [and] whether the regulation[s] [are] reasonable and not arbitrary." [Fn. 11]

In making the consistency determination, we use our independent judgment unless the "issue involves agency expertise or the determination of fundamental policy questions on subjects committed to an agency." [Fn. 12] If the issue involves agency expertise, we review under the reasonable basis standard and defer to the agency if its interpretation is reasonable. [Fn. 13] We also employ rational basis review in deciding whether a regulation is necessary to implement the statute [Fn. 14] and whether a regulation is reasonable and not arbitrary. [Fn. 15]

B. Statutory and Regulatory Provisions

Alaska Statute 46.04.030(a) provides that "[a] person may not cause or permit the operation of an oil terminal facility in the state unless an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan for the facility has been approved by [DEC] and the person is in compliance with the plan." [Fn. 16] Moreover, subsection .030(k) further requires that contingency plan holders be able to comply with specified standards. The subsection sets specific spill containment and cleanup performance standards [Fn. 17] and commands plan holders to maintain, or have available under contract,

"sufficient oil discharge containment, storage, transfer, and cleanup equipment, personnel, and resources to meet" these standards. [Fn. 18] DEC has adopted regulations setting analogous performance standards that plan holders must meet with respect to oil spill prevention. [Fn. 19] And finally, subsection .030(e) requires that oil spill contingency plans also "provide for the use by the applicant of the best technology that was available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed."

It is this latter provision, subsection .030(e)'s best available technology requirement, that is in controversy here. DEC chose to adopt a three-tiered approach for determining whether a contingency plan provides for the use of the best available technology. [Fn. 20] The first tier of the definition, set out in 18 AAC 75.445(k)(1), covers {cleanup and containment technology} governed by the oil spill response performance standards mandated by AS 46.04.030(k); cleanup and containment technology included in this tier meets the best available technology requirement if it is capable of complying with the statutory cleanup and containment performance standards that is, if the technology "as a whole" is "appropriate and reliable for the intended use as well as the magnitude of the applicable response planning standard." [Fn. 21] The second tier of the definition, 18 AAC 75.445(k)(2), governs {oil spill prevention technology,} which is governed by the oil pollution prevention standards found in 18 AAC 75.005 - .080; with limited exceptions not relevant here, the oil spill prevention technology in this tier meets the best available technology requirement if it is capable of meeting the performance standards in the applicable oil spill prevention regulations. [Fn. 22] The third tier of the definition, set out in 18 AAC 75.445(k)(3), covers {remaining technology} not subject to either the cleanup or prevention performance standards; in this tier, DEC determines whether the best available technology requirement has been met by undertaking a case-by-case evaluation based on specified criteria. [Fn. 23]

Thus, the challenged regulation uses individualized analysis to determine compliance with the best available technology requirement only for those residual classes of technology included in the third tier of the definition. [Fn. 24] For technologies covered in the first two tiers those involved in almost all oil spill prevention, containment, and cleanup activities compliance with the applicable performance standards essentially serves as a proxy for the best available technology determination.

C. The Parties' Arguments

Lakosh takes issue with the first two tiers of DEC's three-tiered method for determining whether technology is the best available, contending that they are inconsistent with AS 46.04.030(e). [Fn. 25] He argues that the legislature intended to require a " 'state of the art' quality of response equipment" that "necessarily requires a comparative analysis of available technologies" an individualized analysis like one prescribed for third-tier technology in 18 AAC 75.445(k)(3). In Lakosh's view, a definition that categorically approves any technology capable of achieving the applicable spill prevention or cleanup standards in other words, any technology "appropriate and reliable" to meet the standards conflicts with the statutory intent to require that only the best available technology be used. Lakosh thus protests that the tier one and two standards set out in 18 AAC 75.445(k)(1) and (2) are "static" and contain no provisions for requiring plan holders to employ state-of-the-art technologies.

But DEC responds that the best available technology statute " 'leaves it to the DEC to define what is best available technology.' " In DEC's view, requiring that a technology be "appropriate and reliable" to meet the "magnitude of the applicable response planning standard" suffices to define best available technology because the performance standards themselves are "the

*residual
classes
provide
for individual
analysis*

most demanding . . . standards in the world." Indeed, DEC argues, the performance standards actually encourage innovation by allowing a plan holder to use "a new, different and more efficient technology to meet the performance standard rather than simply imposing a 'one-size-fits-all' technological fix." [Fn. 26] Hence DEC urges us to recognize that, given the discretion delegated to it by the legislature, either a performance-based test like those specified in the first two tiers of the challenged regulation or an individualized analysis like the one set out in the third tier can be used to determine what is best available technology.

D. The First Two Tiers of the Definition, Set Out in 18 AAC 75.445(k) (1) and (2), Are Inconsistent with the Statutory Best Available Technology Requirement.

In addressing the parties' arguments we must first consider whether to give deference to DEC's interpretation of the best available technology statute. DEC contends that we should give deference to its judgment because "oil spill contingency planning and the application of a best technology requirement to oil spill response technologies . . . and oil spill prevention technologies . . . implicate DEC's specialized technical expertise and experience." This argument has considerable merit, but only to the extent that the legislature actually granted DEC authority to define best available technology. DEC's selection of a specific definition from among the many potentially encompassed within the general directive requiring "best available technology" certainly involved the kind of technical expertise and experience that courts are ill-equipped to second guess. To the extent that DEC's definition of best available technology lies within the broad contours contemplated by the legislature, then, the agency's judgment deserves considerable deference. [Fn. 27]

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But whether DEC's definition lies within the limits of authority delegated by the legislature raises a threshold question of legislative intent. The Alaska legislature specifically required that a "contingency plan must provide for the use by the applicant of the best technology that was available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed." [Fn. 28] The question whether DEC properly interpreted the legislature's mandate in promulgating 18 AAC 75.445(k) (1) and (2) is answerable through "statutory interpretation or other analysis of legal relationships about which courts have specialized knowledge and experience." [Fn. 29] Because this preliminary legal question resides within the traditional province of judicial review and involves no technical expertise, we decide it using our independent judgment. [Fn. 30]

But

In contending that a basic conflict exists between the statutory best-available-technology mandate and DEC's regulation implementing that mandate, Lakosh emphasizes the statute's use of the word "best." As commonly defined, the superlative "best" posits a universe of suitable or satisfactory candidates and denotes selection of a smaller group of those most desirable within that universe. [Fn. 31] Here, Lakosh argues, DEC effectively ignored the legislature's mandate to select the most desirable technologies from among the larger universe of satisfactory technologies by defining the first two tiers of "best available technology" to include essentially all suitable and satisfactory oil spill prevention and cleanup technologies.

