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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 09.35.010 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 for 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.

Att.

**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 ² , <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 Agreements⁵	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 Agreements⁵	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 Agreements ⁵	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 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
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 impaired 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 .9.35.600 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 Agreements⁵	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
- .. 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 of 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 it 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 ancillary 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 advisors 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 reservation 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. LIMLATION 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

operation of a solid waste facility. While there are some statutory limitations on liability exposure of government subdivisions, such as those found in AS 9.65.070, the activities of a solid waste entity would for the most part not come under the scope of that protection. As a consequence, other than operating to minimize risk and maintaining generous insurance coverage, the municipal parties could all be jointly and severally liable for the entity's debts and obligations. Since there are many potential large liabilities in operating solid waste facilities, including pollution fines, personal injuries, property damage, service contract violations, and employment-related claims, we believe participating units of government will be better served, and will be more eager to participate, if they did not take on unlimited liability. This seems to be more important than the advantage of not requiring new legislation, though it is a judgment call to be made by the potential participants.

Authority. The E&E Memo did not find any drawbacks for the use of a statutorily constituted authority serving as the solid waste entity, other than the obvious point that it would require new legislation. The existing legislation for other kinds of authorities is far too limiting to be used for a solid waste entity. Since there are good statutory models to follow, unless there is some particular political opposition to enabling legislation that would all

Southeast Conference

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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.

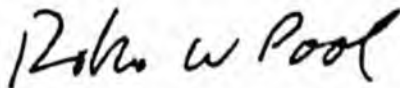
- We gave presentations to the Juneau Rotary Club and to the Juneau Economic Development Council on solid waste, recycling and other issues.

Our solid waste work in the region 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 black ink that reads "Rollo Pool". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Rollo Pool
Executive Director

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.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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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 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. 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.

HB

393

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 2/23/06

FURTHER: Health, Education and Social Services

DATE TURNED IN TO OFFICE: _____

Labor and Commerce Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 393(HES)

HB 393 INSURANCE FOR COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

"An Act requiring that certain health care insurance plans provide coverage for the costs of colorectal cancer screening examinations and laboratory tests; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

CS Senate Bill:

- Same Title
- New Title

SCS House Bill:

- Same Title
- Technical Title Change
- New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
<i>Betty Davis</i>	x			
<i>John Egan</i>	x			
<i>Hal Phillips</i>	✓			
<i>Tom Stines</i>	✓			
CHAIR: <i>Chris Bunch</i>	✓			

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 393 (HES)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): 4/4/06 @ 12:00 am Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: Insurance for Colorectal Cancer Screening RDU: Centralized Administrative Services
 Component: Group Health Insurance
 Sponsor: Representative Anderson
 Requester: (S) Labor & Commerce Component No. 2152

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						
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						
10J4 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Colorectal cancer screening and other preventive services (other than mammogram, pap smear and prostate specific antigen screening tests) are not covered under the retiree group health plan. This plan provides coverage for the treatment of illness, injury or disease. Coverage is currently provided to retirees for diagnostic testing for colorectal cancer if the patient exhibits symptoms. The active group health plan covers one routine health exam per covered person every benefit year, including colorectal screening, if ordered by the provider or services and the service is performed within 30 days of the routine health exam.

The AlaskaCare Plans are not regulated under the Division of Insurance AS 21.42. Therefore, the mandated colorectal cancer screening found in CSHB 393 will not have a financial impact on the AlaskaCare Plans.

Prepared by: Melanie Millhorn, Director Phone (907) 465-2334
 Division: Group Health Insurance Date/Time 4/4/06 12:00 AM
 Approved by: Michael Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner Date 4/4/2006
 Agency: Administration

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
 Bill Version: CSHB 393 (HES)
 () Publish Date: _____

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): 3/8/06 @ 11:39 am Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: Insurance for Colorectal Cancer Screening RDU: Centralized Administrative Services
 Component: Group Health Insurance
 Sponsor: Representative Anderson
 Requester: House Labor & Commerce Component No.: 2152

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 ()						
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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
 Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2006 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Colorectal cancer screening and other preventive services (other than mammogram, pap smear and prostate specific antigen screening tests) are not covered under the retiree group health plan. This plan provides coverage for the treatment of illness, injury or disease. Coverage is currently provided to retirees for diagnostic testing for colorectal cancer if the patient exhibits symptoms. The active group health plan covers one routine health exam per covered person every benefit year, including colorectal screening, if ordered by the provider of services and the service is performed within 30 days of the routine health exam. The addition of this mandated coverage for the active plan members would have no fiscal impact, as it is already a covered service.

The attached page details the estimated costs on a per year basis to the Retiree Group Health Plan, as determined by actuarial calculations of the health benefits consultant, Deloitte, for adding this coverage.

Prepared by: Melanie Millhorn, Director Phone 907-465-2334
 Division: Group Health Insurance Date/Time 3/8/06 11:39 AM
 Approved by: Michael Tibbles, Deputy Commissioner Date 3/8/2006
 Agency: Department of Administration

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 393 (HES)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

Deloitte Consulting has assumed utilization of 50 per 1,000 for year 1 and 45 per 1,000 for year 2 and beyond. The cost estimates are based on an amount of \$2,680 per procedure and are on a per member per month basis (PMPM = retiree and dependents = 53,501 total lives).

