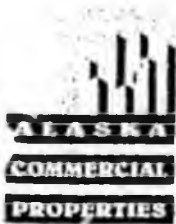


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Pamela Throop
748 Gaffney Road Suite 203
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
907-456-6008
Fax: 456-6474
E-mail: pam@realtyalaska.com

January 13, 2006

Jay Ramras
House Representative
State Capital, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HB 334

Dear Representative Ramras,

I am a realtor in the Fairbanks area and am in support of House Bill 334 that defines the time of tax exception deferred. The Polaris building has been a blight in the downtown area of Fairbanks. The building sits between the new State Courthouse and the city parking garage, and when remodeled will benefit the entire downtown area. The local area businesses can view the building in its present condition of decay and the remodel and facelift of the building would benefit all. Your consideration in supporting this bill would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Shawn Evans
Alaska Commercial Properties, Inc.
748 Gaffney Road, Ste 203
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

January 18, 2006

Jay Ramras
House Representative
State Capital, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HB 334

Dear Representative Ramras,

I am a Realtor in the Fairbanks area and am in support of House Bill 334 that defines the time of tax exception deferred. The Polans building has been an eye sore in the downtown area of Fairbanks. The building sits between the new State Courthouse and the city parking garage, and when remodeled will benefit the entire downtown area with jobs and a more pleasant appearing building. The local area businesses can view the building in its present condition of decay and the remodel and facelift of the building would benefit all. Your consideration in supporting this bill would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Andrea Barker". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Andrea Barker
Fairbanks, Alaska

January 18, 2006

Jay Ramras
House Representative
State Capital, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HB 334

Dear Representative Ramras,

I am a Realtor in the Fairbanks area and am in support of House Bill 334 that defines the time of tax exception deferred. The Polaris building has been an eye sore in the downtown area of Fairbanks. The building sits between the new State Courthouse and the city parking garage, and when remodeled will benefit the entire downtown area with jobs and a more pleasant appearing building. The local area businesses can view the building in its present condition of decay and the remodel and facelift of the building would benefit all. Your consideration in supporting this bill would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Lila Nash
Fairbanks Alaska

January 18, 2006


Jay Ramras
House Representative
State Capital, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HB 334

Dear Representative Ramras,

I am a Realtor in the Fairbanks area and am in support of House Bill 334 that defines the time of tax exception deferred. The Polaris building has been an eye sore in the downtown area of Fairbanks. The building sits between the new State Courthouse and the city parking garage, and when remodeled will benefit the entire downtown area with jobs and a more pleasant appearing building. The local area businesses can view the building in its present condition of decay and the remodel and facelift of the building would benefit all. Your consideration in supporting this bill would be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Mariann De Heus
North Pole, Alaska

House Minute

Feb 25, 1999

HB 76 - MUNICIPAL TAXES ON DETERIORATED PROPERTY

CO-CHAIRMAN HARRIS announced the first order of business before the committee would be HOUSE BILL NO. 76, "An Act relating to an exemption from and deferral of payment on municipal taxes on deteriorated property, and providing for an effective date."

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO, Sponsor of HB 76, stated that HB 76 makes technical changes to HB 399 which was passed last year. HB 399 authorized municipal governments to exempt or defer municipal property taxes on deteriorated property in the hope that developers would redevelop deteriorated properties into productive properties ultimately placed on the tax rolls. Co-Chairman Halcro explained that HB 76 clarifies the following areas: whether a municipality may either partially or totally exempt a property from property taxes; provide an exemption that may begin any time on or before substantial rehabilitation begins; and prohibit an exemption and deferral of property taxes from being in effect simultaneously.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO noted that Representative Dyson had signed on as a co-sponsor of HB 76. The legislation has also been introduced in the Senate. The packet includes letters of support from the Anchorage Assembly, the Downtown Partnership, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Union 1281. The intent of HB 399 was to allow municipalities to renovate or encourage development of dilapidated properties. One much discussed such property is the McKay Building. The packet includes photos of the proposed renovation of the McKay Building(ph).

Number 0337

REPRESENTATIVE JOULE noted that when HB 399 left Senate Rules last year, the language "totally" was deleted. He asked if Co-Chairman Halcro knew why "totally" was deleted.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO pointed out that the committee packet contains testimony from Attorney Margaret Rawitz, who helped draft HB 76. There is confusion as to why "totally" was deleted. If a developer is allowed to have a total exemption or deferral of property taxes, then the developer does not pay taxes on the dilapidated property while doing rehabilitation.

CO-CHAIRMAN HARRIS asked if the exemption would exempt the building or would it include the property as well.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO said that the exemption would apply to the land as well as the building.

Number 490

REPRESENTATIVE MURKOWSKI referred to the inserted language "beginning on or any time" which she understood from Ms. Rawitz's letter that the language was inserted in order to provide the municipality flexibility. Does this language provide the municipality the option to grant a referral three years after the beginning of renovation?

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO explained that most municipalities are required begin tax referrals/exemptions on the first day of the year. If the rehabilitation does not begin until June, six months is lost. This language provides the municipality with the flexibility to begin the tax deferral any time during the calendar year.

REPRESENTATIVE MURKOWSKI believed that the language left it very open. The language does not limit the referral/exemption to any time in that given tax year.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO referred to Ms. Rawitz's testimony which says, "The new language would allow a municipality to delay the exemption and/or deferral until the renovation work has been substantially completed." He noted that there is a tremendous amount of local control in this area. The technical changes in HB 76 would allow the municipality the flexibility, but approval at the city council or assembly level would be necessary.

REPRESENTATIVE MURKOWSKI expressed the need to make Ms. Rawitz's comments clear in the language of the legislation. Representative Murkowski understood that this is an option given to the municipalities, but she expressed concern that this language is an open-ended provision.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO referred to page 1, lines 8 through 10 which reads: "A municipality may by ordinance permit deferral of payment of taxes on all or some types of deteriorated property for up to five years beginning on or any time after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement of any structure on the property begins." Co-Chairman Halcro said although the state statute may be open-ended, the municipalities are the local control in this case.

Number 0876

MARC MARLOW, Marlow Development Corporation, informed the committee that last year HB 399 received 11-0 resolutional support from the Anchorage Assembly, passed the House of Representatives 40-0, passed the Senate 19-0, and subsequently the Governor signed it into law. The Anchorage Assembly passed an ordinance amending Municipal Code to reflect HB 399. Mr. Marlow explained that the municipal attorney requested clarification of some points which resulted in HB 76. Mr. Marlow noted that he originally requested that HB 76 be considered due to his opinion that Alaska has buildings that are deteriorating and aging. This law, which many

states have in order to facilitate redevelopment of areas that would not otherwise be redeveloped, is patterned after a Pennsylvania law. The McKay Building is an example of the benefit of passing HB 76. Mr. Marlow acknowledged that it could be some time before this law would be utilized again since there are not a tremendous amount of older buildings, but dealing with just the McKay Building would be worth the effort.

With regards to the McKay Building, the design is finished, the plans have been turned into building safety, the building permit number has been assigned to the project, and the plan review should require eight to ten weeks in the process. Mr. Marlow expressed appreciation in making these amendments to afford the municipal attorney more comfort with the language.

Number 1109

MR. MARLOW explained that the McKay Building could not move forward as a straight business deal without this law. Even with the property tax exemption and deferral, the McKay Building project is having difficulties. This will help the municipality have more funds in the treasury for property taxes long-term. Currently, the McKay Building does not provide any revenue and would cost approximately \$3 million of tax payer money to tear down the building. Under this scenario, the McKay Building would create many jobs and in 10 years the municipality would receive approximately \$200,000 per year in property taxes. The area surrounding the building would increase in value; this would be the beginning of a renewal on the east end of downtown Anchorage.

REPRESENTATIVE MURKOWSKI mentioned her specific interest in the McKay Building since it is a blight in her personal skyline. She asked if the July 1, 1999 effective date of HB 76 would affect the development process.

Number 1221

MR. MARLOW replied no. He explained that the property tax exemption and deferral that any municipality may pass does not go into effect until there is performance. This prevents municipalities from extending property tax exemptions and deferrals on property that is never renovated. Mr. Marlow said that the performance on the McKay Building would not be completed until well into 2000.

MR. MARLOW said that it does not matter when the exemption and deferral begin. The language was inserted to allow the exemption and deferral to begin the next tax year after completion of the project, after the performance was accomplished. Mr. Marlow pointed out that if the exemption and/or deferral began three years after the completion of the project, the property would be paying property taxes in between.

MR. MARLOW, in further response to Representative Murkowski, reiterated that the redevelopment design for the McKay Building is complete and has been turned into Building Safety in Anchorage and that process would take approximately eight weeks. The financing vehicle is in the third phase of a four phase period of consideration which would not be completed any earlier than 60 days from now. Mr. Marlow hoped the renovation would be

started in July or early August and would require approximately 11 months to complete. By the summer of 2000, people should be able to move into a safe and renovated McKay Building.

MR. MARLOW informed the committee that last year a market study by a Seattle research firm concluded that the McKay Building's 123 unit apartments would be filled within four months of its completion. The target market for these apartments is anyone, but Mr. Marlow believed that it would be appealing to the young, 20 something person, who works downtown. The marketing will take place in the newspaper and the Internet. In response to Co-Chairman Harris, Mr. Marlow felt the McKay Building would be renamed.

Number 1475

STEVE VAN SANT, State Assessor, Department of Community & Regional Affairs, testified via teleconference from Anchorage. He noted that he did not have a chance to testify on HB 399 last year and had not talked with Representative Halcro about HB 76, but had discussed SB 54 with Senator Kelly. Mr. Van Sant directed the committee to the language on page 1, lines 9-10 which Co-Chairman Halcro said was intended to allow the exemption to begin any time during the year. To date, all exemptions in Alaska begin the first day of the tax year, January 1, and the supreme court has ruled on that matter. Therefore, Mr. Van Sant expressed concern with allowing partial year exemptions. With regard to the McKay Building, Mr. Van Sant would recommend to Anchorage that the exemption begin January 1 which seemed to be what Mr. Marlow indicated.

MR. VAN SANT referred to page 1, lines 13-14 which does not indicate that the municipality may collect interest on deferred taxes. Currently, only one statute allows deferment of taxes which is the agricultural exemption and deferment. The agricultural exemption and deferment allows the municipality to collect deferred taxes with interest at eight percent. Mr. Van Sant suggested language specifying that the municipality would not lose interest on deferred taxes should be added. He believed it would be almost administratively impossible to as lines 13-14 say, "if ownership of only part of the property is transferred, all tax payments attributable to that part are immediately due" If ownership is transferred, Mr. Van Sant wanted all deferred tax payments to be due and payable at that time, including the eight percent interest. Mr. Van Sant noted that as a state assessor he is typically opposed to exemptions and deferments. However, in the case of the McKay Building, Mr. Van Sant applauded Mr. Marlow's plans and reluctantly backed down from his usual stance understanding this would be for the good of the community and would like for the project to move forward.

Number 1689

CC-CHAIRMAN HARRIS asked if Mr. Van Sant suggested on page 1, line 13 after "immediately due" insert "interest".

MR. VAN SANT clarified that on page 1, line 13 delete "only" and insert "any" and on line 14 after "payments" insert "including interest at eight percent" and delete "to that part". On page 2, line 1 delete "attributable to that part". In further response to Co-Chairman Harris, Mr. Van Sant explained that eight percent interest is desirable because that is consistent with the statutes

for agricultural deferments.

Number 1800

MR. MARLOW agreed with Mr. Van Sant that once the property is transferred, the deferred portion of the taxes should be paid. However, the interest on this type of exemption or deferral was specifically avoided. Mr. Marlow explained, "When a person applies for and receives a farm deferral, what they are saying is: I have a piece of property that in the open market place might be worth many, many more dollars than what I'm using it for. And so, I want that, you know, it might be assessed at a value that's much higher than its use as a farm. And so, a person applies for the farm deferral and the taxes back seven years are counted at the lower rate, but the interest that -- the interest accrues so that when that farmer decides I'm going to sell my property now on the open market place and collect all this money that I wasn't paying taxes for here; kind of recompensates the municipality for the taxes that they weren't paying on a higher value back seven years." In this case, Mr. Marlow explained this addresses property that without this incentive would have no hope of being renovated. Such a property would then be placed back in the market place and made taxable at its highest value. Mr. Marlow emphasized that applying interest to a deferred portion would be a disincentive to those goals.

REPRESENTATIVE MURKOWSKI asked if the issue regarding interest had surfaced during prior discussions.

MR. MARLOW could not testify if the issue of interest publicly surfaced in the past. Certainly, the issue of interest was considered during the creation of the legislation. Interest was specifically avoided with respect to the deferred portion.

Number 1992

CO-CHAIRMAN HARRIS restated Mr. Van Sant's point that state statute only allows tax deferrals to begin January 1 which would seem to be at odds with the language on page 1, line 9. Co-Chairman Harris asked if Mr. Marlow would have a problem with including language indicating the deferral would begin at the beginning of the tax year.

MR. MARLOW believed that the language in HB 76 was used in order to allow the municipality to begin the deferral and/or exemption the following tax year after performance to be compliant with state law. Mr. Marlow did not recall any discussion or intent to allow the exemption in July or August. Mr. Marlow said that whatever would be necessary to ensure clarity on that issue would be fine.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO noted that Ms. Rawitz drafted an ordinance for the Municipality of Anchorage which created a tax exemption and deferral program. Co-Chairman Halcro read the following from Ms. Rawitz's testimony: "Since most municipalities would prefer to (or are required to) begin a period of exemption or deferral on the first day of the tax year, it is appropriate to permit an exemption to begin at any time on or after the beginning of renovation, since renovation is not likely to begin on the first day of the tax year."