Under 18 AAC 75.445(k) (1), all oil spill containment and cleanup technologies that can satisfy the containment and cleanup response planning standards set out in AS 46.04.030(k) that is, all that are "appropriate and reliable" to meet those standards are automatically deemed "best." Correspondingly, under 18 AAC 75.445(k) (2), all oil pollution prevention technology that is not expressly made subject to individualized best available technology review is automatically deemed "best" as long as it can satisfy that is, "comply with" the oil pollution discharge performance standards specified in 18 AAC 75.005 - .080. Both the first and

second tiers of the regulation, then, seemingly defy the legislative intent implicit in the usual meaning of "best": the intent to require a selection of the most desirable technologies from among a broader universe of technologies that would be suitable and satisfactory to comply with the requirements of a contingency plan which include a demonstrated ability to meet applicable performance standards.

Of course the plain meaning of "best" is not the end of the story. In construing statutory language, "we have rejected the mechanical application of the 'plain meaning' rule in favor of a sliding scale approach under which '[t]he plainer the statutory language is, the more convincing the evidence of contrary legislative purpose or intent must be.'" [Fn. 32] But here, both the legislative history and context of the best available technology statute support its plain meaning.

In revising the original oil spill prevention and contingency plan statute, the legislature adopted detailed response planning standards governing spill containment and cleanup that contingency plans must address when submitted for approval. [Fn. 33] DEC has subsequently adopted detailed oil pollution prevention standards that must be addressed in contingency plans. [Fn. 34] The legislature also specified that, before DEC may approve a contingency plan, the agency must "ensure that the applicant for a contingency plan has access to sufficient resources to protect environmentally sensitive areas and to contain, clean up, and mitigate potential oil discharges from the facility or vessel as provided [by the response planning standards] and to ensure that the applicant complies with the contingency plan." [Fn. 35] DEC has likewise provided that contingency plan applicants and holders are "responsible for meeting the applicable requirements" of the performance standards set out in its oil pollution prevention regulations. [Fn. 36] And the legislature has given DEC broad authority to require plan applicants or holders to demonstrate their ability to carry out their contingency plans. [Fn. 37]

These mandatory performance standards are thus baseline requirements that all plan holders must be prepared to meet. And because the legislature adopted mandatory cleanup and containment performance standards at the same time that it required the use of best available technology to carry out those standards, it obviously did not intend to equate best available technology with the ability to meet performance standards; rather, it intended best available technology to be an additional requirement. Because they stand as statute, then, AS 46.04.030(k)'s mandatory response planning standards and AS 46.04.030(e)'s best available technology requirement evince an intent to impose two separate requirements: under subsection .030(k), all contingency plan holders must demonstrate their ability to comply with applicable performance standards; and under subsection .030(e), all applicants must also provide that they will achieve this compliance which is required as part of their plans by using "the best technology that was available at the time the contingency plan was submitted or renewed."

The first two tiers of DEC's best available technology regulation conflate these separate requirements by collapsing best available technology into compliance with requisite performance standards. Yet this interpretation effectively renders AS 46.04.030(e)'s best available technology requirement superfluous, for if the legislature had wanted nothing more than to require technology to provide an "appropriate and reliable" way of complying with performance standards, it could as easily have omitted subsection .030(e)'s best available technology language entirely and let the balance of section .030 stand on its own.

We decline to read the best available technology provision in this way. It is a well-recognized rule of statutory

construction that " 'the legislature intended every word, sentence, or provision of a statute to have some purpose, force, and effect, and that no words or provisions are superfluous.' " [Fn. 38] Defining best available technology in terms of statutory minimums, then, cannot be consistent with the legislative intent of requiring that plan holders provide for the use of best available technology. And DEC points to no legislative history supporting a contrary interpretation.

The legislature plainly required that plan holders meet response planning standards and provide for the use of the best available technology in contingency plans. Because agencies are "not free to disregard any of the standards the legislature has articulated," DEC's regulations must reflect both statutory requirements. [Fn. 39] Paragraphs (k)(1) and (k)(2) of 18 AAC 75.445 fail to reflect both requirements and are therefore deficient.

Paragraph (k)(1) allows plan holders to meet the best available technology requirement for oil spill cleanup and containment by planning to use any reasonably satisfactory technology that is, any technology that would be "appropriate and reliable" to meet the cleanup and containment performance standards mandated by the response planning statute, AS 46.04.030(k). But as already indicated, AS 46.04.030(e) requires an additional step: a selection of the best technology from among all that is reasonably capable of meeting the response planning standards. Hence, by equating best available technology to "appropriate and reliable" compliance with performance standards, the definition in paragraph (k)(1) of the regulation violates AS 46.04.030(e)'s command to select the best of all available technology that is capable of complying with performance standards.

The same conclusion holds true for the definition of best available technology set out in paragraph (k)(2) of the regulation, which effectively equates best available oil pollution prevention technology to technology that is reasonably capable of meeting specified oil pollution prevention performance standards.

In defense of its regulation, DEC essentially argues that performance standards are a legitimate proxy for best available technology that good technology is bound to follow if performance standards are set sufficiently high. [Fn. 40] The challenged regulation reflects this approach. But while we assume that DEC's approach may have considerable theoretical merit, it is legally incompatible with the approach that the Alaska legislature adopted in AS 46.04.030(e) and (k), for the statute requires DEC to insist on the use of best available technology in addition to demanding compliance with performance standards. As DEC correctly notes, "[t]he [l]egislature did not choose between approaches." Yet DEC fails to recognize that the legislature chose both approaches and that this decision precludes DEC from then choosing one approach and ignoring the other.

Though we declare the challenged regulations invalid, we emphasize the limited scope of our ruling. We recognize of course that the task of defining best available technology is well outside the scope of the judiciary's responsibility and falls squarely within DEC's area of authority and expertise. We readily acknowledge that the legislature has vested DEC with broad discretion to decide how "best available technology" should be defined; and we believe that the agency is free to exercise this discretion not only in prescribing the methods for selecting the best from among all available technologies that are satisfactory, but also in deciding how broadly the class of best technologies should be drawn that is, how many of all available satisfactory technologies should be accepted as "best." But as a matter of statutory interpretation we are nevertheless constrained to hold that DEC's definition must at least include some winnowing process that AS 46.04.030(e) requires something more than accepting all

available technology that can "appropriately and reliably" comply with oil spill prevention and cleanup performance standards. We agree with Lakosh that DEC's current definitions fail this threshold requirement.

IV. CONCLUSION

Because the definition of best available technology in 18 AAC 75.445(k)(1) and (2) is contrary to AS 46.04.030(e), we REVERSE the superior court's summary judgment order and REMAND for entry of judgment declaring the regulation invalid.

FOOTNOTES

Footnote 1:

Ch. 116, sec. 1(a)(1), SLA 1980.

Footnote 2:

See former AS 46.04.030. Under AS 46.04.030(a) & (k), "oil discharge prevention and contingency plan[s]" are plans to prevent, contain, and clean up oil spills from oil tank vessels, offshore oil exploration or production facilities, and large oil terminal facilities.

Footnote 3:

Former AS 46.04.030(e).

Footnote 4:

AS 46.04.030(k); see ch. 191, sec. 9, 10, SLA 1990.

Footnote 5:

AS 46.04.030(e).