	PMPM	ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST
2006 Cost	\$6.31	\$4,084,977.96
2007 Cost	\$6.02	\$3,893,867.88
2008 Cost	\$6.38	\$4,129,342.80
2009 Cost	\$6.76	\$4,378,468.44
2010 Cost	\$7.17	\$4,641,244.80
2011 Cost	\$7.60	\$4,917,671.88
2012 Cost	\$8.05	\$5,214,575.04

AS 24.06.036 FISCAL NOTES ON BILLS AFFECTING STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, requires an additional analysis of the long term and short term costs to the state if a bill is adopted, as well as the impact of the bill on the actuarial soundness of the funds. The funding ratio of the PERS as of June 30, 2004, was 70.2% and the TRS funding ratio as of June 30, 2004, was 62.8%.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2006 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHB 393(L&C)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/8/06

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Commerce
 Title: Insurance for Colorectal Cancer Screening RDU: Insurance (116)
 Component: Insurance Operations
 Sponsor: Anderson et al
 Requester: House Labor & Commerce Component No.: 354

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 ()						
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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 requires certain health care insurance plans to provide coverage for the costs of colorectal cancer screening examinations and laboratory tests. It does not impact the operations of the division.

Prepared by: Linda S. Hall, Director Phone: 907 269 7900
 Division: Insurance Date/Time: 2/1/06 4:13 PM
 Approved by: William Noll, Commissioner Date: 2/1/2006
 Agency: Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

AARP Alaska

February 20, 2006

TO: Members of the Alaska House of Representatives

RE: HB 393 (Anderson) – Support

On behalf of the 84,000 AARP members in Alaska, we encourage you and your colleagues to support HB 393, authored by Representative Tom Anderson and co-sponsored by Representatives Lynn, Gruenberg, LeDoux, Kapsner, Guttenberg, Crawford, Kerttula, McGuire, and Wilson.

HB 393 would follow the model of other approved screenings and make colorectal cancer screening a covered health insurance provision. AARP takes positions for or against issues when there is "evidence-based research" to support our positions. In the case of colorectal screening, the evidence is in. This screening will save lives and health care costs. The federal CDC estimates that, with screening, at least one third of deaths could be avoided.

Colorectal cancer is the fourth most common cancer diagnosed among both men and women in Alaska. However, it is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths. It is most commonly found through screenings of Alaskans over age 50. Insurance coverage for such screenings makes good public health sense and will undoubtedly save Alaskan lives.

AARP recommends an "AYE" vote on HB 393.

Should you have any questions about our position, please feel free to contact me (586-3637) or Patrick Luby, AARP Advocacy Director (907-762-3314).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Marie Darlin, Coordinator
AARP Capital City Task Force
415 Willoughby Avenue, Apt. 506
Juneau, AK 99801
586-3637 (voice)
463-3580 (fax)

January 30, 2006

Representative Tom Anderson
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

Subject: Testimony for HB 393 – Colorectal Cancer

Dear Rep. Anderson:

As an oncology nurse in Juneau for over 20 years, I strongly support HB 393.

I have always believed that cancer screening and early detection is cost effective – both in lives saved, quality of life, and financially. In the long run it costs less to treat a cancer that is found early than later. Early detection saves lives. That is why we have mandatory payment for breast cancer by mammograms and for prostate cancer with PSAs. We need mandatory payment for colon cancer screening as well.

I also write to you in a personal vein. My maternal great-grandmother died from colon cancer. My maternal grandmother died from colon cancer. My mother had colon cancer at age 62 and because it was found early, she is 88 years old and cancer free. I have colonoscopies every 3 years at the advice of my doctor. I know my demons and act to prevent colon cancer by having polyps removed before they can turn malignant.

Colonoscopies are effective because they can find an existing cancer before it goes thru the wall of the colon. Cancers found this way can be removed surgically and usually no other expensive treatment such as chemotherapy is needed. This is what happened with my mother. And she has been free of colon cancer for 26 years. Colonoscopies also prevent colon cancer. If a polyp is found in the colon it can be removed before it becomes malignant.

Both from a professional and personal perspective I urge the passage of HB 393 into law.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carole S. Edwards, RN
Juneau, Alaska

RICHARD M. FARLEIGH, M.D., F.C.P.
GASTROENTEROLOGY/LIVER DISEASE
4120 LAUREL STREET SUITE 202 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508
TELEPHONE (907) 561-4293

House Labor and Commerce Committee
February 1, 2006

Dear Chairman and Members:

I wish to thank the sponsors of HB 393 and strongly urge all members to pass this important legislation for the benefit of all Alaskans. I have been a practicing gastroenterologist in Anchorage for over twenty-five years, and can attest to the importance of screening for and removing colon polyps in preventing colon and rectal cancer.

Colorectal cancer and polyp screening is also cost-effective, and compares favorably in that regard with other widely accepted and effective preventive health measures such as mammography and pap smears (Pignone, et al, Annals of Internal Medicine 137(2):96-104, 16 July, 2002)

The American College of Gastroenterology also strongly supports this type of legislation.

Sincerely,



Richard Farleigh, M.D., F.A.C.P.,
Alaska Governor, American College of Gastroenterology

February 1, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Chairman Anderson and Members of the House Labor and Commerce Committee;

I am writing to urge your support for House Bill 393, Covering Colorectal Screening.