CO-CHAIRMAN HARRIS inquired as to the legality of the language.

MR. MARLOW said that he believed that was the intent.

MR. VAN SANT stated that he was comfortable with the language, as long as the record reflects that the intent of the committee was not to change the manner in which exemptions are attached as of January 1. From working with the municipality and its attorney on this ordinance, the day Mr. Marlow broke ground would be the day the exemption would begin. Mr. Van Sant further understood the intent was to have a delay of a year until more substantial completion was accomplished which is what Mr. Van Sant understood the reasoning to be for this language.

Number 2182

MR. MARLOW agreed. The exemption should not be initiated until the performance or substantial completion has been accomplished and the next tax year begins. Mr. Marlow agreed with Mr. Van Sant's assessment of the intent of the language regarding the beginning of the exemption or deferral.

CO-CHAIRMAN HALCRO said that HB 76 is a win-win situation for all communities. Co-Chairman Halcro used the McKay Building project as an example of how this legislation would be beneficial. This legislation would allow a developer to invest money in the McKay Building which once on the property tax rolls would reduce everyone's property taxes in Anchorage, employ people, and create a foundation in the neighborhood. Co-Chairman Halcro said he would appreciate support on HB 76.

Number 2310

REPRESENTATIVE DYSON moved to report HB 76 out of committee with individual recommendations and the accompanying fiscal notes. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

BILL ID: HB 76

00 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 76(CRA)

01 "An Act relating to an exemption from and deferral of payment on municipal
02 taxes on deteriorated property; and providing for an effective date."

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

04 * **Section 1.** AS 29.45.050(o) is amended to read:

05 (o) A municipality may by ordinance partially **or totally** exempt all ~~or~~ some
06 types of deteriorated property from taxation for up to five years **beginning on or any**
07 **time** after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement of any structure
08 on the property begins. A municipality may by ordinance permit deferral of payment
09 of taxes on all or some types of deteriorated property for up to five years **beginning**
10 **on or any time** after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement of
11 any structure on the property begins. However, if the ownership of property for which
12 a deferral has been granted is transferred, all tax payments deferred under this
13 subsection are immediately due and the deferral ends, or, if ownership of **any [ONLY]**
14 part of the property is transferred, all tax payments **[ATTRIBUTABLE TO THAT**
01 **PART]** are immediately due **[AND THE DEFERRAL ATTRIBUTABLE TO THAT**
02 **PART ENDS]**. Only one exemption and only one deferral may be granted to the same
03 property under this subsection , **and, if an exemption and a deferral are granted to**
04 **the same property, both may not be in effect during the same time** . In this
05 subsection, "deteriorated property" means real property that is commercial property not
06 used for residential purposes or that is multi-unit residential property with at least eight
07 residential units, and that

08 (1) has been the subject of an order by a government agency requiring
09 the property to be vacated, condemned, or demolished by reason of noncompliance
10 with laws, ordinances, or regulations;

11 (2) has a structure on it not less than 15 years of age that has
12 undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement, subject to any
13 conditions prescribed in the ordinance; or

14 (3) is located in a deteriorating or deteriorated area with boundaries that
15 have been determined by the municipality.

16 * **Sec. 2.** This Act takes effect July 1, 1999.

BILL ID: HB 76

00 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 76(RLS) am S

01 "An Act relating to an exemption from and deferral of payment on municipal
02 taxes on deteriorated property; and providing for an effective date."

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

04 * Section 1. AS 29.45.050(o) is amended to read:

05 (o) A municipality may by ordinance partially or totally exempt all or some
06 types of deteriorated property from taxation for up to five years **beginning on or any**
07 **time** after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement of any structure
08 on the property begins. A municipality may by ordinance permit deferral of payment
09 of taxes on all or some types of deteriorated property for up to five years **beginning**
10 **on or any time** after the day substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement of
11 any structure on the property begins. However, if the ownership of property for which
12 a deferral has been granted is transferred, all tax payments deferred under this
13 subsection are immediately due and the deferral ends, or, if ownership of **any [ONLY]**
14 **part** of the property is transferred, all tax payments [ATTRIBUTABLE TO THAT
01 **PART]** are immediately due. **The amount deferred each year is a lien on that**
02 **property for that year [AND THE DEFERRAL ATTRIBUTABLE TO THAT PART**
03 **ENDS].** Only one exemption and only one deferral may be granted to the same
04 property under this subsection, **and, if an exemption and a deferral are granted to**
05 **the same property, both may not be in effect on the same portion of the property**
06 **during the same time. An ordinance adopted under this subsection must include**
07 **specific eligibility requirements and require a written application for each**
08 **exemption or deferral.** In this subsection, "deteriorated property" means real property
09 that is commercial property not used for residential purposes or that is multi-unit
10 residential property with at least eight residential units, and that

11 (1) has been the subject of an order by a government agency requiring
12 the property to be vacated, condemned, or demolished by reason of noncompliance
13 with laws, ordinances, or regulations;

14 (2) has a structure on it not less than 15 years of age that has
15 undergone substantial rehabilitation, renovation, or replacement, subject to any
16 conditions prescribed in the ordinance; or

17 (3) is located in a deteriorating or deteriorated area with boundaries that
18 have been determined by the municipality.

19 * Sec. 2. AS 29.45.050(o) is repealed July 1, 2002.

20 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect July 1, 1999.

HB

378



REPRESENTATIVE BILL THOMAS

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE DISTRICT 5

e-mail: Representative.Bill.Thomas@legis.state.ak.us webpage: www.akrebublicans.org/thomas/

State Capitol

Juneau AK, 99801-1182

907-465-3732

888-461-3732

FAX 907-465-2652

Date: 4-26-06

To: Senator Stedman, Chair, Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee

From: Representative Thomas

Re: Sponsor Statement for CSHB 378 An act providing for selection of a member of the Haines Borough Assembly to serve as an ex officio member of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council and removing the mayor of the City of Haines as an ex officio member of the council.

The Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve was created by the State of Alaska in 1982. The preserve, located along the Haines Highway, was created to protect the world's largest concentration of Bald Eagles and their habitat. Along with the large eagle population, the preserve is home to five species of salmon that spawn in the surrounding streams and tributaries.

At the heart of the Eagle Preserve, between 18 and 24 mile of the Haines Highway, is the main viewing area for eagle watchers. This area hosts a particularly large concentration of eagles due to the availability of salmon and open water in the winter months.

In order to protect the sanctity and utility of the Eagle Preserve, the Alaska Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council was created. The council consists of 12 seats representing local, state, environmental, traditional, and commercial interests. One of these seats was dedicated to the Haines City Mayor. However, the City of Haines and the Haines Borough have since consolidated leaving the seat for the Haines City Mayor open. CSHB 378 designates this open seat to a person who sits on the Haines Borough Assembly and who has been selected by the assembly. The bill also requires that preference be given to members who sit on the Assembly and who do not already sit on boards that are represented on the Advisory Council.

I respectfully request your support of CSHB 378.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 8th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 2006

SUBJECT: Appointment by governor (HB 378)

TO: Representative Bill Thomas

FROM: Brian J. Kane *BJK*
Legislative Counsel

I discussed with Kaci weeks back, in a memorandum dated February 15th, the problems regarding the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council member being selected by the Assembly. Hence, I drafted the bill allowing the Haines Borough Assembly to recommend a member of the Assembly for appointment, but the governor would be the one actually appointing.

The executive has always asserted that, under article III, sections 1 and 26, of the Alaska Constitution, the governor has the sole authority to appoint the members of state boards and commissions. The Department of Law, citing *Bradner v. Hammond*, 553 P.2d 1 (Alaska 1976), contends that article III, section 26, marks the bounds of the legislature's authority over the governor's power to appoint. Those constitutional provisions do not make a distinction or exception as to boards and councils that have only an advisory function. Consistent with that interpretation of the constitutional authority to make appointments, AS 41.21.625(b) currently gives the governor the authority to appoint individuals to the Advisory Council. Hence, the governor is the person that should do any appointing for any positions regarding the council, not the borough assembly. The current phrasing regarding this member of the Advisory Council best conforms with the appointing authority exercised under AS 41.21.625(b).

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

BJK:med
06-318.med

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 2006

SUBJECT: Draft CSHB 378(), Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council (Work Order No. 24-LS1486\Y)

TO: Representative Bill Thomas
Attn: Kaci

FROM: Brian J. Kane *BJK*
Legislative Counsel

I have drafted the change to the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council as you requested, but I would like to call one point to your attention.

AS 41.21.625(b) gives the governor the authority to appoint individuals to the council. Hence, it is likely that the governor is the person that should do any appointing for any positions regarding the council, not the borough assembly. Your change allows for the Haines Borough Assembly to appoint one of its own members, which appears to be in conflict with the requirements of subsection (b).

The sentence regarding the Haines Borough Assembly may need to be changed to: "A member of the Haines Borough Assembly who has been appointed by the *governor* is also...." This phrasing will better conform with the appointing authority exercised under AS 41.21.625(b).

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

BJK:lmb
06-063.lmb

Enclosure

State of Alaska**Office of Boards and Commissions**

BALD EAGLE PRESERVE

BOARD: Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council

BOARD IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 009

DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

AUTHORITY: AS 41.21.625; Chapter 95, SLA 1982

STATUS: Active

SUNSET DATE:

REQUIREMENTS: No Legislative Confirmation or Financial Disclosure required

PROHIBITIONS: None

TERM: 2 years

DESCRIPTION: 12 member council. Governor appoints a resident of the Haines Borough representing a conservation organization, a representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and a member of the Upper Lynn Canal fish and game advisory committee. The Mayor of the City of Haines, the Mayor of the Haines Borough, the President of Klukwan, Inc., the chairman of the Council of the Chilkat Indian Village, and the chairman of the Chilkoot Indian Association serve as ex officio members. The Mayor of the Haines Borough may recommend to the Governor for appointment to the council a resident of the Haines Borough for representation of commercial or industrial interests. The commissioner of Fish and Game, the director of the Division of Parks, and the director of the Division of Forestry, or their designees also serve ex officio. Members may select alternates to act as members in their absence.

FUNCTION: Assists the department in the development and monitoring of a management plan for the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

CHAIR: No provisions.

SPECIAL FACTS: Advisory.

COMPENSATION: Standard Travel and Per Diem.

MEETINGS: 7 times per year; 7 days total; September through March.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Michael Eberhardt
Southeast Area Superintendent
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
DNR, 400 Willoughby Avenue, Fifth Floor M/S 1000
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-4563, FAX: (907) 465-5330

Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve Advisory Council Members
February 2006

Kimberley Strong	Chilkat Indian Village P.O. Box 210, Haines, Ak 99827 kstrong@aptalaska.net	
Gary Hess	Upper Lynn Canal Fish and Game Advisory Committee P.O. Box 125, Haines Ak 99827 gdhess@aptalaska.net	
Fred Shields	Mayor, Haines Borough P.O. 1209, Haines Ak 99827 fshields@haines.ak.us	Co-Chair
Mike Jacobson	U.S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service/Raptor Management 3000 Vintage Blvd #240 Juneau, Ak 99801 Mike_Jacobson@fws.gov	
Travis Reid	Business and Industry P.O. Box 267, Haines Ak 99827 travisreid@chilkatguides.com	
Lori Crupi	Conservation Organization P.O. Box 1606, Haines Ak 99827 Cassadie22@yahoo.com	
Bill Thomas	Chilkoot Indian Association P.O. Box 490 (CIA business office), Haines Ak 99827 Thomasgroup@aptalaska.net	
Roy Josephson	Division of Forestry P.O. Box 263, Haines Ak 99827 Roy_Josephson@dnr.state.ak.us	
Les Katzeek	Klukwan, Inc P.O. Box 104, Haines Ak 99827	
Randy Bachman	Department of Fish and Game P.O. Box 330, Haines Ak 99827 Randy_Bachman@fishgame.state.ak.us	
Jerry Lewanski, Director or Joel Telford	Department of Parks and Outdoor Recreation P.O. Box 430, Haines Ak 99827	
Vacant	City Mayor	



AMERICAN EAGLE FOUNDATION™

P.O. Box 333 • PIGEON FORGE, TENNESSEE 37868

WWW.EAGLES.ORG

February 7, 2006

House Committee on Community and Regional Affairs: State of Alaska

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am writing in behalf of the American Eagle Foundation (AEF) of Pigeon Forge, TN, a nonprofit organization of concerned citizens and professionals founded in 1985 to develop and conduct bald eagle and environmental recovery programs in the United States.

We are among many state and national groups committed to the absolute protection of the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve, a small but nationally precious set-aside inside the Haines State Forest.

We understand that the Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is again subject to threat. We believed that threats to this area were resolved in 1982, when Congressional support, and that of the National Audubon Society resulted in the State of Alaska's establishing the Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve.

The law provides for multiple use in the Haines State Forest and sets aside the Eagle Preserve for protection of the Bald Eagle habitat, including its salmon food supply. However, since 2001 there has been increasing political pressure to ignore this division.

We understand House Bill 378 replaces a publicly elected municipal seat on the Preserve's advisory council with a possible special interest seat, and that it is viewed as a potential first step by some interests to destroy the Preserve. If so, we would strongly oppose such loss of publicly elected balance on the Council.