Footnote 6:

AS 46.04.030(j); see also AS 46.04.070 ("[DEC] shall adopt regulations that are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and that do not conflict with and are not preempted by federal law or regulations."); ch. 191, sec. 10, SLA 1990.

Footnote 7:

O'Callaghan v. Rue, 996 P.2d 88, 94 (Alaska 2000); Bd. of Trade, Inc. v. State, Dep't of Labor, Wage & Hour Admin., 968 P.2d 86, 89 (Alaska 1998).

Footnote 8:

Lauth v. State, Dep't of Health & Soc. Servs., 12 P.3d 181, 184 (Alaska 2000); Bd. of Trade, 968 P.2d at 89.

Footnote 9:

See AS 44.62. Because Lakosh does not argue that DEC violated the Administrative Procedure Act in promulgating the regulations, we need not analyze whether DEC complied with the Act's provisions.

Footnote 10:

O'Callaghan, 996 P.2d at 95; Bd. of Trade, 968 P.2d at 89; State, Dep't of Revenue, Permanent Fund Dividend Div. v. Cosio, 858 P.2d 621, 624 (Alaska 1993); State v. Anderson, 749 P.2d 1342, 1344 (Alaska 1988); State v. Alyeska Pipeline Serv. Co., 723 P.2d 76, 78 (Alaska 1986).

Footnote 11:

Kelly v. Zamarello, 486 P.2d 906, 911 (Alaska 1971); accord Lauth, 12 P.3d at 184; O'Callaghan, 996 P.2d at 94-95; Anderson, 749 P.2d at 1343-44; Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. LeResche, 663 P.2d 923, 926-27, 930 n.15 (Alaska 1983).

Footnote 12:

O'Callaghan, 996 P.2d at 94.

Footnote 13:

Id.

Footnote 14:

Id. at 94-95. However, "reasonable necessity is not a requirement separate from consistency. If it were, courts would be required to judge whether a particular administrative regulation is desirable as a matter of policy"; this is a function of the agency. State, Bd. of Marine Pilots v. Renwick, 936 P.2d 526, 531 (Alaska 1997) (citing Cosio, 858 P.2d at 624).

Footnote 15:

O'Callaghan, 996 P.2d at 95.

Footnote 16:

Subsections .030(b) and (c) extend this requirement to persons operating pipelines, exploration or production facilities, tank vessels, and barges.

Footnote 17:

See AS 46.04.030(k)(1)-(5). For example, a plan holder must be able to "contain or control, and clean up a discharge equal to the capacity of the largest oil storage tank at the [oil terminal] facility within 72 hours." AS 46.04.030(k)(1).

Footnote 18:

AS 46.04.030(k)(1)-(5).

Footnote 19:

See 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 75.005 - .080 (2001) (setting forth requirements for personnel training, security measures, record-keeping, oil transfers, leak detection, monitoring, operations, storage tanks, secondary containment, and facility piping).

Footnote 20:

DEC generally defined "best available technology" to mean "the best proven technology that satisfies the provisions of 18 AAC 75.425(e)(4) and 18 AAC 75.445(k)." 18 AAC 75.990(9). DEC defined "technology" to mean "equipment, supplies, other resources, and related practices ." 18 AAC 75.990(130).

Footnote 21:

18 AAC 75.445(k)(1); see also 18 AAC 75.430 - .442 (establishing the standards and factors).

Footnote 22:

See 18 AAC 75.445(k)(2).

Footnote 23:

For technology included in the third tier, 18 AAC 75.445(k)(3) requires DEC to determine compliance with the best available technology requirement by considering

(A) whether each technology is the best in use in other similar situations and is available for use by the applicant;

(B) whether each technology is transferable to the applicant's operations;

(C) whether there is a reasonable expectation each technology will provide increased spill prevention or other environmental benefits;

(D) the cost to the applicant of achieving best available technology, including consideration of that cost relative to the remaining years of service of the technology in use by the applicant;

(E) the age and condition of the technology in use by the applicant;

(F) whether each technology is compatible with existing operations and technologies in use by the applicant;

(G) the practical feasibility of each technology in terms of engineering and other operational aspects; and

(H) whether other environmental impacts of each technology, such as air, land, water pollution, and energy requirements, offset any anticipated environmental benefits.

Footnote 24:

See 18 AAC 75.425(e)(4) (listing the residual classes).

Footnote 25:

Lakosh does not dispute the criteria for evaluating third-tier technology under 18 AAC 75.445(k)(3).

Footnote 26:

DEC further points to 18 AAC 75.447, which requires DEC to identify and evaluate "breakthrough" technologies by sponsoring a technology conference at least once every five years and to "engag[e] in studies, inquiries, surveys, or analyses [that DEC] believes appropriate to the consideration of new technologies." DEC argues that its reliance on a technology's appropriateness and reliability to comply with performance standards will be rendered more meaningful as a test of best available technology because DEC will have this "breakthrough technology" information at hand when evaluating whether prevention and contingency plans use best available technology.

Footnote 27:

See *State, Bd. of Marine Pilots v. Renwick*, 936 P.2d 526, 531 (Alaska 1997) (quoting *Whaley v. State*, 438 P.2d 718, 722 (Alaska 1968)) ("[T]he well settled rule [] requires courts to give consideration and respect to the contemporaneous construction of a statute by those charged with its administration, and not to overrule such construction except for weighty reasons.") (alterations in original).

Footnote 28:

AS 46.04.030(e).

Footnote 29:

Kelly v. Zamarello, 486 P.2d 906, 916 (Alaska 1971); see also *Lauth v. State, Dep't of Health & Soc. Servs.*, 12 P.3d 181, 184 (Alaska 2000); *Bd. of Trade, Inc. v. State, Dep't of Labor, Wage & Hour Admin.*, 968 P.2d 86, 89 (Alaska 1998) (stating that the court will not replace the agency's judgment with its judgment, but will review for reasonableness, arbitrariness, and consistency); *State, Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm'n v. Templeton*, 598 P.2d 77, 80-81 (Alaska 1979).

Footnote 30:

See sources cited supra note 29.

Footnote 31:

According to Webster's, for example, "best" means "1. Exceeding all others in excellence, achievement, or quality: most excellent . . . 2. Most satisfactory, suitable, or useful: most desirable . . ." Webster's II New College Dictionary 105 (1999).

Footnote 32:

Bd. of Trade, 968 P.2d at 91 (quoting Muller v. BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc., 923 P.2d 783, 787-88 (Alaska 1996)).