Colon cancer in the United States is increasing due to the sedentary and high fat content of American diets. We can expect to see an increase in childhood colon cancer cases as adult problems, such as type 2 diabetes, are now appearing at earlier ages.

Colon cancer is the second leading cause of cancer in Alaska. Screening for this disease results in a 90% survival rate. It actually makes the disease manageable and helps reduce health care costs if the disease can be detected in its early stages.

I think it is the responsibility of all representative and senators to reduce health care costs in Alaska and assist in detecting this disease as early as possible.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. I urge your support for HB 393.

Sincerely,

Linda McCarter
Analyst Programmer IV
State of Alaska

cc. Rep. Pete Kott
Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux
Rep. Bob Lynn
Rep. Norman Rokeburg
Rep. Harry Crawford
Rep. David Guttenburg

To the Representative Sponsors of HB 393

Representative Anderson
Representative Lynn
Representative Gruenberg
Representative Le Doux
Representative Crawford
Representative Kapsner
Representative Guttenberg

February 2, 2006

I am writing to commend each of you on your sponsorship of HB 393, an act requiring health care insurers provide for the costs of colorectal cancer screening and laboratory costs.

A little over one year ago, I was diagnosed with a large pre-cancerous polyp in my lower colon. This diagnosis was made only after numerous doctor visits and ultimately, two colonoscopies. The first colonoscopy was performed at my insistence after a close friend, a practicing physician, recommended this course of care. At the time of the diagnosis and the subsequent surgery I was forced to undergo, I was covered under an individual health care plan for which I was paying high monthly premiums.

Fortunately, my insurer covered most of the costs of the colonoscopies and many of the associated laboratory costs. Ultimately, I was forced to appeal for various laboratory costs and the anesthesia costs incurred during both the colonoscopy and the surgery. As a non-practicing attorney, I am comfortable navigating the complex procedural and policy language within insurance policies. Ultimately, my appeal was successful and I am now healthy and active once again. However this experience afforded me a unique look at what many Americans face on a daily basis – the risk of facing enormous health costs with little or no insurance coverage.

I write of this experience for two reasons. One, while I was personally fortunate that not only my carrier covered the costs of the colonoscopy, but that I was aware of my rights under the policy and advocated accordingly, I know there are many individuals who are less fortunate. Secondly, as a 29-year-old woman, who with a healthy lifestyle and no known genetic predisposition was not your "average patient" seeking colorectal care. The colonoscopy, while not widely encouraged and often expensive to perform, was instrumental in preserving my health and ensuring I was not placed at further risk to develop colon cancer. Statistics show that more and more young women are now being confronted with a host of colorectal conditions and diseases including Chron's, ulcerative colitis, and cancerous and pre-cancerous polyps. This bill is therefore an issue that in addition to being one of public health, is also of particular importance to womens' health care.

I applaud you for your sponsorship of this bill and encourage you to move it forward with expediency. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Janell Hafner
326 4th Street, Apt 910
Juneau, AK 99811
Home (907) 523-2972
Work (907) 465-3855
Email janellhafner@hotmail.com



COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium

222 Tongass Drive, Sitka, AK 99835
907 966-8710 • www.searhc.org

February 2, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Chairman Anderson and Members of the House Labor and Commerce Committee;

On behalf of the SouthEast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC) I am writing to strongly urge your support for House Bill 393, Covering Colorectal Screening.

As the leader in providing health care to Alaska Natives living in southeast Alaska we are in support of HB 393 for the following reasons:

- Colo-rectal cancer was the second most common cause of cancer diagnosis for Southeast Alaska Native men and women in 1998-2000.
- (For the whole state) Alaska Native colo-rectal cancer incidence rates are more than twice the rates for US Whites.
- In addition to saving lives, colon cancer screening is cost-effective. (When compared to the cost of treatment.)
- 90% survival rate with routine screenings vs. if not screened in time.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. I urge your support for HB 393.

Sincerely,

Mark Gorman
Vice President, SEARHC Community Health Services

cc. Rep. Pete Kott
Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux
Rep. Bob Lynn
Rep. Norman Rokeburg
Rep. Harry Crawford
Rep. David Guttenburg

Your Partner in Health



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

6400 Goldsboro Road, Suite 450, Bethesda, Maryland 20817-5846. P: 301-263-9000; F: 301-263-9025

February 2, 2006

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BRADLEY C. STILLMAN
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF GASTROENTEROLOGY

The Honorable Tom Anderson
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 408
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Anderson:

I was very encouraged to hear from the American College of Gastroenterology's Governor for Alaska, Richard M. Farleigh, M.D., FACC, that you have introduced legislation, HB 393, in the Alaska State Legislature to require private health insurance plans to cover a preventive screening colonoscopy to all patients 50-years of age and older or for those at a high-risk for colon cancer. Simply put, your legislative proposal, if enacted, could be responsible for saving dozens of lives in the State every year.

As you know, colorectal cancer (colon cancer) is our nation's second leading cause of cancer death. This year, according to the American Cancer Society, 145,000 Americans will be diagnosed with colon cancer and 56,290 will die from the disease. Unlike most cancers, however, colon cancer is highly treatable and curable if detected early. Furthermore, through the use of colonoscopy, gastroenterologists are able to detect and remove precancerous polyps and actually prevent colon cancer. Up to 93% of colon cancer could be eliminated through adherence to screening colonoscopy according to published guidelines.