As you well know, the Chilkat is known worldwide. In September, 2003, AEF Eagle Consultant Bob Hatcher, retired Tennessee Endangered Species Coordinator (1978-2001), visited that stretch of the Chilkat River. Even though it was two months prior to the early winter eagle concentration, he reported that felt the tingling effect of walking on "hallowed ground".

The preserve is a magnet for tourism with all protections in place, and one of the great assets of Alaska. Please do not ignore your trust to America's national symbol.

Sincerely,

Al Ceere, President

American Eagle Foundation

P.O. Box 333, Pigeon Forge, TN 37868

HB

392

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

410 Willoughby Ave., Ste 303
Post Office Box 111800
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
PHONE: (907) 465-5066
FAX: (907) 465-5070
<http://www.dec.state.ak.us>

April 20, 2006

The Honorable Bert Stedman
Chairman, Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Senate
Alaska State Capitol, Room 30
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Stedman:

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation supports House Bill 392, "Solid Waste Management Authorities".

In some ways, Alaska's solid waste management situation is unique - a point illustrated by comparing us to the State of Washington. Washington has a population of over 6 million with all of its municipal solid waste going to 21 regional disposal facilities. Alaska, with its population of around 640 thousand, has over 200 different disposal facilities (some of which are out of state).

Compared to Washington, we have about one tenth of the population and ten times the number of solid waste disposal sites. The difference is that Washington, with its transportation infrastructure and ability to move solid waste, has large solid waste facilities that serve all municipalities within a region. Alaska tends to have one disposal facility per community.

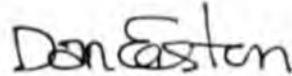
From DEC's environmental and human health perspective, we support development of regional solid waste management systems that serve a number of communities over individual systems serving a single community. Larger solid waste facilities are able to take advantage of economies of scale and are generally better funded, better operated, and less apt to cause environmental or health problems than smaller facilities.

We encourage development of regional solid waste management systems where they make sense. By providing communities with the opportunity to band together to form regional solid waste authorities, we hope that HB 392 will foster development of new regional solid waste management systems in Alaska.

We are not experts on many of the Title 29 authorities, legal and financial matters in this bill. We do, however, support the intended effect of this bill to further development of regional solid waste management systems in Alaska.

We thank Representative Wilson for introducing this legislation, and we urge your support for HB 392.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dan Easton". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Dan Easton
Deputy Commissioner

cc: Senator Gary Stevens
Senator Tom Wagoner
Senator Johnny Ellis
Senator Albert Kookesh

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim
P.O. Box 109
Wrangell, AK
99929
Phone: (907) 874-
3088
Fax: (907) 874-
3055

Session
State Capitol, Room
108
Juneau, AK 99801-
1182
Phone: (907) 485-
3824
1-800-686-3824
Fax: (907) 485-3175

REPRESENTATIVE PEGGY WILSON
HOUSE DISTRICT 2

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSHB 392

"Solid Waste Management Authorities."

HB 392 will allow a community or group of communities to create a public corporation to deal with waste management. HB 392 is modeled after the port authority statutes and will authorize the formation of solid waste authorities for waste management.

Over the last decade in Southeast Alaska landfill waste-to-energy plants and incinerators have closed. The cheapest and quickest alternative for any one community has been to ship municipal solid waste (MSW) by barge and rail to super landfills in the continental U.S. Lack of available and suitable land near existing communities and high costs to develop a landfill have prevented any one community from taking on this task itself. HB 392 would allow a group of communities to come together and form an authority for waste management. Working together they will be able to accomplish what one community working alone is unable to do.

Recycling and municipal waste collection is expensive with southeast communities paying between \$77/ton and \$220/ton to ship recyclables to markets and MSW to landfills, while the cost per ton for disposal in Anchorage is only \$40/ton. Presently, communities in Southeast Alaska, excluding Juneau, are shipping 23,000 tons of municipal waste out of state each year. Other Southeast communities have landfills nearing capacity, while many small communities have improper or un-permitted dumps.

Communities cooperating as a single entity can produce a regional solution to deal with the MSW. The authority's regional facility could include a Materials Recovery Facility (recycling) on the front end and a state-of-the-art landfill. Other options may include thermal reduction (waste to energy), space for composting, and space for treating oily soils.

While the compelling reasons to develop this authority are focused around the Southeast Region this bill applies to any municipality or group of governing bodies in Alaska.

The Community and Regional Affairs Committee passed a committee substitute for HB 392. The Committee substitute added language that would allow a municipality to withdraw from an authority without dissolving the authority. However, any contributions from the departing municipality would remain with the authority and the municipality would remain liable for existing obligations that are not otherwise changed.

The Labor and Commerce Committee passed a committee substitute with language that clarified that the ability to withdraw from an authority without dissolving the authority only applies to solid waste management authorities.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

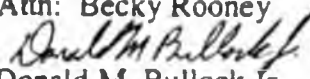
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

March 15, 2006

SUBJECT: Sectional Analysis of CSHB 392(L&C)
(Work Order No. 24-LS1227C)

TO: Representative Peggy Wilson
Attn: Becky Rooney

FROM: 
Donald M. Bullock Jr.
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Amends AS 29.35.070(a) by adding a reference to AS 42.05.711(p) that would be added by sec. 3 of the bill.

Section 2. Amends AS 29.35 by adding article 10, secs. 29.35.800 - 29.35.925, relating to regional solid waste management authorities.

Sec. 29.35.800. States the purpose of regional solid waste management authorities.

Sec. 29.35.805. Provides that a single municipality or two or more municipalities may create a regional solid waste management authority ("authority") by ordinance or ordinances. Allows a municipality to join an established authority. Provides that an authority is a body corporate and politic and an instrumentality of the municipality or municipalities that created it, but has a separate and independent legal existence from the municipality or municipalities. States that the creation of an authority is an exercise of a municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction. Requires that the ordinance or ordinances creating the authority must specify the powers, boundaries, and limitations of the authority. Requires that voters in a municipality creating the authority, approve the authority. Limits the application of AS 29.35.800 - 29.35.925 to an authority created under this section.

Sec. 29.35.810. Requires that an ordinance creating an authority provide for the manner for dissolving an authority. States that the assets of a dissolved authority be distributed to a participating municipality in proportion to a municipality's contribution, less any liability owed to the authority. Distribution may only occur after outstanding bond liability has been satisfied. Allows a municipality participating with one or more other municipalities to withdraw from the authority without dissolving the authority.

Sec. 29.35.815. Authorizes a municipality to transfer real and personal property or leases to the authority.

Sec. 29.35.820. Lists the powers an authority may exercise, provided the powers are included in the enabling ordinance.

Sec. 29.35.825. Provides that an authority created with appropriate powers may issue bonds and borrow money. States that the principal and interest are payable from the revenue received by the authority. Lists requirements for authorizing and selling bonds and planning for the payment of bond debt. Sets jurisdiction in the superior court for issues relating to an authority's obligations.

Sec. 29.35.830. States that an authority's bonds are eligible investments for entities listed.

Sec. 29.35.835. States that the pledge of revenue for the payment of debt is binding from the time the pledge is made and provides for a lien on revenue.

Sec. 29.35.840. States that the state and municipalities participating in an authority are not liable for the debts of an authority and that the debt is payable solely from the authority's revenue.

Sec. 29.35.845. Provides that the state and participating municipalities commit to not interfere with the ability of an authority to meet its debt obligation.

Sec. 29.35.850. Limits the satisfaction of the liability of an authority to the assets or revenue of the authority.

Sec. 29.35.855. Limits the liability of a board member or employee because of the execution or issuance of bonds.

Sec. 29.35.860. Requires an authority to obtain a fidelity bond for board members and executives responsible for accounts and finances.

Sec. 29.35.865. Prohibits an authority from levying any tax.

Sec. 29.35.870. Exempts an authority and its bonds from state and municipal taxes. Provides that an authority and a participating municipality may negotiate for payments in lieu of taxes.

Sec. 29.35.875. Provides for the authority to be administered by a board that shall appoint a chief executive officer.

Sec. 29.35.880. Provides that a collective bargaining agreement for state or municipal employees transferred to the authority shall remain in effect for a fixed period of time and allows the employees to retain certain rights of participation in fringe benefit programs. Provides that AS 23.40.070 - 23.40.260 apply to the authority's employees unless all participating municipalities are exempt.

Sec. 29.35.885. Requires the board to adopt bylaws and regulations and lists subjects that must be included in the bylaws and regulations.

Sec. 29.35.890. States that the authority is subject to public records and open meeting laws.

Sec. 29.35.895. Requires the authority to distribute an annual report to the mayor and governing body of each municipality participating in the authority and lists subjects that may be included in the report.

Sec. 29.35.900. Requires an annual audit by an independent certified public accountant and requires the authority to make its records available to an auditor for a municipality participating in the authority.

Sec. 29.35.905. Provides the authority for a holder of bonds, notes, or coupons, or a trustee to enforce their rights and compel performance of the authority's duties.

Sec. 29.35.910. Provides that an authority, its board members, and its employees enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities as a municipality and municipal officers in judicial and regulatory proceedings.

Sec. 29.35.915. Provides that the statutes in the legislation prevail if in conflict with other statutes in AS 29.

Sec. 29.35.920. Defines terms used in provisions that would be enacted by sec. 2 of the bill.

Sec. 29.35.925. States the short title for the Act.

Representative Peggy Wilson
March 15, 2006
Page 4

Section 3. Amends AS 42.05.711 by adding a new subsection to exempt the authority from regulation by the Regulatory Commission of Alaska unless the authority directly competes with a regulated utility.

Section 4. Amends AS 44.85.410(3) by including a revenue bond issued by the authority within the definition of "municipal bond."

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

DMB:med
06-215.med

Fact Sheet for CSHB 392

Short Title: Solid Waste Management Authorities

Benefits: HB392 would provide a way for communities to come together to form a solid waste management authority to do what no single small community has been able to do. Working together they will be able to create economies of scale, reduce administrative costs and afford a state of the art waste processing facility. For Southeast Alaska, the authority will also help the regions economy by keeping the money here that is currently spent at the super landfills in the lower 48.

Summary: Allows a community or group of communities to create a public corporation to deal with waste management.

1. Modeled after the State of Alaska Port Authority statutes,
2. Requires that each municipality's voters approve joining the authority.
3. The authority has an independent legal existence from the municipality or municipalities.
4. It may issue bonds, borrow money, and enter into contracts.
5. A board that will be responsible for creating by-laws and regulations will govern the authority. (Will have representation from all members of the authority)
6. It will allow a municipality to withdraw from an authority without dissolving the authority. The withdrawing municipality will remain liable for existing obligations to the authority or other participating municipalities.

Background: Over the last decade in Southeast Alaska landfills, waste-to-energy plants and incinerators have closed. The cheapest and quickest alternative for any one community has been to ship municipal solid waste (MSW) by barge and rail to super landfills in the continental U.S. Lack of available and suitable land near existing communities and high costs to develop a landfill have prevented any one community from taking on this task itself.

Recycling and municipal waste collection is expensive with southeast communities paying between \$77/ton and \$220/ton to ship recyclables to markets and MSW to landfills, while the cost per ton for disposal in Anchorage is only \$40/ton. Presently, communities in Southeast Alaska, excluding Juneau, are shipping 23,000 tons of municipal waste out of state each year. Other Southeast communities have landfills nearing capacity, while many small communities have improper or un-permitted dumps.

Communities cooperating as a single entity can produce a regional solution to deal with the MSW. The authority's regional facility could include a Materials Recovery Facility (recycling) on the front end and a state-of-the-art landfill. Other options may include thermal reduction (waste to energy), space for composting, and space for treating oily soils.

While the compelling reasons to develop this authority are focused around the Southeast Region this bill applies to any municipality or group of governing bodies in Alaska.

Questions and Answers for HB 392 Regional Solid Waste Management Authority

What is "A body corporate and politic"? The term describes the authority as an instrument of the municipality or municipalities creating it. Other entities that use this term are:

1. Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation
2. Regional Native Housing Authorities
3. Port Authorities
4. Resource Development Authorities
5. Joint Action Agencies (energy)
6. Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority
7. AIDEA (Alaska Industrial and Development Export Authority)

Will the Solid Waste Management Authority be regulated by RCA?

The Authority will be regulated if there is competition. (See page 12 line 15-19 HB 392)

A utility that doesn't meet the \$300,000 limit can request to be regulated by the RCA. This would constitute a certified competitor and the Authority's rates and certification exemption would be void. AS 42.05.711 section g. and i.

Is there a Moral Obligation by the state or municipalities to re-pay outstanding debt (bonds) if an authority cannot?

No there is no obligation of the state or the municipality. (See page 8 line 3-6 of HB 392)

Will the municipalities or state credit rating be impacted if the authority issues a bond?

The credit of the state or municipality will not be impacted. (See page 7 line 6-18 of HB 392)

Questions about ability of an authority to re-pay a bond –

1. Before issuing bonds the authority shall demonstrate the ability to repay (page 5 line 31 and page 6 line 2-7 of HB 392)
2. Caveat Emptor - The bond investor must do his research. If there is a question of the authorities ability to re-pay the bond the interest will be high and there may not be investors for the bond.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 392(CRA)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/17/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title: Solid Waste Management Authority RDU: Comm Assist & Ec Dev (405)
 Component: Community Advocacy
 Sponsor: Wilson
 Requester: Community & Regional Affairs Component No.: 2703

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
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 (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This legislation amends Title 29 to provide for the establishment of regional solid waste management authorities by one or more municipalities. It would not create a fiscal impact on the operations of the department.