Footnote 33:

AS 46.04.030(k) provides:

Except as provided in (m) and (o) of this section, the holder of an approved contingency plan required under this section shall maintain, or have available under contract, in its region of operation or in another region of operation approved by [DEC], singly or in conjunction with other operators, sufficient oil discharge containment, storage, transfer, and cleanup equipment, personnel, and resources to meet the following response planning standards:

(1) for a discharge from an oil terminal facility, the plan holder shall plan to be able to contain or control, and clean up a discharge equal to the capacity of the largest oil storage tank at the facility within 72 hours, except that if [DEC] determines that the facility is located in an area of high risk because of natural or man-made conditions outside of the facility, it may increase the volume requirement under this paragraph so that the contingency plan must be designed for a response that is greater in amount than the capacity of the largest oil storage tank at the facility;

(2) for a discharge from an exploration or production facility or a pipeline, the plan holder shall plan to be able to contain or control, and clean up the realistic maximum oil discharge within 72 hours;

(3) for a discharge of crude oil from a tank vessel or oil barge, the plan holder shall plan to be able to contain or control, and clean up a realistic maximum oil discharge as provided in (A), (B), and (C) of this paragraph:

(A) for tank vessels and oil barges having a cargo volume of less than 500,000 barrels, the plan holder shall maintain at a minimum in the region of operation, equipment, personnel, and other resources sufficient to contain or control, and clean up a 50,000 barrel discharge within 72 hours;

(B) for tank vessels and oil barges having a cargo volume of 500,000 barrels or more, the plan holder shall maintain at a minimum in its region of operation, equipment, personnel, and other resources sufficient to contain or control, and clean up a 300,000 barrel discharge within 72 hours;

(C) in addition to the minimum equipment, personnel, and other resources required to be maintained within the region of operation by (A) or (B) of this paragraph, a plan holder shall maintain, either within or outside of the plan holder's region of operation, additional equipment, personnel, and other resources sufficient to contain or control, and clean up a

realistic maximum discharge within the shortest possible time; the plan holder must demonstrate that the equipment, personnel, and other resources maintained outside the plan holder's region of operation are accessible to the plan holder and will be deployed and operating at the discharge site within 72 hours;

(4) for a discharge from a tank vessel or oil barge carrying noncrude oil in bulk as cargo, the plan holder shall plan to be able to contain or control 15 percent of the maximum capacity of the vessel or barge or the realistic maximum oil discharge, whichever is greater, within 48 hours and clean up the discharge within the shortest possible time consistent with minimizing damage to the environment;

(5) for a discharge subject to the provisions of (1) - (3) of this subsection that enters a receiving environment other than open water, the time requirement for clean up of the portion of the discharge that enters the receiving environment may, in [DEC's] discretion, be within the shortest possible time consistent with minimizing damage to the environment.

DEC has retained and elaborated these standards in 18 AAC 75.430 - .442.

Footnote 34:

See 18 AAC 75.005 - .080.

Footnote 35:

AS 46.04.030(e).

Footnote 36:

18 AAC 75.005.

Footnote 37:

See AS 46.04.030(e)(1) - (3).

Footnote 38:

Kodiak Island Borough v. Exxon Corp., 991 P.2d 757, 761 (Alaska 1999) (quoting Rydwell v. Anchorage Sch. Dist., 864 P.2d 526, 530-31 (Alaska 1993)).

Footnote 39:

Kalmakoff v. State, Commercial Fisheries Entry Comm'n, 693 P.2d 844, 853 (Alaska 1985).

Footnote 40:

For commentary discussing whether performance standards like those established in paragraphs (k)(1) and (k)(2) of 18 AAC 75.445 are superior to traditional best available technology standards, compare Bruce A. Ackerman & Richard B. Stewart, Reforming Environmental Law, 37 Stan. L. Rev. 1333, 1354 (1985) (arguing for

a change from technology-based standards to pollution-based performance standards) with Howard Latin, *Ideal Versus Real Regulatory Efficiency: Implementation of Uniform Standards and Fine Tuning Regulatory Reforms*, 37 *Stan. L. Rev.* 1267, 1267, 1273 (1985) (arguing that fine-tuning approaches like performance standards have not been proven effective).

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Spill Prevention and Response

Senate Resources
SB 343

March 5, 2002

Testimony of Larry Dietrick
Director, Division of Spill Prevention and Response

Draft

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee for the opportunity to comment on SB 343. For the record my name is Larry Dietrick and I am the Director for the Division of Spill Prevention and Response with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

The Department is responsible for reviewing and approving Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plans for over 120 facilities in Alaska. These facilities include oil terminals, pipelines, exploration and production facilities, tank vessels, oil barges, nontank vessels and the railroad.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has been working with the Department of Law since the recent Supreme Court ruling to devise a remedy that meets the requirements of the court.

At issue is the legislative intent for meeting the "best available technology" statutory requirement. The court noted that "when an agency has adopted

the task of defining best available technology is well outside the scope of the judiciary's responsibility and falls squarely within DEC's area of authority and expertise.

Because "best available technology" was not defined by the legislature the court has interpreted the statutory language to mean that the legislature intended to impose two separate requirements, which precludes DEC from relying on the response planning standards, or a performance standard established in regulations to establish BAT.

The court has ruled in the absence of any further supporting legislative history clarifying the intent.

Clearly the court, in their ruling, has invited the legislature to clarify their intent if they so choose. We believe it is the legislature's prerogative to clarify the intent and appreciate your efforts to expedite a solution.

The department believes that any legislation should meet the following goals:

First and foremost, because of the timing of the release of the court decision and the time remaining during this session, it is imperative that any legislation be limited to only what is necessary to address the court ruling. There is simply not

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At issue is the legislative intent for meeting the "best available technology" statutory requirement. The court noted that "when an agency has adopted

regulations under a delegation of authority from the legislature and using the process prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act, we presume that the regulations are valid..... and the review is limited to whether the regulations are consistent with and reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of the statutory provisions and whether the regulations are reasonable and not arbitrary”.

The legislature established what are arguably the toughest response planning standards in the world. When reviewing a contingency plan DEC has interpreted the statute to mean that meeting Alaska's tough response planning standards also satisfies the best available technology requirement if the equipment is proven, reliable and appropriate for its intended use and the magnitude of the spill it is addressing. This interpretation was developed through an extensive workgroup process when the regulations were developed in 1997.

The court recognized that this approach has considerable merit and that agency judgement in this regard deserves considerable deference but only to the extent that the legislature actually granted DEC authority to define best available technology in terms of reliance on the response planning standards.

The court has raised a rather narrow question regarding whether or not our regulatory interpretation meets the intent and lies within the limits of authority delegated by the legislature. It is not an expansive inquiry and recognizes that

the task of defining best available technology is well outside the scope of the judiciary's responsibility and falls squarely within DEC's area of authority and expertise.

Because "best available technology" was not defined by the legislature the court has interpreted the statutory language to mean that the legislature intended to impose two separate requirements, which precludes DEC from relying on the response planning standards, or a performance standard established in regulations to establish BAT.

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Clearly the court, in their ruling, has invited the legislature to clarify their intent if they so choose. We believe it is the legislature's prerogative to clarify the intent and appreciate your efforts to expedite a solution.

The department believes that any legislation should meet the following goals:

First and foremost, because of the timing of the release of the court decision and the time remaining during this session, it is imperative that any legislation be limited to only what is necessary to address the court ruling. There is simply not

enough time to entertain other changes to the statute and do credible research and coordination with the regulated community and other stakeholders.