Screening through colonoscopy is proven to be a cost-effective and life-saving tool but only if it can be and is utilized by the citizenry. Representative Anderson, this is why your legislation is so important. It is inherently more difficult for Dr. Farleigh and his colleagues to prevent colon cancer in Alaska if private insurers do not cover colonoscopy. Congress recognized the need to cover at-risk populations and passed laws in 1997 and 2000 to provide colon cancer screening coverage, including colonoscopy, for Medicare beneficiaries.

The American College of Gastroenterology (ACG) has been at the forefront of this legislative effort nationwide. In fact, ACG President-Elect David Johnson, M.D., FACC, worked hand-in-hand with the late Virginia State Senator Emily Couric on passing the first colon cancer screening coverage law in the country. Although incredible strides have been made since the Virginia law was enacted in 2000, more than 30 states still have no meaningful screening coverage laws for colon cancer.

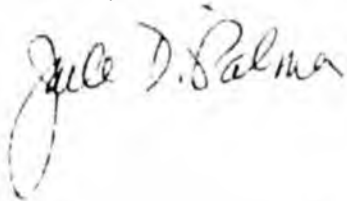
Annual Scientific Meeting and Postgraduate Course
October 20 — October 25, 2006, Venetian Hotel and Resort, Las Vegas, Nevada
www.acgmeetings.org

ACG Rep. Tom Anderson, page 2

We have all learned much, though, from the trails blazed by advocacy groups battling against breast cancer and prostate cancer. ACG is working with numerous organizations, including the American Cancer Society and the Entertainment Industry Foundation, to pass colon cancer screening coverage laws in every state modeled on the wisdom of the original law drafted by Senator Couric and Dr. Johnson. The most recent success was in August when Governor Kathleen Blanco of Louisiana signed a colon cancer screening coverage bill into law alongside of the ACG Governor for Louisiana, Dr. Elwyn Lyles, who worked with a Louisiana state representative and the American Cancer Society to get the proposal through the Louisiana State Legislature.

Once again, on behalf of ACG's 9,000 members, I applaud your effort to enact the model colon cancer screening coverage legislation in Alaska. Through Dr. Farleigh and other ACG members in the State, we stand ready to assist you in enacting this life-saving legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack A. DiPalma". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Jack A. DiPalma, M.D., FACG
President, the American College of Gastroenterology

JAD:mhr

February 2, 2006

Dear Representative Anderson and Members of the House Labor and Commerce Committee:

I am writing in support of HB 393, requiring health care insurance plans to cover colorectal cancer screening. Eight years ago, I was diagnosed with colorectal cancer. I was 45 years old at the time.

I had no idea that I could get cancer. Of all my siblings, I was the healthiest – never smoked, exercised, was never sick. I had some very minor symptoms, nothing that would have concerned me or lead me to a doctor's office; in fact, I ignored them at first. But I knew that my grandfather had died of colorectal cancer – also at the age of 45! My doctor urged me to get a full colonoscopy given my family history. But without insurance coverage for the procedure and given its expense (I had 2 kids in daycare at the time!), I'm sure I would kept postponing it and my cancer would have been much further developed. As it was, my cancer was in its earliest stages and able to be surgically removed, although complications resulted in four major abdominal surgeries over a 5 month period. Thank God for insurance coverage.

Over the past 8 years, I've had 4 colonoscopies and numerous pre-cancerous polyps removed – all covered by my insurance. I've been able to keep my cancer from recurring as a result of this. Colorectal cancer is very slow-growing – and that's why it is so treatable. But screening procedures are expensive for those who don't have insurance coverage, and the competing financial demands of your family often mean you put your own health needs at the bottom of the list. Requiring insurance coverage to include colorectal cancer screenings is a guaranteed means of reducing cancer in Alaska. I strongly urge you to pass this bill. Early detection – made possible by my insurance coverage – saved my life, and I know it will save others.

Sincerely,



Molly McCann
3320 W. 31st Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99517
907.248.9468

Feb 03 06 12:13p

Feb 03 06 11:02a

SE SURGICAL CLINIC

KGH UR REVIEW

907 228 8325

907 228 8407

P. 1

P. 1



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Chairman Anderson and Members of the House Labor and Commerce Committee,

I am writing to urge your support for House Bill 393, covering colorectal screening

We are employees of Ketchikan General Hospital and support House Bill 393.

Colorectal cancer is 90% treatable if caught early, and the one and only form of cancer that can be removed before it becomes a cancer just by removing a polyp (a grape-like growth inside the colon). The most common symptom of colon cancer is no symptom at all. Everyone 50 years of age or older needs a colonoscopy, no matter how they feel. Those under age 50 with any family history of colorectal cancer should be included in this coverage. The cost of a colonoscopy and early intervention (if required) is cost effective and allows for a quality of life versus no screening and a late diagnosis.

Our Alaska natives have the highest rate of colorectal cancer in the country and Alaska has the second highest rate of colorectal cancer in the country. I urge you to be proactive and let's reduce the rate of this preventable cancer in our state.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. Please pass House Bill 393.