Prepared by: Mike Black, Director Phone: 907.269.4578
 Division: Community Advocacy Date/Time: 2/7/06 5:57 PM
 Approved by: William C. Noll, Commissioner Date: 2/7/2006
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSHB 392(CRA)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/17/06

Revision Date/Time: _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title: Solid Waste Management Authority RDU: Regulatory Commission of Alaska (399)
 Component: Regulatory Commission of Alaska
 Sponsor: Wilson
 Requester: Community & Regional Affairs Component No.: 2417

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
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)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
1141 RCA Receipts						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS. (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The RCA will have no financial impact from this legislation, anticipating that the regional solid waste management authority would be exempt from regulation as indicated in Sec. 3 of this legislation unless it directly competes with a utility subject to AS 42.05.

Typically, the RCA's jurisdiction is invoked by AS 42.05.990(4)(F), which defines a "public utility" to include any public corporation that owns, operates, manages, or controls any plant or system for furnishing collection and disposal service of garbage, refuse, trash or other waste to the public for compensation. Thus, the regional authority may be a public utility subject to AS 42.05, depending on the scope of the management of solid waste undertaken.

Prepared by: Kate Giard, Chairman
 Division: Regulatory Commission of Alaska
 Approved by: William C. Noll, Commissioner
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

Phone 907.276.6222
 Date/Time 2/8/06 3:19 PM
 Date 2/8/2006

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 3
 Bill Version: CSHB 392(CRA)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/17/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Dept of Environmental Conservation
 Title: Regional solid waste management authorities RDU: Environmental Health
 Component: Solid Waste
 Sponsor: Representative Peggy Wilson
 Requester: House Community and Regional Affairs Component No.: 2344

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

Estimate of any current year (FY2006) cost: 0.0

Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2007 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)

This legislation will have no fiscal impact on DEC.

Prepared by: Kristin Ryan, Director
 Division: Environmental Health
 Approved by: Kurt Fredriksson
 Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone (907) 269-7644
 Date/Time 2/6/06 4:48 PM
 Date 2/7/2006

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

P.O. BOX 110300
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907)465-3600
FAX: (907)465-2073

January 9, 2006

Representative Peggy Wilson
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 108
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Comments on Regional Solid Waste
Authority Legislation

Dear Representative Wilson:

This letter provides additional comments from the Department of Law regarding the proposed regional solid waste authority legislation, based on a joint review by the Departments of Law and Environmental Conservation. We appreciate the efforts that you and Alaska communities and organizations have undertaken to find solutions to challenging waste disposal issues.

The draft bill is crafted similar to other existing statutes, such as Alaska's port authority act. (AS 29.35.600, *et. seq.*) Please see our earlier comments. This comment letter focuses on the environmental regulation of facilities that would be constructed, operated or closed by Authorities established under the bill.

Based on the joint review between DEC and Law, we believe 46.03.100 (including its financial assurance requirements for municipal solid waste disposal facilities), as well as other applicable state and federal laws and regulations governing environmental matters for waste management and disposal facilities, would apply to an Authority's facility. It is our understanding that you and other supporters of the bill share this view, as well. If this is not the case, please advise me as soon as possible, as we would want to discuss this matter in greater detail and provide additional State input.

On a related point, the draft legislation states that the Authority may "regulate land use within the boundaries of the authority." See AS 29.35.820 (15)). This is very broad language, and very likely would lead to conflicts with

Representative Peggy Wilson
Re: Regional Solid Waste Authority Legislation

January 9, 2006
Page 2

other state laws or municipal ordinances that may involve land use regulation. Given this potential for conflicts, the legislature should consider whether it would be prudent to more explicitly define the scope of an Authority's power to regulate land use within the boundaries of the authority.

Further, proposed AS 29.35.870(a) states the following: "The real and personal property of an authority and its assets, income, and receipts are exempt from all taxes and special assessments of the state or a political subdivision of the state." The term "special assessment" is not defined in the legislation and could be interpreted quite broadly. The legislature should consider clarifying language that this term does not include fees charged by regulatory agencies.

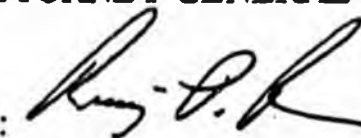
We have one other observation regarding the draft legislation. It currently provides that a liability of the regional waste authority can only be satisfied from the assets or revenue of the authority. "A creditor or other person does not have a right of action against the state or a municipality participating in an authority because of a debt, obligation, or liability of an authority." AS 29.35.850. There is some question as to whether this limitation would protect an individual member of an Authority from potential liability in circumstances where there is a hazardous release to the environment from a facility. See AS 46.03.822. Thus, the legislature should make clear, perhaps through hearing testimony and the legislative history for the bill, whether it intends for this legislation to protect individual members of an authority from recovery actions for such environmental releases. In raising this issue, we have not analyzed how the limitation on liability provision would be treated under federal law.

We hope you find these and our earlier comments helpful. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need any additional assistance on this important piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

DAVID W. MÁRQUEZ
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:



Randall P. Ruaro
Legislative Liaison to the Attorney General

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM

February 20, 2006

SUBJECT: Comments by the Department of Law relating to HB 392
(CSHB 392(CRA); Work Order No. 24-LS1227S)

TO: Representative Peggy Wilson
Attn: Becky Rooney

FROM: *Donald M. Bullock Jr.*
Donald M. Bullock Jr.
Legislative Counsel

You asked for my comments on the letter from the Department of Law (Jan. 9, 2006) on the solid waste management authority legislation, HB 392. I will base my comments on the current version of the bill, CSHB 392(CRA).

I agree with the statement in the letter that "AS 46.03.100 (including its financial assurance requirements for municipal solid waste disposal facilities), as well as other applicable state and federal laws and regulations governing environmental matters for waste management and disposal facilities would apply to an Authority's facility."

The letter raises the issue that the power of the authority to regulate land use within its boundaries on page 5, line 16, may lead to conflicts with other state laws or municipal ordinances that may involve land use regulation. With regard to conflicts with municipal ordinances, the municipalities that enact ordinances granting powers to an authority can consider this issue and draft the ordinances to be consistent with existing ordinance or may amend existing ordinances for compatibility. With regard to conflicts with state law, I suggest you ask the Department of Law to be more specific concerning the perceived risk. I expect the land use would be directly related with the purpose of the authority and land use issues could be resolved in the course of the permitting process.

The letter notes that "special assessment" is not defined in the legislation. The term is not defined within the bill, however all municipalities are authorized to levy a special assessment under AS 29.35.010(6), and AS 29.46.010 provides for an assessment imposed against property "to be benefited by an improvement all or a portion of the cost of acquiring, installing, or constructing capital improvements."

The letter points out the strict liability for the release of hazardous substances under AS 46.03.822 and notes that the bill does not clearly provide immunity from this liability to an individual member of an authority. I agree that an individual member of an authority may be exposed to the liability. Subject to the relief from liability in

Representative Peggy Wilson
February 20, 2006
Page 2

AS 46.03.822(b), AS 46.03.822(a) imposes liability on the following:

(1) the owner of, and the person having control over, the hazardous substance at the time of the release or threatened release; this paragraph does not apply to a consumer product in consumer use;

(2) the owner and the operator of a vessel or facility, from which there is a release, or a threatened release that causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance;

(3) any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance owned or operated any facility or vessel at which the hazardous substances were disposed of, from which there is a release, or a threatened release that causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance;

(4) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise arranged for disposal or treatment, or arranged with a transporter for transport for disposal or treatment, of hazardous substances owned or possessed by the person, other than domestic sewage, or by any other party or entity, at any facility or vessel owned or operated by another party or entity and containing hazardous substances, from which there is a release, or a threatened release that causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance;

(5) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substances, other than refined oil, for transport to disposal or treatment facilities, vessels or sites selected by the person, from which there is a release, or a threatened release that causes the incurrence of response costs, of a hazardous substance.

As you are aware, one difference between CSHB 392(CRA) and HB 392 is that the CS requires an authority to maintain pollution liability insurance (page 6, lines 2 - 6) and the original bill made the insurance subject to the discretion of the authority. Although this seems to address the issue raised in the letter, I suggest that a municipality considering the formation of a solid waste management authority consult with the municipality's liability insurer to discuss the extent of risks and the appropriate insurance options.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

DMB:ljw
06-086.ljw

**Testimony of Deputy Commissioner Dan Easton
House Community and Regional Affairs Committee
House Bill 392 (authorizing the establishment of regional solid waste
management authorities)
February 9, 2006**

Mr. Chairman, I'm Dan Easton, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

I appreciate the opportunity to speak in support of HB 392 dealing with regional solid waste management authorities.

In some ways, Alaska's solid waste management situation is unique – a point illustrated by comparing us to the State of Washington.

Washington has a population of over 6 million with all of its municipal solid waste going to 21 regional disposal facilities.

Alaska, with its population of around 640 thousand, has over 200 different disposal facilities (some of which are out of state).

Compared to Washington, we have about one tenth of the population and ten times the number of solid waste disposal sites.

The difference is that Washington, with its transportation infrastructure and ability to move solid waste, has large solid waste facilities that serve all municipalities within a region. Alaska tends to have one disposal facility per community.

From DEC's environmental and human health perspective, we support development of regional solid waste management systems that serve a number of communities over individual systems serving a single community.

Larger solid waste facilities are able to take advantage of economies of scale and are generally better funded, better operated, and less apt to cause environmental or health problems than smaller facilities.

Alaska has the following regional solid waste management systems:

- Anchorage Regional Landfill;
- Matanuska-Susitna Borough Central Landfill (Palmer);
- Kenai Peninsula Borough Central Landfill (Soldotna);
- Fairbanks Northstar Borough Landfill;
- Oxbow Landfill (North Slope Borough - Deadhorse);
- Kodiak Island Borough Landfill;
- Denali Borough Landfill (Healy);
- Copper Basin Sanitation Landfill (Glennallen);
- Bristol Bay Borough Landfill (Naknek); and
- Tok Landfill.

We encourage development of other regional solid waste management systems where they make sense.

By providing communities with the opportunity to band together to form regional solid waste authorities, we hope that HB 392 will foster development of new regional solid waste management systems in Alaska.

We are not experts on many of the Title 29 authorities, legal and financial matters in this bill.

We do, however, support the intended effect of this bill to further development of regional solid waste management systems in Alaska.

We urge your support for HB 392.



Southeast Conference

P.O. Box 21989 Juneau Alaska 99802-1989 Tel. (907) 463-3445 Fax (907) 463-5670

Nov 9, 2005

Cindy Roberts
Denali Commission
510 L Street, Ste 410
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Final Report for Grant #156-05 – Solid Waste Entity Formation (\$19,000)

Dear Cindy,

With this letter, I am submitting a final work product. I will summarize the work done under this grant.

I am pleased to report that we accomplished more than we intended with this grant. Not only did we research solid waste entities in the Lower-48, review Alaskan statutes and provide templates for all regions of Alaska, but, through a state representative, have helped draft legislation that would create and authorize Solid Waste Management Authorities in Alaska. This legislation is to be introduced in the 2006 Alaska State Legislature.

As of September 30, 2005, we had expended 100% of the grant funds.

Here are some of the highlights during the grant period:

- Work began in mid-2005 with SEC staff and board, its Environment Committee and contractor Ecology and Environment, Inc.
- SEC maintained an active role in this work, with weekly conference calls and updates from the contractor. This information then was relayed to the board and committees.
- The contractor interviewed dozens of representatives from state government, federal government, consulting businesses and solid waste authorities.
- We developed a matrix and white paper to look at entity formation options for Alaska.
- We had an independent attorney review the white paper and matrix.
- We developed a template for communities and regions in Alaska to use.
- We drafted legislation for a Solid Waste Management Authority
- We gave presentations at the SEC annual Meeting on Sept. 26 in Wrangell. Speakers were contractor Dick Smith on the solid waste report; Rollo Pool, on solid waste entities; and Kake Tribal Corp. general manager Duff Mitchell on its waste-to-energy option (plasma arc).
- We met twice with Waste Management, Inc. which operates the landfill in Juneau.

- We gave presentations to the Juneau Rotary Club and to the Juneau Economic Development Council on solid waste, recycling and other issues.

Our solid waste work in the regional continues to garner interest by the media. During the life of this grant, we updated reporters in Haines, Sitka, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, and Petersburg. State and federal officials are engaged in discussion of regional solid waste plans. The governor supports an effort to keep Southeast Alaska communities from shipping these wastes from Alaska.

We are enthused with the work to date and encouraged with the number of communities expressing interest for consideration as a regional site and with the support at state and federal levels. Again, we appreciate the support from the Denali Commission for this grant.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, by mail, phone or email: rollo@seconference.org.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rollo Pool".

Rollo Pool
Executive Director



Southeast Conference



P.O. Box 21989 Juneau Alaska 99802-1989 Tel. (907) 463-3445 Fax (907) 483-5670

Alaska Solid Waste Entity Formation

A Look at Options to Coordinate
Transfer, Handling and Disposal of Solid Wastes
In Alaskan Communities



Contractors

Ecology & Environment, Inc.
Cedarbrook Consulting

for

Southeast Conference

P.O. Box 21989
Juneau, AK 99802
Telephone: (907) 463-3445
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Oct 31, 2005

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SUMMARY

SOLID WASTE ENTITY FORMATION FRAMEWORK

Over the last decade in Southeast Alaska, landfills and waste-to-energy plants and incinerators have closed. The cheapest and quickest alternative for any community has been to ship municipal solid waste (MSW) by barge and rail to super landfills in the Continental US. Lack of available and suitable land near existing communities and high costs to develop a landfill have prevented any community from taking on this task itself.