Second, to ensure continued operation of Alaska's facilities and eliminate the cloud of uncertainty from the court ruling regarding the validity of existing plan approvals made since 1997, the legislation must be passed this session.

Third, the legislation must validate the existing regulations and preserve the approach used for making BAT determinations as envisioned by the 1997 Task Force.

Fourth, the legislation must sustain the same level of rigor for plan reviews as now practiced and not diminish the existing response capability.

Fifth, the legislation must continue to support the ability of the department to evaluate new technologies and make BAT findings.

SB 343 meets these goals and provides straightforward language clarifying the legislature intent. This language validates the interpretation made by the department in the 1997 regulations. We believe this language is responsive to the Supreme Court ruling and eliminates the existing ambiguity and, therefore is an acceptable remedy.

This bill does not reduce the rigor of existing contingency plan review, or diminish the response readiness and capability of industry.

Legislative clarification of the law will validate the BAT approach taken by the 1997 negotiated rulemaking process, and affirm the continued effect of the contingency plan approvals issued under those regulations. No revisions to the existing, stringent regulations will be necessary.

The legislation is also narrowly focused on language that is responsive to the court ruling.

This bill will also reaffirm the importance of continuing research into best available technologies via studies, findings and conferences every five years to ensure that oil discharge prevention and contingency plans employ technologies that continue to keep Alaska in the forefront of environmental protection worldwide.

It also eliminates the cloud of uncertainty, which now exists.

Subject to some edits, which the Department of Law will discuss, the department supports SB 343.

Thank you for your attention and I would be glad to answer any questions.

TESTIMONY OF THE
ALASKA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
ON SB 343
Senate Resources Committee
March 4, 2002

My name is Marilyn Crockett, and I am Deputy Director of the Alaska Oil and Gas Association (AOGA). AOGA is a private, nonprofit trade association whose 19 member companies account for the majority of oil and gas exploration, development, production, transportation, refining and marketing activities in Alaska. In fact, all companies operating in Cook Inlet and on the North Slope, crude oil pipeline companies and all three in-state refiners are members of AOGA, and all are required to have in place approved Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plans, or C Plans.

Clearly, we are heavily vested in ensuring that the State of Alaska has in place appropriate and reliable laws and regulations governing this program. We appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today to express our support for SB 343, and to thank Chairman Torgerson for initiating this measure.

As described in SB343, on February 1, 2002, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that two provisions (18 AAC 75.455(k)(1) and (2)) governing Best Available Technology (BAT) determinations were contrary to the Court's interpretation of the intent of the Legislature in enacting AS46.04.030. The Court did not, however, take issue with any other component of the BAT-related regulations or statutes.

The regulations adopted by Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) in 1997 followed an extensive, year-long, facilitated stakeholder process involving industry, utilities, local governments, and citizens and public interest groups. This deliberative process identified a three-tier process for determining BAT, which the Department adopted into regulation in April, 1997. Since that time, over 100 C Plans have been approved utilizing this three-tiered approach, ensuring continuous improvement of spill prevention and response technologies in Alaska.

The Supreme Court decision has placed everyone—from AOGA's members and others in the regulated community—to DEC who administers the program, in a tenuous position. Companies seeking new plan approvals, and those going through the renewal process on existing plans—all of which incorporate BAT—are faced with the prospect of unnecessary delays and uncertainties. The Department will be forced instead to refocus its resources away from the immediate process of working with Plan holders to ensure appropriate provisions are in place, to going through another rulemaking process which, at the end of the day, lacking specific Legislative language, could once again be called into question.

While the Supreme Court decision emphasized the limited scope of its ruling and acknowledged that the Legislature had vested ADEC with broad discretion to define

BAT, the Court was unable to point to specific Legislative intent which justified the approach DEC had taken in its regulations. This lack of specificity is the heart of the matter before you today.

In our view, SB 343 provides the specificity the Court searched for in considering this matter. With the very limited amendment to AS46.04.030(e), the Legislature makes it clear that the regulatory approach taken by DEC—after extensive stakeholder deliberation—meets the Legislature's expectations when it vested this authority to the DEC.

There is one additional point we'd like to go on record about here today. On any single legislative proposal there is always the potential that there will be differing views among those affected on what is appropriate and what is desired. We wish to make it absolutely clear here today that the *only* objective sought by AOGA and its members at this time is Legislative affirmation of the rules prior to the Court decision.

SB343 does not, in any way, diminish the Department's authorities in the determination of Best Available Technology, nor does it reduce requirements which Plan holders must meet. SB343 provides ADEC with the flexibility and ownership of administration of BAT, and provides the ability to recognize BAT with respect to the diverse set of environmental and operational conditions that exist throughout the State. Further, it affirms the validity of C Plans which have been approved under the regulations and effectively removes the obstacles facing pending Plan approvals.

To summarize, action by the Legislature through SB343 is critical to continued C plan administration within the State of Alaska. SB343 clearly responds to the uncertainty voiced by the Supreme Court by specifying the Legislature's intent with regard to best available technology requirements in C Plans. We respectfully encourage the Committee to adopt SB343.

**Testimony of Assistant Attorney General
Breck C. Tostevin concerning SB 343
Best Available Technology: Discharge Plans**

Thank you Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify concerning SB 343. For the record, my name is Breck Tostevin, I am an Assistant Attorney General in the Alaska Department of Law's Environmental Section.

Overview: I would like to cover two general topics in my testimony: First, the reasoning and effect of the Supreme Court's recent decision concerning the statutory best available technology requirement for oil discharge prevention and contingency plans; and, second, how this legislation responds to the Supreme Court's decision in a focused and measured way.

Purpose of Legislation: The legislation before you today, Senate Bill 343, seeks to clarify the statutory requirement that oil spill contingency plans use best available technology in light of the Alaska Supreme Court's February 1 ruling in the *Lakosh v. DEC* case.

Legislative History of BAT Requirement: The best available technology (BAT) requirement has been in place since 1980 for response equipment used in C-plans. Because of the addition of oil spill prevention to the C-plan statute in 1990, the BAT requirement became applicable to prevention equipment. In addition, the 1990 amendments added the rigorous oil spill "response planning standards" in AS 46.04.030(k) to the C-plan statute but the Legislature did not address the relationship between the planning standards and BAT.

Alaska Supreme Court's Decision: In its recent ruling, the Court found two parts of DEC's regulatory criteria for determining whether an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan uses best available technology to be inconsistent with statute. These regulatory

weaken the best available technology requirement but, rather, is an effort to restore the consensus criteria that has been used for making BAT determinations for the last five years: criteria that has resulted in major improvements in oil spill prevention and response.