Sincerely,

Peggy Pennington
Diane Lilly
Denise Perry
Shirley Allen
Debra Currier

Bob Grucholt MD, PhD, FACS

A Community Ministry with the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel: (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. Please pass House Bill 393.

Sincerely,

Jenni Shoemaker
Bobby Swick

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171



PearceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. Please pass House Bill 393.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Maki
Wicki Campbell
Joanna K. de Santa
Mary Prentiss
W. W.
Leah Nelson
Kay Kay

Stina Marcell
Patty Strong
Grace Jellal
Maria Lopez
Ramona Glover
Lois Kralis
Mary Devoty

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan General Hospital

February 2, 2006

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State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Thank you for your time and attention to this important issue. Please pass House Bill 393.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signatures and names: Kate Vikstrom, Ronnie Walker ERT, Kevin McCormick RRT, Janie Lockwood MD, Sandra Sig, Brian S. Uteah, Annist Akai BNSW, Elizabeth Kane CSPP, Lisa M. Smeffler, Carol Ann E. Hall, CWA, Tyler Randall, PT, Mike G. Brown, R.Ph., Julie G. Hansen, R.N., and others.

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

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Chairman, House labor and Commerce Committee
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Sincerely,


Dr. Ann Hupé, D.O.

My Aunt died
of Colon Cancer.
I am high risk.

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

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Chairman, House labor and Commerce Committee
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Sincerely,

Marie Melbott, RN

Diana McGellan, LCP, LPE, NCP, LAC

Richard J. Sawyer, RN

Elizabeth Dedbridge RN

Rebecca Balling RN

Alustra Shull CNA

Angela Sarkis CNA

Joyce RN

Michelle

Michelle

3100 Tongass Ave
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

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Sincerely,

Rebecca Sholsay
 Shelley Kerber
 Geneva Shaul
 Carl R. Houtens-Gilman
 Ueta Mutart
 Katherine E. Arca
 [Signature]
 [Signature] ERNEST MELOCHE, MD

JUDITH LINDENBERG
 Wanda [Signature]
 K Middle [Signature]
 Aleah Wheatly
 Blum [Signature]
 Judith Lindenberg
 Cos Way

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794
Tel. (907) 225-5171



PeaceHealth

Ketchikan
General Hospital

February 2, 2006

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Chairman, House labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Sincerely,

Annex Hallmeyer, RN
Christine Skowalek, RN
Ingrid A. Jones, RN
Debra Huschke, TRN
Sharon Lenz, RN, PHN
Melanie Curwell,
Sue Ludwig
Tandra Holland

3100 Tongass Ave.
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5794

Tel. (907) 225-5171

February 1, 2006

Rep. Tom Anderson
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce Committee
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Chairman Anderson and Members of the House Labor and Commerce Committee:
I am a three-year cancer survivor. I volunteer for The National Patient Advocate Foundation and have been to Washington DC On several occasions in support of legislation pending in congress. I am writing to urge your support for House Bill 393, Covering Colorectal Screening. Early detection of cancer is key to survival. There is a 90% survival rate with routine screenings. Screening is a cost effective measure especially when compared to the cost of treatment. As Colon Cancer is the second leading cause of cancer in Alaska and Alaska Natives have the highest rate of any group in the country I urge you to support House Bill 393. It will save lives, possibly someone you know. Thank you for your time and support.

Sincerely,



Ian Ives
3-Year AML Survivor

Cc. Rep. Pete Kott
Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux
Rep. Bob Lynn
Rep. Norman Rokeburg
Rep. Harry Crawford
Rep. David Guttenburg



Colorectal Cancer Screening Coverage Saves Lives

The Promise of Screening:

Almost 57,000 people died from colorectal cancer in 2005. If the majority of Americans age 50 or older were screened regularly for colorectal cancer, the death rate from colorectal cancer could plummet by up to 80%.¹

This stunning drop in mortality is possible because colorectal cancer is easily prevented through the identification and removal of pre-cancerous polyps, detectable only by screenings. Yet, despite the lifesaving potential of colorectal screening tests, a majority of Americans are not screened for the disease. Only half of US adults 50 or older have been screened recently for colorectal cancer.²

The Need for Insurance Coverage:

While there are many reasons for the low rate of colorectal cancer screening, low insurance coverage is a contributing factor, since lack of coverage creates a financial barrier to screening.

Thanks to the American Cancer Society, Medicare already covers the full range of colorectal cancer screening tools, but coverage remains an issue for many in the under 65, privately insured population. To date, 18 states and the District of Columbia have enacted legislation ensuring coverage for the full range of colorectal cancer screening tools. However, there are still many Americans in the other 32 states and those covered by health plans outside of state jurisdiction who do not have the full range of coverage. In addition to anecdotal evidence from people who have personally experienced the frustration of being denied coverage for colorectal cancer screening tools – colonoscopy in particular -- studies have shown that limits on covered benefits impede an individual's ability to benefit from early detection of or screening for cancer.^{3,4} The less extensive the prevention coverage, the less likely a person is to get screened. Furthermore, doctors often do not refer people for tests if they believe those tests are not covered by insurance.⁵

A report prepared for the Health Insurance Association of American (HIAA), acknowledges that health plans are currently not providing coverage for the full range of screening tests. Specifically, the report notes that, "Most private insurers will only cover colonoscopies for high risk populations." The report also confirms that health insurance coverage is a factor in low

¹ Institute of Medicine. Curry S, Byers T, and Hewitt M., eds. 2003. *Fulfilling the Potential of Cancer Prevention and Early Detection*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press, p. 403.

² Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data Tape 2004. National Center for Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005.

³ Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. *Women's Use of Preventive Screening Services: A Comparison of HMO Versus Fee-for-Service Enrollees*. July 1997.

⁴ Faulkner LA, Schauffler HH. The Effect of Health Insurance Coverage on the Appropriate Use of Recommended Clinical Preventive Services. *Am J Prev Med* 1997;13(6):453-8.

⁵ J.D. Lewin and D.A. Asch, "Barriers to Office-Based Screening Sigmoidoscopy: Does Reimbursement Cover Costs?" *Annals of Internal Medicine*, vol. 130, no. 6 (Mar. 1999), pp. 525-30.

screening rates.⁶ Furthermore, an analysis by The Lewin Group of the many health plans participating in the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) in 2002 confirms that while most plans were covering FOBT and flexible sigmoidoscopy, hardly any were covering colonoscopy screening. While ACS has worked hard to ensure that health plans participating in the FEHBP now provide coverage, the bottom line is clear: without intervention, plans do not tend to cover screening colonoscopy and are not covering the full range of colorectal cancer screening tools according to the American Cancer Society's guidelines.

We know that colorectal cancer screening saves lives and that too few Americans are currently being screened for colorectal cancer. Ensuring coverage for these tools removes financial barriers and puts the decision about appropriate screening back into the hands of physicians and patients.

Colorectal Screening is Cost Effective:

Mathematical models prepared by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment and others have shown that the cost-effectiveness of colorectal screening is consistent with many other kinds of preventive services and is lower than some common interventions.⁷ For example, a polyp can be removed during screening for about \$1,500, but if the patient is not diagnosed until the disease has metastasized, the patient's survival drops to 10 percent and the costs of care can add up to \$58,000 over the patient's lifetime.⁸ With sharp cost increases possible as new treatments, such as Avastin and Erbitux, become standards of care, the cost-effectiveness of screening is likely to become even more attractive.⁹

Our nation is missing an opportunity to achieve a large health impact for good value in colorectal cancer screening. In the interest of saving lives, the legislative solution to colorectal cancer is clear: make colorectal screening coverage available for all according to ACS screening guidelines.

Interestingly, The Lewin Group conducted a study of the cost of colorectal cancer screening, measuring costs in terms of per member per month costs – the price tag of a benefit to a health plan member. The data indicate that colonoscopy done once every 10 years is actually less costly in terms of Per Member Per Month (PMPM) costs than flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years combined with annual FOBT. Over the short term, colonoscopy every 10 years is actually *11 cents less* costly in terms of PMPM costs. A more detailed explanation of the study is attached.

When the cost study is considered together with the Lewin analysis of the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program mentioned above, it becomes readily apparent that expanding coverage to include colonoscopy can save additional lives at little or no additional cost to insurers. Given that insurers largely are already offering FOBT and flexible sigmoidoscopy, there is no compelling economic reason not to expand coverage to offer screening colonoscopy as well. Adding colonoscopy allows doctors and patients to choose the best test for that individual. Best of all, it is not only cost effective – it saves lives.

*National Government Relations Department
December 2001 - updated January 2006*

⁶ Mohr P., Mueller C., et al. "The Impact of Medical Technology on Future Health Care Costs." Health Insurance Association of America. <http://membership.hiaa.org/pdfs/Appendix2.pdf>, p. A4-58;59. February 28, 2001

⁷ U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment (April 1995). *Cost-effectiveness of Colorectal Cancer Screening in Average-Risk Adults*. OTA-BP-II-146.

⁸ Frazier AL, Colaitz GA, Fuchs CS, and Kuntz KM (2000). Cost-effectiveness of Screening for Colorectal Cancer in the General Population. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 284(15):1954-61

⁹ Schrag D (July 2004). The price tag on progress--chemotherapy for colorectal cancer. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 351(4):317-9

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Labor & Commerce Committee, Chair

Administrative Regulation Review, Chair

Judiciary Committee, Vice-Chair

Health, Education and Social Services



716 W 4th Ave
Suite 610
Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone (907) 269-0265
Fax (907) 269-0264

Representative Tom Anderson

HB 393

Explanation of Changes

"An Act requiring that certain health care insurance plans provide coverage for the costs of colorectal cancer screening examinations and laboratory tests; and providing for an effective date."

HB 393 v. CSHB 393(L&C) –

Changes can be found beginning on Page 2, Line 3.

The original language that specified the list of approved procedures was replaced with more general language that the appropriate testing procedures would follow the guidelines of the American Cancer Society or the United States Preventative Services Task Force. The rationale behind this change is that the guidelines established by these organizations do not incorporate all of the procedures specified in the original version of the bill, however their standards will change to reflect advances in medical science and thus the guidelines included in the new language will have the effect of keeping statutory language current with new medicine.

CSHB 393(L&C) v. CSHB 393(HES) –

Changes can be found on Page 2, Lines 3-7.