Southeast Alaska is an isolated area of 70,000 residents living in more than 25 communities scattered over an area comprising 20 million acres – roughly half the size of Washington State. This area is dependent on barge, airline and ferry service to connect it with the contiguous 48 states and British Columbia. Recycling and municipal waste collection is expensive with some communities paying over \$100-200/ton to ship recyclables to markets and MSW to landfills, while the cost per ton for disposal in Anchorage is \$40/ton.

Presently, communities in Southeast Alaska are shipping 23,000 tons of municipal waste each year out of state – some as far as 1,100 miles. Other Southeast communities have landfills nearing capacity, while many small communities have improper or unpermitted dumps.

Southeast Conference feels that its communities, cooperating as a single entity, can produce a regional solution to deal with MSW. The goal is to recycle more, save communities money over current costs, and produce jobs in the region. At a minimum, a regional facility, should it happen, will include recycling (Materials Recovery Facility) on the front end and a state-of-the art landfill. Other options may include thermal reduction (waste-to-energy) and space for composting and for treating oily soils.

In the last 15 months, SEC has begun work under two Solid Waste grants from the federal government. One is to do a report that looks at solid waste handling options in Southeast Alaska - especially those communities that ship waste to the Lower-48. This report will be done in late November 2005, and it will list options (including a regional landfill and recycling center) and potential sites. Several communities (Petersburg, Wrangell, Thorne Bay, Sitka and Kake) are interested in being considered as a future site.

A second grant from the Denali Commission, which is the subject of this report, has helped determine what kind of legal entity is needed for communities to move and process municipal solid waste and to operate a regional landfill.

Through a grant from the Denali Commission, Southeast Conference hired consultants and a law firm to study regional solid waste handling in other states, to review state statutes and to offer advice on entity formations.

There are two primary legal vehicles to move, process and dispose of solid waste. One is a Joint Government Agreement, for which there is existing statutory authority. Another option, and likely to be more preferable, is a Solid Waste Management Authority. Draft legislation has been prepared for the 2006 Alaska legislature. The legislation would be applicable to other regions or to a group of communities elsewhere in Alaska.

SEC STUDY METHODOLOGY

A Solid Waste Entity Matrix (Attachment #1) was developed by Ecology & Environment, Inc. (E&E) to provide basic information regarding a range of different business operations and management structures including For-Profit Corporation, Nonprofit Corporation, Limited Liability Company, Cooperative Corporation, Partnership, Federation and Commission, Authority and Joint Government Agreement. The two most common entities encountered in E&E's research for solid waste management structures and those most appropriate for Southeast Alaska are the Authority model and, by contract, with a Joint Government Agreement.

Under AS 29.35.010 and Article X and Section 13 of the Alaska Constitution, all municipalities have the power to enter into an agreement, including an agreement for cooperative or joint administration, for any function of power, including management of solid waste. Unincorporated areas do not have this ability, and, therefore, some of the very smallest communities in Southeast Alaska would not be able to enter into Joint Government agreements. However these small communities could contract for services provided by an entity created by a Joint Government Agreement.

JOINT GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

E&E developed a template for a Joint Government Agreement (Attachment # 2) that would establish a regional solid waste authority. This template provides language for the typical sections found in Joint Government Agreements and identifies those areas needed further development by the participating communities. Additionally this template can easily be modified for use in establishing any type of joint government agreement. In the process of developing the template for a Joint Government Agreement, E&E developed an outline for a Joint Government Agreement (Attachment #3) and an outline for an Authority Created Under a Joint Government Agreement (Attachment #4). Both "outline" documents identify the general elements to be incorporated in a Joint Government Agreement and into an authority and provide another set of criteria to use in establishing a Joint Government Agreement.

AUTHORITY

For the purposes of the discussion, the term "authority" has been used generically to mean an "entity with administrative powers."

The second most common entity formed to manage solid waste is an Authority established in statute. Alaska statutes currently provide for Port Authorities (AS 29.35.600) and Regional Resource Development Authorities (AS 30.13). Both of these authorities are for transportation purposes only and cannot be used for solid waste. There are no solid waste authorities or general authorities that can be used for solid waste issues in Alaska statutes.

E&E found that a solid waste management entity (authority) established via a Joint Government Agreement as a viable method for consideration by SE Conference because a statutorily created Authority is more cumbersome to create.

Southeast Conference retained Baxter Bruce & Sullivan to provide legal review and analysis of the matrix and outline documents prepared by E&E. They did not review the template for a Joint Government Agreement as it had not been completed. Their conclusion is that a statutorily established authority is the most attractive option, unless there is some political opposition to enabling legislation that would allow communities to form solid waste authorities just as they form port authorities.

STATUTORY CHANGE

A statutorily authorized Solid Waste Authority in Alaska will require passage of enabling legislation. One of the uniform features of most statutorily-created Solid Waste Authorities reviewed is that, in each participating community, elected officials and voters approve of its participation.

Using the Port Authority Statute as a model, E&E created a draft solid-waste statute. (Southeast Conference has submitted it to Rep. Peggy Wilson who has sent it to the Alaska Department of Law for review.)

E&E developed a template for a Regional Solid Waste Management Authority modifying the Port Authority statute (AS 29.35.600) by eliminating the requirements for development and plan approval at various points in the process. The Regional Resource Development Authority requires, among other elements, a petition be submitted and approved by the administration, a vote of the people and at least 3 board members be appointed by the governor.

Through the office of Rep. Peggy Wilson (District 2 – Wrangell) and the Legislative Affairs Agency, draft legislation has been created and is attached (attachment # 6).

MEMORANDUM

To: Rollo Pool, Southeast Conference
From: Stephanie Pingree, Ecology & Environment, Inc.
CC: Mary Siroky, Cedarbrook Consulting
Date: June 2, 2005
Re: Solid Waste Regional Entity Project

In response to Southeast Conference's March 2005 request for proposals (RFP) and subsequent conversation with you, Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) has developed the attached matrix outlining regional entities that may be used in dealing with regional solid waste issues in Southeast Alaska. The matrix was developed through reviewing websites of regional solid waste organizations throughout the United States, interviewing executive directors or planners of select solid waste entities, and review of Alaska statutes. This information is intended to provide Southeast Conference with basic information regarding operations and management of different business structures. It does not provide all restrictions or requirements for operations. Although the matrix has had limited review by E & E's legal team, a full review by an attorney and/or accountant should be performed before moving forward with any of the entities outlined in this memorandum or attached matrix.

After review of regional solid waste entity websites provided by Southeast Conference, as well as others identified by E & E, multiple business structures were identified as potentially viable to address Southeast Alaska's regional solid waste needs. These organizations include the following: for-profit corporation, non-profit corporation, limited liability company, cooperative corporation, partnership, authority, joint government agreements, federation, and commission. Each of these entities is discussed below. The two most common entities encountered in E & E's research of solid waste entities include solid waste authorities and joint government agreements. Both structures are discussed in more detail below.

For-Profit Corporation

For-profit corporations are established under Alaska Statutes (AS) 10.06 and can be established for any lawful purpose. A For-Profit Corporation is owned by anyone who owns stock. Votes in the corporation are divided by shares, which could lead to unequal voting between shareholders. In addition, there are obvious tax disadvantages associated with for-profit corporations.

Nonprofit Corporation

Nonprofit corporations are established under AS 10.20 and can be established for any lawful purpose including commercial or industrial purposes. A nonprofit corporation is owned by its members. Management of the corporation is through a Board of Directors elected by its members and voting is usually one vote per member unless otherwise stated in the articles or bylaws. There can be one or more classes of members as set out in the bylaws. Nonprofit corporations, in general, are able to receive grant funds. Municipalities would be able to issue bonds to finance the projects of a nonprofit

corporation but the nonprofit corporation is not likely to be able to issue bonds on its own. This illustrates the main disadvantage of the nonprofit corporation; its abilities are limited in comparison to other entities that are created for purely public purposes.

Limited Liability Company

Limited Liability Companies (LLC) are established under AS 10.50 and can be established for any lawful purpose. It is owned by members who must own interest in the company. Voting and profit distribution is established through the operating agreement. As with for-profit corporations, there is the potential disadvantage for tax purposes. In addition, LLCs are not generally eligible for grant funding although not specifically excluded.

Cooperative Corporation

A Cooperative Corporation is established under AS 10.15 and can be established for any lawful purpose except as specified in Alaska law. Solid waste entities are not identified as excluded from cooperative organization. A Board of Directors manages a cooperative and membership is based on ownership of shares of membership stock or payment of a membership fee as set out in the articles. Each member has one vote unless the bylaws authorize voting according to actual, estimated, or potential patronage, or a combination of these approaches.

Partnership

Limited Partnerships are established under AS 32.11 and Limited Liability Partnerships are established under AS 32.06. Limited partnerships have one or more general partners, who control the business and are liable for debts and obligations of the partnership and one or more limited partners, who are not as involved and who have limited liability such as a shareholder in a corporation. It is assumed that all members of the solid waste regional organization would like to be actively involved and therefore this option was not further evaluated.

Limited Liability Partnerships are similar to a general partnership except normally a partner does not have personal liability for the negligence of another partner. Professionals, such as accountants and lawyers, generally use this business structure. For both a Limited Liability Partnership and a Limited Partnership, tax liability flows directly through to the owners and the entity itself is not taxed. Because of these restrictions, both types of partnerships were not investigated any further.

Federation and Commission

Federation and Commission organization and operation are not specifically addressed in Alaska statutes. In addition, examples of either type of organization managing solid waste on a regional basis were not found.

Generally speaking, a federation is a league or union of states, groups or people arranged with a strong central authority within a limited region. However, the members of the federation commonly retain various rights and powers to act independently of the federation. One solid waste federation, Federation of New York Solid Waste

Association, is an umbrella organization for multiple solid waste associations in New York State. It serves as a professional organization and does not own, operate, or manage any solid waste facilities.

A commission is a body of persons acting under lawful authority to perform certain public services. It is commonly used by single jurisdictions to transfer the accomplishment of a specific public function to a new organization. For example, the Federal Commission was established by Congress to regulate interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable within the United States.

Authority

Alaska statutes allow for Port Authorities (AS 29.35.600) and Regional Resource Development Authorities (AS 30.13). Both of these authorities can be established for transportation purposes only. Solid waste authorities or general authorities that can be used for solid waste issues are not specifically addressed in Alaska statutes. It is possible that the "Port Authority" statute could be used as the mechanism to establish an entity responsible for shipping solid waste around Southeast Alaska; AS 29.35.600 states that Port Authorities can be created for "transportation related commerce within the territory of the authority". A Port Authority requires parallel ordinances in each participating community as well as approval by the voters of each community.

Solid Waste Authorities are used extensively throughout the country to address both local and regional solid waste needs. E & E researched regional Solid Waste Authorities throughout the country to identify their management and operation. Below are some examples of how regional solid waste authorities are operating.

The Revised Code of Ohio, Title III, Chapter 343, created solid waste management districts. The Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio was created under this law. They are one of 52 solid waste districts in the state. The Solid Waste Authority runs the landfill, encourages recycling through education programs, and finds new uses for recyclables but does not pick up the trash curbside. The authority is a government body that answers to a 9 member Board of Trustees. The authority has the power to levy taxes and issue bonds, if needed.

The Coastal Regional Solid Waste Management Authority in North Carolina was formed in 1990 through an agreement between three counties. In 1989, the state legislature adopted General Statutes of North Carolina 153A-22 which authorizes and set forth the process for creating Solid Waste Management Authorities. Each participating county adopted a resolution to form the Coastal Regional Solid Waste Management Authority. The authority's purpose is to provide an environmentally sound, cost effective system of solid waste disposal for the citizens of the three member counties. The organization is a public authority, governed by a 7 member Board of Directors representing the member counties. Seats, and votes, on the board were assigned by population and ensuring that no one county had the majority of the board members. The organization operates four facilities including an administrative office, landfill, and two transfer stations. Participating members are responsible for collection of waste. The organization is

funded through an initial bond that financed all capital and tipping fees for operation and repaying bond.

Joint Government Agreements

Under AS 29.35.010 and Article X, Section 13 of the Alaska Constitution, all municipalities have the power to enter into an agreement, including an agreement for cooperative or joint administration of any function of power with a municipality, the state, or the United States. This power is not allowed for unincorporated areas, therefore not all communities in Southeast Alaska would be allowed to enter into these agreements without changes to the Alaska statutes or utility service areas of neighboring municipalities.

E & E identified many agencies that operate through some form of a joint government agreement. Examples of how a few of these organizations operate and are managed are discussed below.

The Land of Sky Regional Council in North Carolina was set up by the legislature to address multiple regional issues, one of which is solid waste. It is made up of local government agencies (4 counties and 15 municipalities). A Board of Directors comprised of representatives from each of the government agencies in addition to other representatives, such as community and industry representatives, manage the regional council. Each board member is a voting member. The regional council provides recycling, household hazardous waste disposal, and educational activities. Each of the member governments operates their own solid waste activities such as transportation, pick-up, and disposal individually. According to a representative at the organization, the regional council was not able to operate as a regional government due to past experience not being able to cooperate on regional issues and failure to ensure equitable issues among members.