SB 343 accomplishes three things. It clarifies that the 1997 negotiated rulemaking regulations which established a three-tier approach for making BAT determinations is a permissible interpretation of the statute. Second, it affirms the continued validity and effect of the 1997 regulations; if SB 343 is enacted, DEC would not be required to revise its BAT regulations. Third and finally, the legislation would affirm the continued effect of contingency plan approvals issued under the 1997 regulations and ensure that plan holders could continue to operate under those approvals.

Technical Amendments. There are two technical drafting amendments that we recommend in sections 2 and 4. The first is to the second sentence of the amended language in section 2 (bottom of page 3, top of page 4). The change would be to insert the word "any" after "that" and change "technologies" to "technology" and the word "are" to "is" so that the sentence reads: "The department may find that any technology meeting the response planning standards in (k) of this section or a prevention performance standard established under AS 46.04.070 is best available technology." Again, the purpose of the amended language is the same as the original language which is to allow DEC to use the criteria adopted in the 1997 regulations at 18 AAC 75.445(k)(1)-(3) to determine BAT.

The second correction would be to the Transition provision in section 4 of the bill at page 4 lines 21-27 that ensures the continued validity of existing contingency plan approvals. The amendment would be to delete the words "modified or" and insert "until it" before the word "expires" so that the sentence reads: "the plan holder may continue to operate under that plan

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska

**Testimony of Assistant Attorney General
Breck C. Tostevin concerning SB 343
Best Available Technology: Discharge Plans**

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Purpose of Legislation: The legislation before you today, Senate Bill 343, seeks to clarify the statutory requirement that oil spill contingency plans use best available technology in light of the Alaska Supreme Court's February 1 ruling in the *Lakosh v. DEC* case.

Legislative History of BAT Requirement: The best available technology (BAT) requirement has been in place since 1980 for response equipment used in C-plans. Because of the addition of oil spill prevention to the C-plan statute in 1990, the BAT requirement became applicable to prevention equipment. In addition, the 1990 amendments added the rigorous oil spill "response planning standards" in AS 46.04.030(k) to the C-plan statute but the Legislature did not address the relationship between the planning standards and BAT.

Alaska Supreme Court's Decision: In its recent ruling, the Court found two parts of DEC's regulatory criteria for determining whether an oil discharge prevention and contingency plan uses best available technology to be inconsistent with statute. These regulatory

criteria were developed as part of a negotiated rulemaking in 1997 that included numerous stakeholders from throughout the state with a broad range of interests.

In the *Lakosh* case, the Alaska Supreme Court was confronted with a general challenge to the regulations. The Court's ruling was a narrow legal decision focusing on the language of the regulations as opposed to a technical determination of whether any particular equipment or technology is indeed best available. In finding parts of the regulations inconsistent with statute, the Court relied upon the dictionary definition of the term "best" and concluded that in the absence of legislative history to the contrary, the BAT regulations could not rely on the stringent response planning standards for oil spill response technologies in determining BAT or rely on performance standards set forth in regulation for determining BAT for oil spill prevention technologies. The Alaska Supreme Court concluded that, while reliance on performance standards for determining BAT had considerable theoretical merit and are used in other federal environmental statutes in lieu of one-size fits all technological rules, the absence of specific legislative history on interplay between these standards and the BAT requirement, led the Court to the conclusion that the 1997 BAT regulatory criteria should be invalidated as inconsistent with statute.

Given that the Alaska Supreme Court's ruling overturned the 1997 workgroup's use of the statutory response planning standards and regulatory oil spill prevention performance standards in determining best available technology, the BAT statutory requirement is ripe for Legislative clarification.

Proposed Legislation: The Legislation you have before you today would restore the regulatory criteria adopted by the 1997 negotiated rulemaking group and that has been utilized in approving over one-hundred C-plans since April 1997. This Legislation does not

weaken the best available technology requirement but, rather, is an effort to restore the consensus criteria that has been used for making BAT determinations for the last five years: criteria that has resulted in major improvements in oil spill prevention and response.

SB 343 accomplishes three things. It clarifies that the 1997 negotiated rulemaking regulations which established a three-tier approach for making BAT determinations is a permissible interpretation of the statute. Second, it affirms the continued validity and effect of the 1997 regulations; if SB 343 is enacted, DEC would not be required to revise its BAT regulations. Third and finally, the legislation would affirm the continued effect of contingency plan approvals issued under the 1997 regulations and ensure that plan holders could continue to operate under those approvals.

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The second correction would be to the Transition provision in section 4 of the bill at page 4 lines 21-27 that ensures the continued validity of existing contingency plan approvals. The amendment would be to delete the words "modified or" and insert "until it" before the word "expires" so that the sentence reads: "the plan holder may continue to operate under that plan

until the plan is revoked under AS 46.04.030(f) or until it expires, whichever first occurs.” As currently written, this section could be read to imply that a modified plan does not remain in effect and would not be covered by section 4. Such an unintended interpretation would clearly be incorrect. The amendment would clarify that a modified plan which utilized the 1997 regulations would remain in effect under this legislation and the plan holder could continue to operate under the original approved plan, as modified.

I would be happy to respond to any questions the Chair or Members of the Committee may have. Thank you.

AMENDMENT #1

OFFERED IN SENATE RESOURCES

BY SENATOR TORGERSON

TO: SB 343

- 1 Page 4, line 1
- 2 Delete "technologies":
- 3 and Insert "any technology"

AMENDMENT #2

OFFERED IN SENATE RESOURCES

BY SENATOR TORGERSON

TO: SB 343

- 1 Page 4, line 27
- 2 Delete "modified or":

- 3 Page 4, line 27
- 3 Following "AS 46.04.030(f) or":
- 4 Insert "until it"

S B

3 5 3

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: SB 353
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Natural Resources
 Title: Agriculture Program Coordinator/Animal Feed BRU: Agriculture Development
 Component: Agriculture Development

Sponsor: (S) HESS
 Requester: (S) RES Component Number: 455

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services	61.5	62.4	63.3	64.2	65.1	66.0
Travel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contractual						
Supplies	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	65.0	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	65.0	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.6
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	65.0	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: none
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time	1	1	1	1	1	1
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

One permanent full time Agronomist II program manager position and incidental operating costs will be necessary to implement a program to prevent the importation and spread of plant pests. This position would also establish regulations, implement and continue the organic certification program. Residents statewide will benefit from a successful weed control program in Alaska. The organic certification act recognizes products that have been produced, handled and certified organic under 7U.S.C. 6501 6522 as amended.

Prepared by: Robert Wells Phone 907-761-3867
 Division: Agriculture Date/Time 1-Apr-02
 Approved by: Pat Pourchot Date 2-Apr-02
 Agency: Natural Resources

Personal Services New Position Detail

DRAFT

Department of Natural Resources

Scenario: DNR FY2003 Fiscal Notes - for Positions (2481)
 Component: Agricultural Development (455)
 BRU Name: Agricultural Development (139)

PCN	Job Class Title	Time Status	Retire Code	Barg Unit	Location	Salary Sched	Range & Steps	Budgeted Months	Split / Annual Count	Annual Salary	COLA	Premium Pay	Annual Benefits	Total Costs
10-#073	Agronomist II	FT	A	GG	Palmer	2A	18A	12.0		43,908	926	0	16,671	61,505

Justification:

Fiscal Note position for proposed "Organic Food and Agricultural Products" legislation.