Similar to the amendment made in Labor and Commerce, the reference to the United States Preventative Services Task Force was removed. The rationale is that there may be some confusion between the two guidelines and that the American Cancer Society guidelines are the most current. Also, the "current" was removed at the suggestion of the drafter believing it to mandate Alaska Statute to comport with external guidelines thus raising some concern of unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

Change can be found on Page 2, Lines 21-25.

In addition, the language requiring that each covered individual be notified of the new coverage was amended to clarify that the employer and not the insurer would be responsible to provide notification of the additional benefit.

ALASKA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Labor & Commerce Committee, Chair

Administrative Regulation Review, Chair

Judiciary Committee, Vice-Chair

Health, Education and Social Services



716 W 4th Ave
Suite 610
Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone (907) 269-0265
Fax (907) 269-0264

Representative Tom Anderson

HB 393

Sponsor Statement

"An Act requiring that certain health care insurance plans provide coverage for the costs of colorectal cancer screening examinations and laboratory tests; and providing for an effective date."

Current Alaska state law requires that health insurance policies cover screening for breast, cervical, and prostate cancer. *Colon cancer is the only cancer with a recommended screening test available that is not on this list.* This bill completes the list, increasing Alaskans' access to all life-saving, recommended cancer screenings.

Colon cancer (technically known as colorectal cancer) is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in Alaska and across the nation. An estimated 57,000 Americans died from the colon cancer in 2005. Screening has the potential to drastically reduce this number. Consider these facts:

- When caught through routine screening at the localized stage, the 5-year survival rate from colon cancer is over 90%.
- If not caught until it has distant metastasis, when symptoms are likely to appear, the 5-year survival rate is only 10%.
- Colonoscopy is over 90% effective at detecting colon cancer and can remove pre-cancerous polyps, actually preventing cancer from ever developing.

In addition to saving lives, colon cancer screening is cost-effective. National studies confirm that the cost of these screenings spread across the insured population is minimal. Covering screenings also has the potential for long-term savings by avoiding treatment costs. These long-term savings will likely continue to grow as new and dramatically more expensive drugs become the standard treatment for this disease. Some of these newer drugs are estimated to cost \$250,000 a year, making the case for screening and prevention all the more pressing. In practice, many insurance plans cover some, but not all of the range of recommended screening options listed in the nationally-recognized American Cancer Society guidelines. While not the right test for everyone, access to colonoscopy is critical because of its ability to actually prevent cancer by removing polyps. For the general population, *colonoscopies are required only once every ten years starting at age 50.* Medicare picks up coverage for the full range of screenings, including colonoscopy, when a person becomes Medicare eligible. These facts underscore the cost-effectiveness of covering what for most people will be two colonoscopies between ages 50 and 65.

The promise of screening in reducing suffering and death from colon cancer is tremendous. *The Institute of Medicine reports that the death rate from colon cancer could drop by up to 80% if the majority of Americans*

Sponsor Statement

were regularly screened. Screening can be cost-prohibitive to an individual without insurance coverage for these procedures. Eighteen states, including Texas, Missouri and Nevada, have already adopted similar legislation requiring screening coverage. Alaskans deserve access to all recommended cancer screenings, including life-saving colon cancer screening tests.

I urge your support of this legislation.

HB

394

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/15/06

FURTHER: Finance

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Labor and Commerce Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 394(L&C) am

HB 394 INSURANCE POLICIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

"An Act relating to allowing insurance policy forms to be filed and approved in languages other than English if an official English language version is also filed, and authorizing use of insurance policy forms and associated materials in languages other than English."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to _____ Committee

CS Senate Bill:

- Same Title
- New Title

SCS House Bill:

- Same Title
- Technical Title Change
- New Title w/ SCR # _____

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
<i>[Signature]</i>	X			
<i>[Signature]</i>	X			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓			
CHAIR: <i>[Signature]</i>	✓			

Table 3a. Alaska - Ability to Speak English by Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over: 2000

(Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>)