The Bluestem Solid Waste Agency is another example of a regional government agency representing six counties and participating cities in Iowa. The agency operates recycling center, pollution prevention center, etc. and provides assistance to participating members; landfills are publicly owned and not a part of the agency. The agency was developed through legislation that allows local government agencies to join together. A Board of Directors made up of elected officials from participating governments manages the organization. The organization is funded primarily from tipping fees.

The Solid Waste Authority of Salinas is a joint power agency set up by California statutes allowing for local governments to join together addressing common issues in their communities. The organization owns and operates a common landfill and the participating cities are in charge of pick-up and transportation to that landfill. The management of the organization is through a board representing member cities and unincorporated areas. Voting rights are distributed based on the population of the member organization. The organization's operation is funded through grants and tipping charges.

Conclusion

A solid waste authority or agency formed through specific language addressing solid waste authorities in state statutes or formed through a joint government agreement is the most common type of regional solid waste organization found through our research. Joint government agreements are currently permitted under Alaska statutes and could be used to form a regional solid waste authority or agency in Southeast Alaska. The management, ownership, voting power, and ability to issue bonds could be set out in a memorandum of agreement signed by all participating governments. The formation of a solid waste authority or agency in this manner would require no changes to the current statutes. Changes to Alaska statutes would be required if a solid waste authority was to be set up by the legislature as was done in the Ohio and North Carolina examples above.

At.

Solid Waste Entity Matrix
Southeast Conference, June 2005

	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , <i>et seq.</i>	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ¹ , <i>et seq.</i>	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , <i>et seq.</i>	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , <i>et seq.</i>	Joint Government Agreements ⁵	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
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	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , et seq.	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ² , et seq.	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , et seq.	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , et seq.	Joint Government Agreements ⁵	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
Purpose	Any lawful purpose.	Any lawful purpose including commercial or industrial.	Any lawful purpose.	Any lawful purpose, except banking or insurance or the furnishing of electric or telephone service.	For cooperative or joint administration of any function or power of the municipality.	Port Authority – Provide for the development of a port or ports for transportation related commerce within the territory of the authority. It is possible that for just the transportation portion of a regional solid waste authority that this statute could be used. Regional Resource Development Authority – improvement, establishment, and development of facilities in its district for transportation purposes in connection with natural resource enterprises
Ownership	Anyone who owns stock.	Members.	Members who own interests.		Can be specified in agreement.	Members.
Management	Board of Directors elected by shareholders.	Board of Directors elected by members.	Manager, all members, or Board of Directors as stated in the articles of organization.	Board of Directors	Can be specified in agreement.	Board of Directors appointed or elected as specified in ordinance.

	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , et seq.	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ² , et seq.	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , et seq.	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , et seq.	Joint Government Agreements¹	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
Membership	Shareholders.	May have one or more classes of members.	Membership gained by acquiring interest.	Based on ownership of a share of membership stock or payment of a membership fee as set forth in the articles.	Borough, and 1 st or 2 nd class city. Unincorporated areas not eligible.	Participating municipalities/organizations.
When Members Can Join	Anytime.	Anytime.	Anytime.	Anytime.	Can be specified in agreement.	Port Authority – One or more municipalities may join upon adoption of parallel ordinances by governing bodies of each affected municipality.
Voting	Equal vote per share within class; Number of shares based on consideration paid money, other property, or services. Could lead to unequal voting rights between shareholders.	One vote per member, usually, but can be varied in the articles or bylaws.	As per operating agreement.	Each member has one vote except bylaws may authorize voting according to actual, estimated or potential patronage, or a combination of these plans of voting. Shares of stock may not be given voting power except in specific instances.	Can be specified in agreement.	

	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , et seq.	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ¹ , et seq.	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , et seq.	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , et seq.	Joint Government Agreements⁵	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
Liability of Owners	Limited Liability of Owners.	Limited Liability of Owners.	Limited Liability of Owners.	Member is not liable for the debts in an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on the member's subscription for shares of the cooperative, and the sum remaining unpaid on the member's membership fee if a fee is required.	Not specified.	Port Authority - Liability incurred shall be satisfied exclusively from the assets and revenue of the authority. Creditor does not have a right of action against the municipality participating in the authority. - Board member or employee of authority is not subject to personal liability or accountability because of execution or issuance of bonds.
Profit Distribution	Based on shares, but there can be different types of shares with different rights.	Not allowed to issue stock or pay dividends to members or officers.	As specified in Operating Agreement.	A cooperative organized with capital stock may pay a dividend on capital stock authorized by its articles if its capital is not impaired and would not be so by the payment.	Not specified.	

	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , et seq.	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ² , et seq.	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , et seq.	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , et seq.	Joint Government Agreements⁵	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
Ability to Receive Funds	Less practical.	Can receive grants and loans.	Less practical.	Less practical.	Once formed is could have only those powers of taxation as one or more of the participating governing bodies and only as specifically provided in the agreement proposing creation of the joint government agreement. Is likely to be able to issue bonds.	Port Authority - Can accept grants and loans. If authorized by ordinance, can borrow money and issue bonds.
Requires Federal or State Statute/Regulation Change	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Yes.
Legally Mandated Minimum Staffing Requirements	No.	No.	No.	Requires in-state agent.	No.	Board appoints chief executive officer.
Exempt from Federal Income Tax	Not generally.	May qualify but more difficult. Usually 501(c)(3) charitable or 501(c)(4) social welfare exemptions.	Not generally.		Not specified.	

	For Profit Corporation AS 10.06 ¹ , et seq.	Non-Profit Corporation AS 10.20 ² , et seq.	Limited Liability Company AS 10.50 ³ , et seq.	Cooperative Corporation AS 10.15 ⁴ , et seq.	Joint Government Agreements ⁵	Authority AS 29.35.600 and AS 30.13.010 ⁶
Exempt from State Income Tax	No.	No, unless operating solely for religious, charitable, etc. purposes.	Not generally		Not specified.	Yes (AS 29.35.670)
Regulated Time and Cost to Form Entity	\$150 filing of articles fee.	\$50 filing of articles fee.	\$150 filing fee.	Biennial fee of \$100.	No regulated cost. Time needed to draft MOA agreeable to all parties.	Not only requires parallel ordinances but also a vote of the citizens of each participating community which takes time and is costly
Formation	Filing of Articles of Incorporation with the State.	Three or more persons may act as incorporators of a non-profit corporation by signing and filing articles of incorporation.	Filing of Articles of Organization with the State.	Three or more persons may act as incorporators of a cooperative by filing articles.	Formed through appropriate action by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to the law of the participating governing bodies.	Port Authority - (1) Municipality creates by ordinance as a public corporation of the municipality, (2) Two or more municipalities create by parallel ordinances adopted by each of the governing bodies as a public corporation of the municipalities.

¹ AS 10.06 - Alaska Corporations Code

² AS 10.20 - Alaska Nonprofit Corporation Act

³ AS 10.50 - Alaska Revised Limited Liability Company Act

⁴ AS 10.15 - Alaska Cooperative Corporation Act

⁵ AS 29.35.010 and Article X, Section 13 of the Alaska Constitution

⁶ AS 29.35.600 - Port Authorities; AS 30.13.010 - Regional Resource Development Authorities

JOINT GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT TEMPLATE

INSTRUCTIONS

The Joint Government Agreement Template is designed as a template for the development of a solid waste regional authority. The template can easily be modified for use in the establishment of any type of Joint Government Agreement. Below is a list of sections where template users may consider different options.

- Intent of the Parties- determine if all the issues leading up to the formation of a joint government agreement are captured. For joint government agreements dealing with different issues insure that all the reasons for formation are listed here.
- Membership – consider who is to be a member. A joint government authority can provide services to entities that are not members via contracts.
- Board – determine if board membership results in a one to one ratio of membership on the board. Should board members be members of the participating local government or should local government authorities appoint them?
- Terms of Office – is three years an appropriate term of office? Does this match the terms of office of local government officials? One-year terms of office are common.
- Executive Director – determine if there are additions or deletions to the list of responsibilities for the Executive Director. For joint government agreements dealing with different issues this may differ dramatically.
- Meetings – should the board meet more or less often than quarterly? Determine if travel and per diem costs of board members are to be paid by the authority?

- Powers of an Authority- review the list or responsibilities of the regional solid waste authority and determine if this is complete. For joint governmental agreements dealing with different issues this list will need to be modified.
- Duration of the Agreement – is 15 years long enough? Too long? For joint governmental agreements dealing with different issues the duration of the agreement may be much different.
- Disposition of Authority Assets and Liabilities Upon Termination - if an authority does not have assets this section may not be needed.

JOINT GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT TEMPLATE

Italics represent information that may need to be added as a final agreement is drafted as appropriate.

1. DEFINITIONS

- a. "Agreement" means this Joint Government Agreement.
- b. "Contract Date" means the date of this Agreement.
- c. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the solid waste or any constituent part of the solid waste any enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters.
- d. "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land, which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an injection well, a hazardous waste long-term storage facility or a surface storage facility.
- e. "Party" or "Parties" means the municipalities, cities or local government as the context or usage of the term any require.
- f. "Solid Waste Management" means purposefully, systematic, control of generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, treatment, processing, recycling, recovery and disposal of solid waste.
- g. "State" means the State of Alaska and all of its appropriate administrative, contracting and regulatory departments and offices.
- h. "Unit of Local Government" means a Unified Home Rule Municipalities, Home Rule Borough, 2nd Class Borough, 1st and 2nd class city
- i. Define technical and scientific terms used in the agreement.

2. INTENT OF THE PARTIES

- a. The Parties are concerned that relying on shipping solid waste outside of the state reduces the communities control over costs.
- b. The Parties believe that by working together to manage solid waste on a regional basis the cost of solid waste disposal for all communities in Southeast Alaska will be reduced.
- c. Additionally the Parties believe that it is in the best interest of all the communities in Southeast Alaska that there are landfill disposal options available, regionally, to the communities of Southeast Alaska.

3. PARTIES/AUTHORITIES

- a. This agreement authorizes the establishment of an authority that will plan for, develop and manage a regional solid waste transportation system and potentially plan, purchase the land for, develop, construct and operate a regional solid waste disposal (landfill) facility.
- b. Each of the Parties (LIST PARTIES HERE)
 - i. CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU ("Juneau"), a unified home rule municipality;
 - ii. CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA ("Sitka"), a unified home rule municipality;
 - iii. CITY OF KAKE ("Kake"), a 1st class city; and C
 - iv. CITY OF THORNE BAY ("Thorne Bay"), a 2nd class city.

Add additional communities as necessary

- c. Each of the Parties to this Agreement is a local government entity functioning within the State of Alaska.
- d. The Parties have the authority to enter in this agreement pursuant to section 29.35.010 (13) of the Alaska Statutes and Article X, section 13 of the Alaska Constitution which states that all municipalities have the power to enter into an agreement, including an agreement for cooperative or joint administration of any function or power with a municipality, the state, or the United States.
- e. Each of the Parties to this Agreement has the power, in addition to other powers which are common to each of them, to undertake and perform: solid waste planning and program management, including collection services and siting; the development, construction, and operation of solid waste facilities, including recovery of recyclable and compostable materials; and the transfer and disposal of solid waste generated within each of the Parties jurisdictional boundaries. *Each of the participating parties will need to check their municipal ordinances to insure they have the powers talked about in this paragraph. The state in Sec 29.35.050 grants a municipality the ability to assume these powers by ordinance but there is the possibility that some communities have not taken on these powers.*

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY:

- a. There is established an Authority which shall be a public entity separate from the Parties to this agreement.
- b. The name of the Authority shall be the SOUTHEAST ALASKA REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY.
- c. The boundaries of the authority shall encompass the territorial jurisdiction of the members of the authority.

5. MEMBERSHIP; BOARD; DELEGATES

- a. Each Party signing on to this agreement shall become a member of the regional solid waste management authority. There after any unit of local government may join the authority by

agreeing to the provisions of this agreement and by being admitted by unanimous vote of the existing members.

- b. All the rights and privileges of membership in a regional solid waste management authority shall be exercised on behalf of the member units of local government by a board composed of delegate to the authority who shall be appointed by and shall serve at the pleasure of the governing boards of their respective units of local government.
- c. A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governing board of the unit of local government having the original appointment.

6. MEMBERSHIP

- a. The authority shall be governed by a Board of Directors composed of a representative from each of the participating communities and two representatives from the City and Borough of Juneau who have a population twice as large as any other participating community.
- b. For the transaction of business, a quorum consists of one greater than half the members.

7. TERMS OF OFFICE, ALTERNATES, OFFICERS

- a. The term of office of each member of the Authority Board shall be three (3) years and shall not exceed the term of the elective office, which the member holds.
- b. Each Party may, in addition to their respective regular appointments, appoint one or more elected officials who will serve as alternate appointees and members of the Authority Board and each such alternate appointee and member shall be empowered to cast votes in the absence of a regular appointee and member or in the event of a disqualification to vote because of conflict of interest. Each alternate appointed shall be a member of the governing body of the Party making such appointment.
- c. At its first meeting and thereafter at the first meeting of every third year, the Board of Directors shall elect a President, Vice-President, and such officers as the Authority Board find appropriate, to the serve the Authority Board for a term of three (3) years unless sooner terminated at the pleasure of the Authority Board. In the event the officer so elected ceases to be a Director, the resulting vacancy shall be filled at the next regular meeting of the Authority Board held following the occurrence of the vacancy. In the absence or inability of the President to act, the Vice-President shall act as President. The President, or in the absence of the President, the Vice-President, shall preside at and conduct all Authority Board meetings.

8. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- a. The Authority Board shall select an Executive Director to serve at its pleasure. The Executive Director shall be responsible to the Authority Board for the proper and efficient administration of the Authority as may be placed in the Executive Director's charge, or under the Executive Director's jurisdiction or control, pursuant to the provision of this Agreement, or any ordinance, resolution, or order of the Authority Board. In addition to the powers and duties provided, the Executive Director shall have the power to:
 - i. Plan, organize and direct all Authority activities under the policy direction of the Authority Board.

- ii. Enforce strict compliance with the approved annual budget and approve only expenditures authorized in the approved budget.
- iii. Hire and manage such staff as necessary to carry out the provisions of this agreement;
- iv. Make recommendations to and request of the governing board concerning all the matters, which are to be performed, done or carried out by the Authority Board.
- v. Have charge of, handle or access to any property of the Authority, and shall make an annual inventory of all Authority property.
- vi. Make all books and records of the Authority in the Executive Director's hands open to inspection at all reasonable times by members of the Authority Board or their representatives.

9. ORGANIZATION OF THE AUTHORITY

- a. The governing board of a regional solid waste management authority shall hold an initial organizational meeting at such time and place as agreed upon by its members units of local governments and shall elect a chair and any other officers that the charter may specify of the delegates deem advisable.
- b. The authority shall then adopt by laws for the conduct of its business.

10. MEETINGS

- a. The Authority Board shall meet a minimum of 4 times a calendar year, one of which will be face to face. The Authority Board may provide for allowances for members or alternates to attend meetings.

11. CHARTER.

- a. The charter of a regional solid waste management authority shall:
 - i. Set out the method of determining the financial support that will be given to the authority by each member unit of local government.
 - ii. Establish a method for amending the charter, and for dissolving the authority and liquidation of assets and liabilities.
 - iii. Contain rules for the conduct of the authority business and any other matter pertaining to the organization, powers, and functioning of the authority that the member units of local government deem appropriate.

12. POWERS OF AN AUTHORITY. The charter may confer on the regional solid waste management authority any or all of the following powers:

- a. To apply for, accept, receive, and disburse funds and grants made available to it by the state or any agency thereof, the United States of America or any agency therefore, any unit of local government whether or not a member of the authority, any private or civic agency, and any persons, firms or corporations.

- b. To employ personnel.
- c. To contract with consultants.
- d. To contract with the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, the state or any agency, instrumentality, political subdivision, or municipality thereof, or any private corporation, partnership, association, or individual, providing for the acquisition, construction, improvement, enlargement, operation or maintenance of any solid waste management facility, or providing for any solid waste management services.
- e. To adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business and to prescribe rules and policies in connection with the performance of its functions and duties.
- f. To establish suitable offices at such place as it may determine either by the authority alone or through appropriate cost-sharing arrangements with any unit of local government or other persons.
- g. To study, plan, design, construct, operate, acquire, lease, and improve systems and facilities, including systems and facilities for waste reduction, materials recovery, recycling, resource recovery, land filling, transportation, household hazardous waste management, disposal and public education regarding solid waste management in order to provide environmentally sound, cost effective management of solid waste including storage, collection, transporting, separation, processing, recycling, and disposal of solid waste in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; to enhance the environment for the people of the state, recover resources and energy which have the potential for further use.
- h. To locate solid waste facilities, including auxiliary support facilities as the authority may see fit.
- i. To assume any responsibility for disposal and management of solid waste imposed by law on any member unit of local government.
- j. To operate such facilities together with any person, firm, corporation, the State, any entity of the State, or any unit of local government as appropriate and otherwise permitted;
- k. To set and collect fees and charges as is reasonable to offset operating costs, debt service and capital reserve requirements of the authority.
- l. To apply to the appropriate agencies of the State, the United State of America or any state therefore, and to any other appropriate agency for such permits, licenses, certificates or approvals as may be necessary, to construct, maintain, and operate projects in accordance with such permits licenses, or approvals in the same manner as any other person or operating unit of any other person.
- m. To employ engineers, architects, attorneys, real estate agents, appraisers, financial advisories and such other consultants and employees as may be required in the judgment of the authority, to fix and pay their compensation from funds available to the authority.
- n. To acquire property located within the territorial jurisdiction of any member unit of local government by eminent domain pursuant to authorities granted local governments.

- o. To do all things necessary, convenient or desirable to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers granted to the authority.
 - p. To sue and be sued, and name and plead and be impleaded.
 - q. To receive, administer, and comply with the conditions and requirements respecting any gift grant or donation of any property or money.
 - r. To acquire by purchase, lease, gift or otherwise, or to obtain options for the acquisition of any property, real or personal, improved or unimproved, including an interest in land less than the fee thereof.
 - s. To sell, lease, exchange, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, or grant options for any such purposes with respect to any real or personal property or interest therein.
 - t. To pledge, assign, mortgage, or otherwise grant a security interest in any real or personal property or interest therein, including the right and power to pledge, assign, or otherwise grant security interest in any money, rents, charges, or other revenues and any proceeds derived by an authority from any and all sources.
 - u. To issue revenue bonds of the authority and enter into other financial arrangements to finance solid waste management activities, including but not limited to systems and facilities for waste reduction, materials recovery, recycling, resources recovery, landfill, ash management, and disposal and for support facilities, to refund any revenue bonds or notes issued by the authority, whether or not in advance of maturity or realistic redemption date, or to provide funds for other corporate purposes of the authority.
 - v. With the approval of any unit of local government, to use officers, employees, agents, and facilities of the unit of local government for such purposes and upon such terms as may be mutually agreeable.
 - w. To develop and make data, plans, information, surveys, and studies of solid waste management facilities within the territorial jurisdiction of the members of the authority, to prepare and make recommendations in regard thereto.
 - x. Subject to the specific provisions of this Agreement, this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Parties and their respective successors and assigns.
- 13. LONG TERM CONTRACT PERMITTED BY AND WITH THE AUTHORITY**
- a. To the extent authorized in its by laws, the Authority may enter into long-term and continuing contracts, not to exceed a term of 60 years, with member or other units of local government for the acquisition, construction, improvement, enlargement, operation, or maintenance of any solid waste management facility or for solid waste management or transportation services.
 - b. Contracts entered into by an authority may include, but are not limited to, provisions for:
 - i. Payment by the members of the Authority and other units of local government of a fee or other charge by the Authority to accept, dispose of or transport solid waste.

- ii. Periodic adjustments to the fee or other charges to be paid by each member of the authority and such other units of local government.
- iii. Warranties from the members of the Authority and such other units of local government with the respect to the quantity of solid waste to be transported or delivered to the authority and warranties relating to the content or quality of solid waste.

14. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

- a. An authority created by this agreement shall comply with all applicable federal and state laws, regulations, rules, including specifically those enacted or adopted for the management of solid waste or for the protection of the environment or public health.
- b. *Identify any local government ordinances that maybe applicable.*

15. APPROVAL AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- a. *List all approvals and permit requirements being required.*
- b. *This is only applicable if constructing or operating a landfill.*

16. DEDICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

- a. Provide a statement of all reservations or dedications of lands, if applicable.
- b. List any other reservations the parties have agreed to.

17. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT –TERM AND WITHDRAWAL

- a. This agreement shall be effective when signed by each Party and shall continue for so long as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Agreement or until terminated by mutual consent of the governing bodies of all Parties, whichever is earlier; provided, however that:
 - i. A Party to this Agreement may not withdraw from the Authority for a period of 15 years after execution of this Agreement. After the 15-year period, a Party may withdraw from this Agreement by majority vote of the governing body, giving to the other Parties one year's written notice of such intention to withdraw, so long as all revenue bonds or other forms of indebtedness shall have been paid or adequate provisions of such payment shall have been made. The Party withdrawing from the Agreement will retain its fair share of financial liability for closure and post closure and site remediation costs based on the tons of material it has contributed to the Authorities solid waste system and as determined by the Authority in its sole discretion and such determination of the Authority shall be binding on the Parties. The Party withdrawing shall be afforded the same rights and ability to use Authority facilities and services as any other governmental jurisdiction, which is not a member of the Authority.
 - ii. Upon receipt of a Party's one-year notice of intention to withdraw, the members who will be remaining in the Authority shall meet and prepare appropriate amendments to this Agreement to reflect the changed membership status. Such amendments shall become effective upon the effective date of the Party's withdrawal.

- iii. This Agreement cannot be amended in any way to the detriment of the holders of any revenue bonds or other forms of indebtedness, which are outstanding in accordance with any resolution adopted by the Authority.
- b. This Agreement shall remain in effect until terminated by mutual consent of all the governing bodies of all Parties to this Agreement. The resolution to terminate must be passed by a majority vote of each governing board of each of the Parties to this Agreement.

18. DISPOSITION OF AUTHORITY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES UPON TERMINATION:

- i. In the event of termination of the Authority where there is a successor public entity which will carry on the activities of the Authority and assume its assets, liabilities, obligations, and funds, including any interest earned on deposits, remaining upon termination of the Authority and after payment of all obligations, the assets and liabilities of the Authority shall be transferred to the successor public entity.
- ii. If there is no successor public entity which could carry on any of the activities of the Authority or assume any of its assets, liabilities, obligations, and funds, including any interest earned on deposits, remaining upon termination of the Authority and after payment of all obligations, the assets and liabilities shall be returned in proportion to the contribution of each Party during the term of the agreement. If bonds are issued or large capital projects, such as closure construction are initiated during the term of this agreement, then in no event shall the exercise of the powers granted be terminated until all bonds issued and the associated interest have been paid or provision for such payments have been made.
- iii. If there is a successor public entity which would undertake some of the functions of the Authority and assume some of its assets, liabilities, obligation, and funds including any interest earned on deposits, remaining upon termination of the Authority and after payment of all obligations, the assets and liabilities shall be allocated by the governing board between the successor public entity and the Parties.

19. AMMENDMENTS.

- a. This Agreement may be amended by affirmative vote of the governing bodies of each Party.

20. ENFORCMENT

- a. This agreement shall be enforceable, unless lawfully terminated or cancelled by any Party to the Agreement or any Party's successor notwithstanding any subsequent changes in applicable law adopted by the Parties that alters or amends the laws, ordinances, resolutions rules or policies frozen by the Agreement.

21. LEMLATION OF LIABILITY

- a. The debts, liabilities or obligations of the Authority do not constitute debts, liabilities or obligation of the Parties and the Authority shall hold the Parties harmless and shall indemnify the Parties from any claim or loss that may arise as a result of the Authority's ownership and

maintenance of the landfill assets or the Authority's performance of any of its duties or powers described in this agreement.

- b. No officer, agent or employee of any Party shall be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the execution of this Agreement or any other documents related to the transactions contemplated. Such officers, agents, or employees shall be deemed to execute such documents in their official capacities only, and not in their individual capacities. This section shall not relieve any such officer, agent or employee from the performance of any official duty provided by law.

22. HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE

- a. If the parties agree, the agreement should contain a clause holding each other harmless from liability from damages, injury or death that may arise from the direct or indirect operations of the parties carrying out the terms of the agreement.

23. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

- a. If any provision of this Agreement shall be determined to be unenforceable, that shall not affect any other provision of this agreement.

24. MERGER CLAUSE

- a. This agreement constitutes the entire contract between the Parties, and this Agreement shall not be changed except in writing signed by all the parties.

25. PUBLIC NOTICE

- a. *If public notice is required by local ordinance of any of the participating local governments add that language.*

26. STATEMENT OF INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

- a. *Identify any documents related to the Agreement and being incorporated by reference into this agreement*
- b. *Include lists of conditions, schedules of completion, imposition of dedications, impact fees and development plans and specifications.*

27. SUBSIDIARY OF COLLATERAL AGREEMENTS

- a. *Identify additional agreements relating to the project from any nonparty agencies or persons.*

OUTLINE FOR A JOINT GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

Joint Government Agreements permit local governments to join in providing constituent services. In the Joint Government Agreement, the roles and responsibilities of the participating local governments are established. The agreement details the "who," "what," "when," and "where" of the activity to be undertaken together. The following outlines the general elements to be incorporated into a Joint Government Agreement.

1. DEFINITIONS
 - a. List all technical terms used in the agreement.
 - b. Define technical and scientific terms used in the agreement.
2. PARTIES/AUTHORITIES
 - a. Provide an explanation of the need for the agreement and what it is going to provide, be broad to allow for flexibility as the project evolves.
 - i. Solid waste transportation, pickup, landfill construction and operation, recycling as appropriate.
 - b. List the parties who are participating in the agreement.
 - c. List the parties' authorities to enter into the agreement.
 - d. Cite legal authorities used to enter into the agreement, such as state authorizations. AS 29.35.010 and Article X, Section 13 Alaska Constitution.
3. PROPERTY
 - a. Identify any property to be purchased.
 - b. Identify any property to be shared.
4. INTENT OF THE PARTIES
 - a. Clearly state that the parties are bound by the agreement.
5. RECITATION OF CONTRACTURAL TERMS
 - a. Clearly recite the terms of the duties and obligations each party receives from the other.
 - b. Clearly recite the terms of the duties and obligations that each party is providing to each other.
6. PUBLIC NOTICE
 - a. Identify if a public hearing is required.
 - b. State the date of the hearing ¹.
7. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS
 - a. Identify any state regulations that the project will be subject to ².
 - b. Identify any local government ordinances.
8. APPROVAL AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
 - a. List all approvals being required.
 - b. List permit requirements.
9. DEDICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS
 - a. Provide a statement of all reservations or dedications of lands, if applicable.
 - b. List any other reservations the parties have agreed to.