Funding Detail:

1004	General Fund Receipts	100.00%	61,505
Total Funding:		100.00%	61,505

Component Summary:

Total Now Positions: 1

Fund Description	Fund Percent	Fund Amount
1004 General Fund Receipts	100.00%	61,505
Total Funding:	100.00%	61,505

Note: If a position is split, an asterisk (*) will appear in the Split/Count column. If the split position is also counted in the component, two asterisks (**) will appear in this column.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



Interim:

600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
(907) 376-3370
(907) 376-3157 Fax

Session:

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-6600
(907) 465-3805 Fax

SENATE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE SENATOR LYDA GREEN, CHAIR

Sponsor Statement SB 353

“An act An Act relating to the labeling of animal and poultry feeds and to the agriculture program coordinator; and providing for an effective date.”

Agriculture in Alaska continues to develop as a significant contributor to the state's economy. As this development continues, three areas of concern have become more important. These include:

- organic crop inspections
- feed labeling
- control of noxious weeds.

• If the organic label is to be used, Federal organic labeling laws require that an organic food inspector **may not** have a vested interest or participation in growing or processing the foods being certified. Either an outside inspector or staff person will need to be hired to determine that organic foods have been grown and processed according to standards in regulations.

• Alaska is the only state that doesn't enforce a standard for the labeling of animal feed. It is imperative that consumers know what is in the feed produced or mixed within Alaska. The state needs to enforce the national standards (already published and available) for animal feeds.

• Noxious and invasive plants are becoming a significant concern in Alaska. These plant materials are aggressive and have the potential to forever alter and impact native species. Hunting and fishing lands, agricultural production, recreational activities and tourism could be impacted. Several Western states currently have severe infestation of these weeds and spend millions of dollars per year on control measures. Fortunately, Alaska is in a unique position to avoid severe problems while our invasion is still at a manageable level and immediate eradication and prevention efforts can be utilized.

SB 353 speak to these three problems by requiring the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources to: • appoint an agriculture program coordinator to oversee management of an organic crop labeling program, • adopt animal feed standards, and • implement the *Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management aggressive control plan* as recommended by and developed in cooperation with federal, state, local and private agencies and groups.

SENATOR LOREN LEMAN, VICE-CHAIR
SENATOR JERRY WARD, SENATOR GARY WILKEN, SENATOR BETTYE DAVIS

Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM)

Legislative Position Paper #1

"Invasives (plants) are one of the most serious environmental threats of the 21st Century."

- Mooney & Hobbs, 2000

"We are losing the war against invasive exotic species, and the economic impacts are soaring. We simply cannot allow this unacceptable degradation of our Nation's public and private lands to continue."

- 500 Scientists and Resource Managers, Letter to U.S. Vice-President, 1997

Noxious and invasive plants are becoming a significant concern in Alaska. They are aggressive and highly competitive for available space and nutrients and thus have the potential to destroy vast areas of native plant and animal habitat. Left unchecked, they potentially could forever alter the scenic landscape of our state's public and private lands. Western states, such as Idaho, Washington, Montana and Oregon, spend several million dollars in tax revenue each year attempting to control severe infestations of noxious and invasive plants. These states realize the negative impacts of invasive plants on hunting and fishing grounds, agricultural production, recreational activities and tourism. To date, control efforts in Alaska, have been accomplished through volunteerism and local grass roots programs. However, these programs have their limitations.

Fortunately, Alaska is in a unique position to prevent severe problems from noxious and invasive plants. Current infestations in Alaska are still at a manageable level where immediate eradication and prevention efforts can dramatically reduce the future financial burden of controlling widespread infestations. Prevention is much cheaper than control. The time for action is now. Identifying outbreaks early and responding to them quickly can reduce management costs. This takes coordinated efforts among many groups. This is the focus of the *Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious and Invasive Plants in Alaska*.

The Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management is seeking a **Resolution of Support** recognizing Alaska's noxious and invasive plant problem and the need for implementation of our Strategic Plan, which was developed by representatives from state, federal, local and private agencies and groups.

A Resolution of Support for the *Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management* helps to Promote:

- **Coordination:** Leadership, Partnerships and Cooperation
- **Education:** Awareness, Understanding and Participation
- **Inventory and Monitoring:** Databases, Inventories and Mapping
- **Research:** Biological Impacts, Economic Impacts, Management Options
- **Management:** Affordable, Effective, Acceptable

Developed in cooperation with the following federal, state, local and private agencies and groups:

University of Alaska
Cooperative Extension Service
US Fish and Wildlife Service
AK DNR Division of Agriculture
AK Department of Fish and Game
US Army Corp of Engineers
Alaska Railroad Corporation
Alaska Dog Mushing Association

Bureau of Land Management
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
AK Soil and Water Conservation Districts
AK Department of Transportation
US Forest Service
The Nature Conservancy
Alaska Plant Material Center
Alaska Farm Bureau

Annual amount spent by State on control efforts:

Washington - \$1.3 million
Oregon - \$1.9 million
Idaho - \$10.4 million

Montana - \$1.7 million
Colorado - \$1.2 million
Alaska - \$10,000 (a one time grant in 2001)

Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM)

Legislative Position Paper #2

"The invasion of noxious weeds onto private and public lands causes substantial economic loss and ecological damage. At risk are forests, wilderness areas, parks, recreational sites and agricultural lands." UAF, Cooperative Extension Service (FGV-00144)

All Western States, except Alaska, provide annual funding and statutory support for a state agency to conduct noxious and invasive plant management. Alaska has provided statutory support for management activities through AS 03.05.010 and AS 44.37, which authorize the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture, to prevent the importation and spread of pests that are injurious to public interest and for the protection of the agricultural industry. Statutory support is expanded in AAC Title 11 Chapter 34 with regulations for noxious weed control and rules for the establishment of quarantines, inspections, noxious weed lists and control measures. To date, funding support has not followed these important legislative actions.

In addition to noxious weed management, there is a need to fund the management of the federally mandated Alaska Organic Foods Certification Program (AS 0358.010 – 060). It is the consensus of the Division of Agriculture and the Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management that these two concerns can be addressed by a single position within the Division of Agriculture, which will economize meeting both of these important needs.

The Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plant Management supports the creation of a **Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator** position within the DNR, Division of Agriculture and that this position be funded from monies outside the Division of Agriculture's current operating budget.

Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator Roles and Responsibilities:

- Enforce the existing state statutes regarding noxious and invasive weeds and sale and certification of organic foods.
- Develop and disseminate noxious and invasive plant educational material focused on increasing public awareness and prevention and control measures.
- Inspections and quarantines.
- Inventory, monitoring, mapping and database management.
- Assist in the development and support of Plant Management Areas (PMA).
- Coordinate state, federal, local, private and volunteer management efforts.
- Facilitate and monitor the production and sale of Alaskan organic foods.
- Develop chemical and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control noxious and invasive species.
- Facilitate and monitor the production and sale of Alaskan organic foods.
- Seek additional funding through grants and cooperative efforts with other agencies to help implement and support the noxious weeds and organic foods programs in Alaska.