Language spoken at home	Total	Speak English "very well"		Speak English "well"		Speak English "not well"		Speak English "not at all"	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	579,740	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Speak only English	496,980	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Speak language other than English	82,755	51,915	62.7	19,975	24.1	9,325	11.3	1,540	1.9
Spanish or Spanish Creole	16,670	10,875	65.2	3,245	19.5	2,090	12.5	460	2.8
Other Indo-European languages	12,809	9,170	71.6	2,212	17.3	1,236	9.6	191	1.5
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	2,195	1,640	74.7	280	12.8	275	12.5	0	0.0
French Creole	64	50	78.1	4	6.3	10	15.6	0	0.0
Italian	515	385	74.8	115	22.3	15	2.9	0	0.0
Portuguese or Portuguese Creole	185	160	86.5	25	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
German	3,575	2,915	81.5	420	11.8	230	6.4	10	0.3
Yiddish	45	30	66.7	0	0.0	15	33.3	0	0.0
Other West Germanic languages	273	265	97.1	4	1.5	4	1.5	0	0.0
Scandinavian languages	699	570	81.6	75	10.7	50	7.2	4	0.6
Greek	124	105	84.7	4	3.2	15	12.1	0	0.0
Russian	2,950	1,750	59.3	705	23.9	360	12.2	135	4.6
Polish	495	270	54.6	200	40.4	15	3.0	10	2.0
Serbo-Croatian	260	170	65.4	50	19.2	40	15.4	0	0.0
Other Slavic languages	500	215	43.0	115	23.0	150	30.0	20	4.0
Armenian	30	20	66.7	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Persian	90	80	88.9	10	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gujarati	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hindi	78	60	76.9	10	12.8	4	5.1	4	5.1
Urdu	104	90	86.5	10	9.6	4	3.9	0	0.0
Other Indic languages	153	60	39.2	85	55.6	4	2.6	4	2.6
Other Indo-European languages	474	335	70.7	90	19.0	45	9.5	4	0.8
Asian and Pacific Island languages	22,185	10,525	47.4	7,310	33.0	3,740	16.6	610	2.7
Chinese	1,290	630	48.8	470	36.4	165	12.8	25	1.9
Japanese	1,390	905	65.1	375	27.0	110	7.9	0	0.0
Korean	4,370	1,575	36.0	1,375	31.5	1,110	25.4	310	7.1
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	125	50	40.0	30	24.0	45	36.0	0	0.0
Miao, Hmong	455	100	22.0	180	39.6	150	33.0	25	5.5
Thai	745	365	49.0	185	24.8	180	24.2	15	2.0
Laotian	1,135	450	39.7	305	26.9	290	25.6	90	7.9
Vietnamese	755	295	39.1	280	37.1	180	23.8	0	0.0
Other Asian languages	395	210	53.2	90	22.8	65	16.5	30	7.6
Tagalog	8,935	4,325	48.4	3,355	37.6	1,165	13.0	90	1.0
Other Pacific Island languages	2,590	1,620	62.6	665	25.7	280	10.8	25	1.0
Other languages	31,058	21,340	68.7	7,195	23.2	2,233	7.2	290	0.9
Navajo	45	45	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Native North American languages	30,120	20,615	68.4	7,040	23.4	2,175	7.2	290	1.0
Hungarian	80	55	68.8	15	18.8	10	12.5	0	0.0
Arabic	190	140	73.7	25	13.2	25	13.2	0	0.0
Hebrew	220	160	72.7	45	20.5	15	6.8	0	0.0
African languages	224	175	78.1	45	20.1	4	1.8	0	0.0
Other and unspecified languages	179	150	83.8	25	14.0	4	2.2	0	0.0

(X) Not applicable



DIVISION OF INSURANCE

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

March 2, 2006

VIA HAND DELIVERY

The Honorable Kevin Meyer
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 515
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Meyer:

As I told the House Finance Committee staff earlier this week, I regret that I am unable to attend Thursday's hearing regarding HB 394 because I will be traveling.

Before I left, however, I wanted express to you the Division of Insurance's support for the bill as it was amended in the Labor and Commerce Committee. The bill protects consumers whose first language is not English, by allowing insurance companies to provide them with important information in their native language, if they make the decision to do so.

We appreciate your sponsorship of this bill. I will be out of town through next week, but can be reached at (907) 723-5684 if you or any committee member has any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffery D. Troutt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jeffery D. Troutt
Deputy Director

JDT/go4864

030206a

cc: Linda S. Hall, Director



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
Representative Kevin Meyer

Sponsor: Representative Meyer
Current Version: CS HB 394 (L&C) 24-LS1506\Y.A
Contact: Mike Pawlowski 465-2812
Date: March 15, 2006

Committee Substitute Comparison Sheet for House Bill 394

Short Title:

"Insurance Policies in Foreign Languages."

Summary:

- CSHB 394 (L&C) allows the Director of the Division of Insurance to approve a policy form filed in another language if an English version is provided and made the official version, allows an insurance company to provide policy forms and associated materials in another language if an English version is provided and made the official version, prohibits an insurance company from misrepresenting information in another language and defines "associated material."

Changes in CSHB 394 (L&C) Am.:

- Deleted "knowingly" on page 2 line 6.
- Inserted definition of "misrepresent information" taken from AS 21.36.030.



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
Representative Kevin Meyer

Sponsor: Representative Meyer
Current Version: Blank CS HB 394 24-LS1506VA
Contact: Mike Pawlowski 465-2812
Date: February 21, 2006

Committee Substitute Comparison Sheet for House Bill 394

Short Title:

"Insurance Policies in Foreign Languages."

Summary:

- CSHB 394 allows the Director of the Division of Insurance to approve a policy form filed in another language if an English version is provided and made the official version, allows an insurance company to provide policy forms and associated materials in another language if an English version is provided and made the official version, prohibits an insurance company from misrepresenting information in another language and defines "associated material."

Changes in blank CSHB 394:

- 1.) General changes:
 - a. Changed "insurance policy or form" to "insurance policy form" which is a term of art.
 - b. Changed "foreign language" to "non-English" for clarity.
- 2.) To section 1 (a):
 - a. Deleted "associated materials" from (a) because the Division of Insurance does not need to review "associated materials."
 - b. Deleted "An insurer may file and" to remove the reference to an insurance company because they are already allowed to file.
- 3.) To section 1 (b):
 - a. Added disclosures (1) & (2) from (a) since "associated materials" is included in (b) and not in (a).
- 4.) To section 1 (c):
 - a. Removed the reference to AS 21.90.020 and made misrepresentation a blanket prohibition so that it falls under the general provisions of AS 21.90.020 and other relevant statutes.
- 5.) New section 1 (d):
 - a. Added a definition of "associated material."

Explanation of Changes