¹ This would be a requirement under the ordinances of one of the participating local governments as there is no requirement in the state statute.

² For this project this is the pertinent sections of 18 AAC 60

10. DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT
 - a. Identify a termination date for the project as a whole.
 - b. Identify commencement and completion dates for various phases as applicable.
 - c. Include a statement that the termination date can be extended by mutual agreement and that commencement and completion dates can be extended at the discretion of the parties.
11. AMMENDMENTS, CANCELLATIONS OR TERMINATION
 - a. Identify the conditions by which the agreement can be amended, canceled or otherwise terminated.
 - b. Note that parties can only terminate the agreement under the circumstances spelled out in the agreement.
12. PERIODIC REVIEW
 - a. Provide for periodic reviews in order to determine compliance with the agreement.
 - b. Specify who is responsible for reviews.
 - c. Identify procedures for dealing with situations in which minor and major noncompliance issues are discovered.
13. REMEDIES
 - a. Identify remedies for breach on the part of any party to the agreement.
14. ENFORCMENT
 - a. Specify that the agreement shall be enforceable, unless lawfully terminated or cancelled by any party to the agreement or any party's successor notwithstanding any subsequent changes in applicable law adopted by the parties that alters or amends the laws, ordinances, resolutions rules or policies frozen by the agreement.
15. HOLD HARMLESS CLAUSE
 - a. If the parties agree, the agreement should contain a clause holding each other harmless from liability from damages, injury or death that may arise from the direct or indirect operations of the parties carrying out the terms of the agreement.
16. INSURANCE BONDS
 - a. Identify any insurance coverage required and/or secured by any party of the agreement affecting any aspect of the project.
 - b. Identify existing bonds in detail, as well as bonds required by the agreement.
 - c. Cite applicable ordinances related to bond requirements.
17. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE
 - a. Identify the provisions of the agreement that are severable, if there are any.
 - b. Identify any severability limitations.
18. MERGER CLAUSE
 - a. Specify that the terms of the agreement as stated in the written document are a final and complete expression of the parties' intentions.
19. STATEMENT OF INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE
 - a. Identify all documents related to the agreement and incorporated into the agreement by reference.
 - b. Include lists of conditions, schedules of completion, imposition of dedications, impact fees and development plans and specifications.
20. COOPERATION
 - a. Identify the extent to which the parties will cooperate in their efforts to carry out the terms of the agreement.

21. SUBSIDIARY OF COLLATERAL AGREEMENTS

- a. Identify additional agreements relating to the project from any nonparty agencies or persons.

OUTLINE FOR AN AUTHORITY CREATED UNDER A JOINT GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT

The following outline's the elements to be incorporated in an agreement establishing a new authority, if needed, to oversee the tasks and responsibilities established in the Joint Government Agreement.

1. **PURPOSE** - describe what the authority is to do i.e. provide regional solid waste transportation, solid waste pickup, landfill construction and operation and or recycling as appropriate. Be flexible in description to allow for some evolution of the project.
2. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY** - clearly state that the authority is being established - AS 29.35.010 and Article X, Section 13 Alaska Constitution.
3. **MEMBERSHIP** - describe the membership of the governing body and how members join.
 - a. Decide if there is to be a critical mass clause that states that no parties are bound unless and until at least "X" other potential parties also join in.
 - b. Are there to be alternate roles such as non voting member, customers
 - c. Describe who can't participate.
4. **VOTES** - determine how many votes each member/community will have. Determine if each community will have one vote or if communities with larger populations and thus a greater contribution of solid waste will have more than one vote. Determine if the community hosting the landfill, if there is one, will have more than one vote.
5. **QUORUM** - determine what constitutes a quorum for conducting business.
6. **TERMS OF OFFICE** - determine the length of each member's term in office.
7. **ALTERNATES** - describe how many and how they are to be empowered.
8. **OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY BOARD** - describe who the officers are, how they are elected and what their responsibilities are.
9. **MEETINGS** - determine how often and where meetings of the authority are to occur.
10. **POWERS AND FUNCTIONS**- describe the powers given to the authority such as:
 - a. Acquisition, assumption and management of facilities, such as a landfill and solid waste transportation system.
 - b. Planning, construction of facilities such as a landfill
 - c. Preparation of plans,
 - d. Establishment of rates, fees, charges and surcharges,
 - e. Granting of franchises, concession, licenses and other rights and entitlements,
 - f. Exercise of power of eminent domain to acquire and dispose of property if applicable,
 - g. Ability to apply for and receive grants,
 - h. Ability to issue revenue bonds or other obligations,
 - i. Ability to adopt by-laws,
 - j. Ability to obtain permits.
 - k. Describe what the entity cannot do.
11. **ASSUMPTION OF PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES** - explain if the authority is taking responsibility for management of any assets.
12. **BUDGETS** - describe the budgetary process for the authority.
13. **RATES** - describe the process of rate setting if applicable. Determine if the landfill host community receives any benefits when rates are set.
14. **LIMITATION OF LIABILITY** - state that the debts, liabilities or obligations of the authority do not constitute the debts, liabilities or obligations of the communities participating. Discuss the liability of waste transporters, if transporters, are not the authority.

15. **LAND USE RESTRICTIONS** - describe any land use issues associated with actions of the authority, if applicable.
16. **TERMS AND WITHDRAWAL** - describe the terms of the authority and how a party can withdraw if possible.
17. **TERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY** - describe how and when the authority can be terminated.
18. **DISPOSITION OF AUTHORITY ASSESSTS AND LIABILITIES UPON TERMINATION** - describe what happens to holdings and obligations when the authority is terminated.
19. **AMENDMENTS** - describe how the agreement can be amended.
20. **RESTRICTIONS OF AUTHORITY** - describe if this agreement restricts or alters any of the parties' authorities.
21. **DEFINTIONS** - define all the terms used in the agreement.
22. **EFFECTIVE DATE**- establish the date the agreement becomes effective.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Rollo Pool, Executive Director, Southeast Conference
FROM: David A. Lawrence
SUBJECT: Legal Review – Solid Waste Regional Entity Project
DATE: July 20, 2005

Southeast Conference ("SEC") retained this law firm to provide legal review and analysis of several issues related to the formation of a new entity to plan and provide solid waste transportation, processing, recycling, and disposal services in Southeast Alaska, which also could be a model for similar organizations elsewhere in the State. This Memorandum constitutes our report to SEC.

First, it discusses the choice of form for the entity, building upon the work already performed by Ecology & Environment, Inc. ("E&E"). Second, it discusses two outlines related to a joint government agreement. Third, it discusses the possible need for statutory or regulatory changes to accommodate the recommended form(s) for the new organization. Finally, it renders an opinion on the potential legal liability of members of the new solid waste entity.

We appreciate the opportunity to work with SEC in this important project, and would be pleased to provide additional assistance in any way we can in future phases of this and other regional development initiatives.

Scope and Assumptions

We have reviewed the documents provided by SEC on this topic, including the June 2, 2005, memorandum from Stephanie Pingree of E&E and the attached Entity Matrix

("E&E Memo"), and the outlines for an agency created under a joint government agreement and for a joint government agreement. In addition, we have reviewed Alaska statutes and case law related to key issues, including: liability of participants, owners, or members of various types of entities; the ability of unorganized or unincorporated government entities to participate in joint government agreements; and existing statutes for entities such as port authorities. We have not attempted to replicate the work already done by E&E, such as a survey of approaches taken in other parts of the country to coordinate solid waste programs on a regional basis.

We have assumed for purposes of our analysis that the primary participants in a new solid waste entity will be local units of government, and not private businesses or other non-government entities. A parallel assumption is that new entity needs to be qualified to receive a variety of state and federal grants to fund the planning and implementation of new solid waste transportation, treatment, and disposal projects. We also have assumed that the potential range of activities for a regional solid waste entity are very broad, and that one of its purposes will be to explore the feasibility of a wide range of coordinated services that could be provided both to its members and to non-members. Finally, we have assumed that services related to solid waste could be provided by the new entity to members and non-members under separate service contracts.

Choice of Entity

The choice of form for a new organization is highly dependant on the nature of the participants, their reasons for associating, and the activities they plan to pursue. The E&E matrix sets out some of the many considerations that underlie the choice. We believe that the overall recommendations of E&E as discussed in the E&E Memo are correct, though we have additional thoughts and concerns on the topic.

Business Corporation. This is not the recommended form for several reasons, including taxability of income, disqualification for grants, and the general requirement that returns must be proportional to dollar investment. If the participants were primarily private parties involved in the solid waste industry for profit, this would a possible form to use, though even then an LLC would be the better choice.

Nonprofit Corporation. Nonprofits are often used for charitable, educational and community purposes, but typically not for carrying out proprietary government functions such as solid waste collection and disposal. It may not qualify for tax exempt status (which is a very separate issue from non-profit status under state law), and if such an entity did not qualify, it would have the same tax drawback as a business corporation without the advantage of being well-designed to raise capital through issuing equity and

debt instruments. Since the new entity may be supported partly with debt financing, this is not an attractive choice.

Limited Liability Company. If the participants in the enterprise were going to be primarily private parties and not government entities, we would recommend this form. The reason is that it provides the liability shield of a corporation with the pass through taxation feature of a partnership (avoiding company-level taxes and allowing tax exempt members to avoid all income taxes). It also provides the maximum freedom to those forming the company to specify who invests, controls, and shares in any distributions. For example, there an LLC provides the flexibility to have different percentages of initial funding, voting control, and entitlement to distributions, in whatever way works best for the members. The members can manage the company themselves or through one or more managers who may or may not be members. However, if the solid waste entity is not in business for profit and wants to qualify for government grants to the maximum extent possible, this would not be the best choice.

Cooperative Corporation. The cooperative form has most of the good and bad points of the LLC. One advantage may be that if a cooperative is formed, it may be possible to get at least limited funding from the federal government for forming and operating the cooperative. This appeared to be a strong consideration of SEC in using this form for the new intertie entity. Two disadvantages are a requirement that every member be allowed an equal vote, even if their sizes, investments, and purchases of services are very different, and the requirement that to be a member one must contract for services from the cooperative. While it may be that eventually all of the communities in Southeast will purchase services from a solid waste entity, at first there will be few, if any, services, so many communities would be barred from membership, which could detract from their interest in participating at all.

General Partnership. This option was not discussed in the E&E Memo. From a legal standpoint, it would be very similar to an agency created by contract, which was discussed by E&E. The advantage is great flexibility regarding ownership and sharing of benefits. There are, however, two significant drawbacks. The first is that typically all of the members are also co-equal managers of the daily operations, so there is a potential lack of focused management. The second is that it provides no liability protection to the members for claims and liabilities of the partnership – there is joint and several liability. In a worst case this means that if there are ten partners and nine are insolvent, the tenth is liable for 100% of the partnership obligations. This concern is discussed further below under the Joint Government Agreement section.

Limited Partnership. The benefits and detriments for this form of organization are similar to the LLC. It has the additional drawback, however, of the unlimited liability

of the one or more general partners. That is why the general partner of an LP is typically a corporation formed to serve as the general partner, so its corporate status protects its ultimate owners from liability for the organizations debts. The E&E Memo observes that most participants will not be satisfied with the necessarily passive management role of the limited partners, though that may not turn out to be true if their main concern is having an entity to provide them services. If the job is being done well, they may not feel a strong need to have a major management role. On the other hand, it is not likely that they will want to take on the significant liability of a general partner in order to play the managing role of a general partner. That is why an LLC would be the better choice between the two. As discussed above, however, unless the solid waste entity will have significant non-government members, the LLC form is not the best choice either.

Federation and Commission. As described in the E&E Memo, a federation is essentially like a port authority, with specific enabling legislation and purposes. We do not view it as a materially different option. From the brief discussions, it appears that E&E viewed a commission to be something like the Federal Communications Commission. SEC is undoubtedly familiar with a variety of governmental agencies with regulatory and rulemaking powers. There already is an Alaska agency which oversees solid waste, DEC, yet it is not constituted to undertake the kinds of initiatives and projects envisioned by the SEC for solid waste in the region. Therefore, we do not believe a commission as described in the E&E Memo is advisable for the solid waste entity.

Joint Government Agreement. While we agree for the most part with the E&E discussion of the joint government agreement option, we do not believe it is as good a form as the use of an authority created under specific enabling legislation. We note E&E's concern about the potential difficulty of having an unincorporated municipality involved in ownership and control. However, this may not be the problem it first appears because an unorganized or unincorporated government entity, while not specifically mentioned in AS 29.35.010, may be considered "local government" under Art. X, Sec. 13 of the Alaska Constitution. There are, though, two other serious concerns we have about using a joint government agreement. First, a non-government entity could not be a party to the agreement because, under both the statute and Constitution, this kind of agreement may only be made among government units (while the enabling legislation for an authority could allow for participation of at least a minority number of non-government units). The second reason is that a joint government agreement, absent some special legislation, will not provide limitations on liability of the parties for the liabilities and debts of the entity. The legal status of a joint agreement is akin to a general partnership. The parties by agreeing among themselves that they will limit their liability cannot bind or curtail the right of third parties, be they creditors, persons injured at a solid waste disposal site, or landowners whose groundwater is claimed to be contaminated by