Expected funding needs: \$65,000

Note: The amount requested is for salary, benefits and employer share taxes. Travel, office overhead and other associated costs will be funded by the Division of Agriculture's existing budget.

Agencies and Groups that will work with and provide support to a Noxious Weed and Organic Program Coordinator:

University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Cooperative Extension Service
US Fish and Wildlife Service
USDA, Forest Service
US Forest Service
Alaska Farm Bureau
Alaska Organic Association
National Park Service
The Nature Conservancy in Alaska
North Star Borough
Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Bureau of Land Management
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDA, APHIS
Alaska Soil and Water Conservation Districts
Alaska Plant Materials Center
Alaska Seed Growers Association
US Geological Survey
Alaska Railroad Corporation
Alaska Dog Musers Association
Kenai Peninsula Borough

Cost/Benefit Analysis:

Historical experiences from other Western States have shown that there is a "*Pay a little now, or a lot later*" component to the cost/benefit analysis of noxious and invasive plant management. Alaska has a small window of opportunity to effectively and aggressively deal with these plants through prevention and small scale control efforts. If this opportunity is not seized upon, over time, these infestations will create significant economic impacts to Alaska and cost the legislature millions of dollars in management cost, like those seen in other Western States. It is quite clear, the time to act is now.

Additional fiscal responsibility is achieved through combining noxious weed management with organic certification. The state can effectively address both issues through the funding of one position.

**Cooperative Extension Service**

Delta Junction District
P.O. Box 349, Jarvis Building
Delta Junction, AK 99737
(907) 895-4215, fax (907) 895-4210

March 22, 2002

Representative John Harris
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Room 513
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Harris:

There is no question noxious and invasive plants will have an impact on Alaska and it's people. One simply needs to take note of the dandelion infestations in Denali National Park and the efforts being made to limit their spread to realize that even in spite of Alaska's relative isolation it is not immune to introduced species. Simply put, plants move, and more often than not it is human intervention which is responsible for their transfer. With this in mind, several potential means of introduction include but are certainly not limited to: the importation of contaminated hay, straw, or livestock feeds as well as the planting of non-certified seed; coastal communities maybe impacted by contaminated ballast water; or, a tourist may pick a bouquet of "wild flowers" in the Lower 48 or Canada and a week later discard the now mature wilting bunch out the window of their RV while traveling one of Alaska's scenic highway.

The importance of this concern is that invasive plants can not be considered "just weeds". They possess any number of physical characteristics that allow them to out-compete native plants. Their aggressive nature and often times lack of predators enables them to displace native plants and animal habitats thus dominating an ecosystem. Left unchecked, the resulting monoculture could forever alter the scenic landscape of Alaska's public and private lands.

Coastal ecosystems, lakes and wetlands likewise are prone to threats by invasives that may be transported in ballast water or on sport fishing boats. Aquatic invasives such as purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicari*), which has been reported in South

Central Alaska, can multiply into a dense infestation which can impede water flow in streams and reduce fish and wildlife habitat. Also, fish migrations, and recreational and transportation corridors can be negatively impacted.

Granted not all introduced plants are invasive. A statistic you will hopefully have an opportunity to read in the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska is that 15% of approximately 4500 plant species that have been introduced to the U.S are causing severe harm. This accounts for approximately 675 species in the U.S. Another alarming figure is that worldwide annual economic impacts total more than 20 billion dollars.

A number of western states view the problems of invasive plants as one of their top natural resource priorities. Various states are spending millions of dollars annually attempting to gain control of an increasing problem. They are trying to regain the devastating loss of valuable rangeland, wildlife habitat, forest, recreational, and agricultural areas. In some of these areas those individuals dealing with the control efforts will quickly admit that at this point they are losing the battle.

This is where Alaska is in a unique situation. It is probably safe to say that Alaska is 20 to 30 years behind other western states in severity of infestations. Currently, control measures are being made by local grass roots organizations such as the Delta Farm Bureau's Noxious Weed Program, the Japanese knotweed control program in Sitka, and the Fairbanks and Homer Soil and Water Conservation District's cost share on weed control programs. These groups realize the importance of aggressive control efforts with the hopes of eradicating the invasives before they become too wide spread. However, these groups have their limitations, and the inaccessibility to much of this vast state creates numerous challenges for control measures if and when infestations occur.

The Alaska Committee for the Noxious and Invasive Plant Management (CNIPM) came into formation in June of 2000 to address the statewide growing concern of invasives. This is a multi-state and federal agency as well as private and non-profit organizations group committed to broadening the awareness of this problem. Through workshops offered in 2001 and 2002 by CNIPM, individuals from around Alaska contributed their knowledge as to how these awareness efforts should best be focused. High on the priority list is the creation of a position within Alaska's Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture for a Plant Pest Coordinator. Also, this plan is consistent with other western state's noxious weed programs, which have these positions within their departments of agriculture. Among other duties, it is hoped this individual would implement the five main

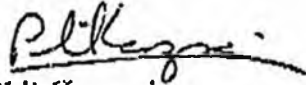
issues of the Strategic Plan for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management in Alaska, which has been developed by CNIPM. It is felt that these five issues are essential for a successful control program.

- I. Coordination: Leadership, Partnerships, and Cooperation
- II. Education: Awareness, Understanding, and Participation
- III. Inventory and Monitor: Database Management, and Mapping
- IV. Research: Biological and Economical Impacts, and Management Options
- V. Management: Least Cost, Most Effective, and Acceptable Management Options

Creation of a Plant Pest Coordinator position will be a major step down the complicated path of noxious and invasive plant management. This is an important step toward responsible management of Alaska's natural resources.

Thank you for considering this matter.

Sincerely,



Phil Kaspari
Agricultural Extension Agent
CNIPM Committee Member
Delta Farm Bureau Noxious Weed Committee Member and Advisor

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource

committee on SB 353, dated 4/3/02
committee name
bill/subject

As a member of the Delta Farm Bureau Noxious Weed Committee, I support SB 353 which authorizes the Dept of Natural Resources to add an additional position, which among other duties, would oversee the control of invasive species (Noxious Weeds) in the State of Alaska. Noxious Weed, particularly Perennial Sow Thistle and Hemp Nettle cost Brasier Farms several thousand ~~dollars~~ dollars each year to control. Perennial Sow Thistle in the North Star Borough on both public and private property continuously spreads to new area by wind, wildlife and vehicles. This position will also help control other invasive pest such as spruce beetles through out our state.

Signed: Lyall R. Brasier Jr.

Testifier
Brasier Farms

Representing (Optional)
P O Box 483 Delta Jct., AK 99737

Address
907-895-4961

Phone No.